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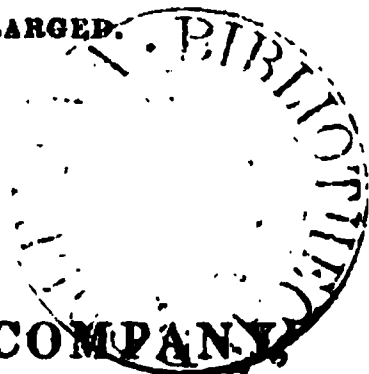
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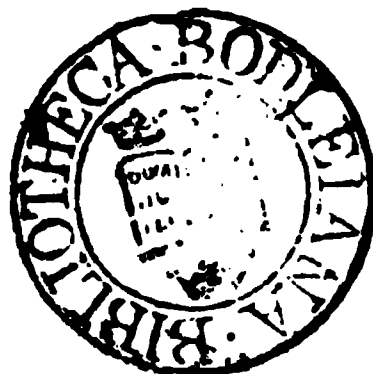
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1844





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TO

CHARLES KING O'HARA, ESQ.

OF ANNACHMORE,

THIS WORK

IS

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

HIS MOST OBEDIENT,

HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E.

IN this new edition of the "Guide through Ireland," under the name of the "Hand Book," such additional information has been added as was deemed likely to interest both travellers and tourists; and, while the plan of the former volume has been adopted as the basis of the work, more copious notices of the metropolis and its environs and of the towns and antiquities of the kingdom have been given, as well as of the character and nature of the soil, and, generally, of the physical features of the country. The more interesting parts of the coast have been re-visited, and the magnificent sea cliffs of Galway, Mayo, and Donegal have been described at greater length than in the former edition; and, from the publication of the Ordnance Maps, the heights of the mountains and other remarkable elevations have also been more accurately and much more fully given; and at the same time, from these invaluable sources, all the more useful cross-roads have been carefully measured, the sources and courses of the rivers traced, and for the first time presented in a tangible shape.

The census of Ireland for 1841 having just appeared, correct tabular statements of the population of the different cities and towns, as well as of the counties and provinces, with their acreable contents, are given in the appendix; and, it is hoped, that in this form they will be as convenient as if given in connexion with the description of the towns throughout the work. In addition to the regular inns and stages, notices have been

given of the places where accommodation is afforded and conveyances supplied in the smaller towns; and, although in *all* cases the names of the innkeepers and the proprietors of cars and post-horses (for they are often distinct) have not been given, it is hoped that, from their occasional omission (which was unavoidable), the traveller will not experience much inconvenience.

The articles on geology and botany have been revised by Professor Scouler and Mr. Mackay, the original contributors; and brief hints for anglers have been added by a gentleman conversant in that art.

In conclusion, much is due to Lord Adare for the very valuable assistance he has afforded throughout the work, and in particular for his descriptions of some of the more interesting parts of the coast.

In the works of the late Rev. Caesar Otway, descriptive of parts of Ireland, particularly his "Sketches in Erris and Tyrrawly," "Tour in Connaught," and "Sketches in the North and South of Ireland," the traveller will find much interesting and amusing matter, as well as humorous and spirited notices of the manners, customs, and legends of the peasantry.

Dublin, November, 1843.

TRAVELLING INCIDENTS.

The expenses incident to travelling are pretty nearly alike throughout Ireland.

The following are the usual charges made at the country inns :—

	s.	d.
Breakfast	1	6
Dinner	2	0
Tea	1	0
Bed	1	6

In some of the larger hotels in the towns, and at the Victoria, in Killarney, breakfast is 2s., dinner 3s., tea, 1s. 6d., and bed 2s.

Gratuities to servants *per diem*, including waiter, housemaid, and boots, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. In some places, as at the hotels in Dublin, and at Cruise's excellent hotel in Limerick, 1s. per diem is added to the bill for servants; this, however, does not include boots.

The rates of posting are: by post-chaise 1s. an Irish mile, and by car 6d. for one person, 8d. for two, and 10d. for three or four. In some cases, 8d. an Irish mile is demanded, whether for one or four passengers. The post-boys expect 3d. a mile for post-chaises, and 1½d. or 2d. a mile for cars, according to the number of passengers. Porters and ostlers, when not specially employed, are not entitled to any gratuity, although it is the constant practice of these people, even under the eye of the innkeeper, to ask for money when no necessary services have been rendered.

Our distances throughout the work being given in statute miles, we have annexed a table for converting statute miles into Irish—the former being to the latter as 11 is to 14.

In Dublin and in many other parts of Ireland, cars are hired by the day—10s. a day being the usual rate. At Bray and throughout Wicklow cars are charged at the rate of 8d. a mile. At Killarney fixed sums are charged for cars to the different stations, which sums are regulated according to the distance of the stations from the hotels. Ponies are charged 5s. a day, and guides from 2s. to 3s. a day.

At Killarney, boats are usually provided by the hotel keepers. A boat with five men is charged 15s. a day, and for half a day 7s. 6d. In

addition to this the men expect 1s. each. At Glengariff the charge for boats is about the same as at Killarney; and we may add that at both places there are boats for hire besides those provided by the innkeepers.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING STATUTE MILES INTO IRISH MILES.

Fourteen Statute Miles are equal to eleven Irish.

Statute Miles.	Irish.		Statute Miles.	Irish.		Statute Miles.	Irish.		Statute Miles.	Irish.	
	Miles.	Fur-longa.		Miles.	Fur-longa.		Miles.	Fur-longa.		Miles.	Fur-longa.
1	0	6	36	28	2	71	55	6	106	83	2
2	1	4	37	29	1	72	56	4	107	84	1
3	2	3	38	29	7	73	57	3	108	84	7
4	3	1	39	30	5	74	58	1	109	85	5
5	3	7	40	31	3	75	58	7	110	86	3
6	4	6	41	32	2	76	59	6	111	87	2
7	5	4	42	33	0	77	60	4	112	88	0
8	6	2	43	33	6	78	61	2	113	88	6
9	7	1	44	34	4	79	62	1	114	89	4
10	7	7	45	35	3	80	62	7	115	90	3
11	8	5	46	36	1	81	63	5	116	91	1
12	9	3	47	36	7	82	64	3	117	91	7
13	10	2	48	37	6	83	65	2	118	92	6
14	11	0	49	38	4	84	66	0	119	93	4
15	11	6	50	39	2	85	66	6	120	94	2
16	12	4	51	40	1	86	67	4	121	95	1
17	13	3	52	40	7	87	68	3	122	95	7
18	14	1	53	41	5	88	69	1	123	96	5
19	14	7	54	42	3	89	69	7	124	97	3
20	15	6	55	43	2	90	70	6	125	98	2
21	16	4	56	44	0	91	71	4	126	99	0
22	17	2	57	44	6	92	72	2	127	99	6
23	18	1	58	45	4	93	73	1	128	100	4
24	18	7	59	46	3	94	73	7	129	101	3
25	19	5	60	47	1	95	74	5	130	102	1
26	20	3	61	47	7	96	75	3	131	102	7
27	21	2	62	48	6	97	76	2	132	103	6
28	22	0	63	49	4	98	77	0	133	104	4
29	22	6	64	50	2	99	77	6	134	105	2
30	23	4	65	51	1	100	78	4	135	106	1
31	24	3	66	51	7	101	79	3	136	106	7
32	25	1	67	52	5	102	80	1	137	107	5
33	25	7	68	53	3	103	80	7	138	108	3
34	26	6	69	54	2	104	81	6	139	109	2
35	27	4	70	55	0	105	82	4	140	110	0

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HAND BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN IRELAND.

CONVEYANCES TO AND FROM IRELAND.

BY STEAM VESSELS.

THERE are various modes of reaching Ireland from Great Britain, which we shall briefly point out for the guidance of the traveller and tourist.

From *London* to Dublin twice a week, every Wednesday calling at Falmouth and Plymouth, and during the summer at Southampton, and every Saturday calling at Plymouth only; the voyage is usually performed in about seventy hours. Also between *London* and Belfast, via Dublin, and *London* and Cork direct, weekly.

From *Bristol* once a week to Dublin. The passage is made in twenty-four hours.—From *Bristol* to Cork, and from *Bristol* to Waterford, twice every week.

From *Holyhead*, mail packets arrive at Kingstown harbour every day, crossing in six hours.

From *Liverpool* there are two mail-packets daily; also those belonging to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company. The time

occupied is in general twelve hours. Also from *Liverpool* to Cork, Waterford, Wexford, Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry.

From *Milford-haven*, in Wales, there is a daily mail-packet to Waterford, crossing in fourteen hours.

From *SCOTLAND* there are numerous conveyances to Ireland. The shortest passage is from *Donaghadee* to Portpatrick, by the mail-packet, which crosses in three hours.

From *Glasgow* to Dublin, twice a week, crossing in twenty-two hours; from *Glasgow* to Belfast, almost daily, in sixteen hours; and from *Glasgow* to Londonderry twice a week, in eighteen hours.

From *Dublin* to Cork and Belfast, weekly; and weekly, during the summer months, to Whitehaven and the Isle of Man; also the regular steamers returning to the various places we have noticed above.

GENERAL VIEW OF IRELAND.

IRELAND lies to the west of Great Britain, between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 25'$ and $55^{\circ} 23'$ north latitude, and $5^{\circ} 25'$ and $10^{\circ} 35'$ west longitude. "It is of a rhomboidal figure, and though more compact than Great Britain, is deeply indented, particularly in its south-west and north

coasts, with arms of the sea." It is separated from Britain on the east by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel; and surrounded on the other sides by the Atlantic. Between Fair-Head in Antrim, and the Mull of Cantire in Argyleshire, the breadth of the

North Channel is only thirteen and a half statute miles; the Irish Sea is twenty-two miles between Donaghadee and Portpatrick; from Holyhead, in North Wales, to Dublin, the breadth is about sixty-three miles, and St. George's Channel forty-seven miles from St. David's Head, in Wales, to Carnsore Point, in Wexford.

"The longest line that can be drawn in Ireland, extends from Mizen-Head in the county of Cork, to Fair-Head, in Antrim, about three hundred and six statute miles; but the longest line that can be drawn in about the same meridian, is from the old head of Kinsale, in Cork, to Bloody Foreland-Head, in Donegal, being a distance of two hundred and thirty-seven statute miles." The longest line across, keeping nearly the same parallel of latitude, is, from the stupendous cliffs of Achill, in the county of Mayo, to the mouth of Lough Strangford, in the county of Down, a distance of one hundred and eighty-two miles; but between Ballyshannon and Dundalk, it is only eighty-five miles. Thus, as the late Dr. Beaufort remarked, so conveniently situated is Ireland in respect of water communication, that there is no part more than fifty miles from the sea, or from one of its arms.

"By Aristotle and Strabo, Ireland was called Ierne; by Cæsar, Tacitus, and Pliny, Hibernia; and by Mela and others, Juverna: these names being obviously derived from its native or original name of Ir, Eri, or Erin, whence also the modern name has been deduced."

From a table furnished to the Lords' Committee on Tithe, by Mr. Griffith, the engineer, it appears that the area of Ireland amounts to 31,874 statute square miles, or to 20,399,608 statute acres; that the cultivated acres amount to 14,603,473; the unimproved mountain and bog

to 5,340,736, of which there are 1,600,000 acres of flat bog; and that the lakes occupy 455,399 acres.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. — A glance at the geological map of Ireland, which was published in 1838, to accompany the "Report of the Railway Commissioners," will show, "that the surface of Ireland exhibits a vast extent of calcareous strata, which, occupying the central parts of the island, are bounded along the coast by ranges of mountains, consisting chiefly of primary rocks;" and that these ranges of primary mountains which extend around the shores, "do not form one continuous and uninterrupted belt, nor do they consist of rocks of the same mineral composition, or even of the same antiquity, but each mountain range has its own geological features and peculiarities of structure." The great central limestone plain which uninterruptedly stretches across the island, from the Irish Sea, at Dublin, to the Atlantic, at Galway, together with its numerous branches, which extend into all the corresponding beds of surface, may be said, in general terms, to embrace the greater part of the rich lands of Ireland. In some places along the coast, this flat tract is limited by the mountains which lie along the shore; and in the interior, its monotony is relieved by the various chains of sandstone hills.

While we have thus generally characterised the great limestone district as a plain, we observe that this designation must be regarded with considerable exceptions. In the greater part of the limestone tract which extends through Ulster, Leitrim, Sligo, and limited portions of Mayo, Galway, and Clare, the surface is beautifully thrown into a succession of little smooth hills, which generally blend with the slopes of the surrounding mountains: and

even the flatter portions of the plain, which lie between Dublin and Galway, are diversified by long undulating ridges, and softly-swelling hills of its own calcareous strata, and by the detached summits of other formations.

As we have remarked, the greater mountain ranges lie along the coast.—The most extensive group, and that which contains the loftiest summits, is the south-western, in the counties of Kerry and Cork: Carn-Tual, the highest of the reeks, and the most elevated land in Ireland, is 3,412 feet above the sea; Cahir is 3,200, and Brandon 3,126. The Comeragh and Monavullagh mountains, in the county of Waterford, which also lie along the coast, attain to an elevation of 2,600 feet. The Wicklow mountains, on the east coast, cover a considerable extent of surface, and Lugnaquilla, the highest, is about 3000, above the sea. The Mourne mountains, on the same side of the island, but to the north, and in the county of Down, also cover a considerable area, and Slieve Donard, their highest summit, attains to an elevation of 2,796 feet. The mountains of Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway, which are continued along the coast from the boundaries of the county of Antrim, at Lough Foyle, to the bay of Galway, constitute a barrier along that line of coast, and serve to break the fury of the prevailing storms. In this long chain, many of the mountains attain to a considerable height, no less than twenty of the higher summits exceeding 2,000 feet; and Mweelrea, in Mayo, the highest, rises 2,682 feet above the level of the sea.

Within the above mountain ranges which lie along the coast, the internal part of the island is further diversified, and thrown into well-defined districts, by the mountain of Slieve-na-mann, and the hills of

Slieve Margy and Slieve Ardagh, on the borders of Kilkenny; Slievebloom hills, common to the King and Queen's Counties; Mount Leinster, which separates the counties of Wexford and Carlow, and rises above the level of the sea 2,610 feet; the Galtees and Knockmilldown, 3,000 and 2,700 feet; Kilworth, Nagles, Keeper, Devil's bit, and Slieve Phelim mountains, which are partly in Waterford, Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary. Slieve Bernagh and Slieve Boughta, common to the counties of Galway and Clare; the Curlew hills, which stretch from Boyle to Swineford; the group of mountains around Lough Allen and Lough Erne; and the Monterloney mountains, between the counties of Tyrone and Derry.

THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS which discharge themselves into the Atlantic on the west coast, are the Shannon and the Erne, the former one of the most important channels of communication in the United Kingdom; the Blackwater, Suir, Nore, and Barrow, all large streams, and the Lee and Bandon, which, though smaller, are, at their estuaries, of commercial importance, discharge their waters into the Atlantic on the south coast; the Slaney, Liffey, and Boyne, are the larger streams which empty themselves into St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea; and the Bann is the largest river which pours its waters into the North Channel.

A mere enumeration of the loughs in this place would far exceed our limits, as they will all be noticed in the course of the work. Lough Neagh extends over 100,000 acres; Lough Erne is also very large, as are also Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Conn. On the north and east, many of the arms of the sea are also termed loughs; the larger are Loughs Swilly, Foyle, Belfast, and Strangford.

THE IRISH COAST, particularly the west, south-west, and north, is

deeply indented with numerous arms of the ocean, forming bays, harbours, gulphs, and many of them noble havens. On the east, the only inlets are the harbour of Wexford, and the bays of Dublin, Dundalk, Dundrum, Loughs Strangford and Belfast. On the north, Loughs Foyle and Swilly, the former the port of Londonderry.

The more remarkable headlands along the coast are—on the north, Bloody Foreland, Horn Head, Fannet Head, Malin Head, Innishowen Head, Bengore Head, and Fair Head; on the east, Clogher Head, Howth Head, Bray Head, Wicklow Head, Greenore Head, and Carnsore Head; on the south, Bagenbun Head, Hook Head, Helwick Head, Mine Head, Ardmore Head, Blackball Head, Old Head of Kinsale, Gally Head, and Mizen Head; on the west, Sheep Head, Crow Head, Cod's Head, Bolus Head, Brea Head, Dunmore Head, Sybil Head, Brandon Head, Kerry Head, Loop Head, Hag's Head, Black Head, Slyne Head, Achill Head, Erris Head, Benwee Head, Downpatrick Head, Rathlee Head, Knocklane Head, Slievh Leagen Head, Teelin Head, and Glen Head.

The small islands and islets which belong to Ireland, lie chiefly along the coast. They are, with the exception of Bear Island, Valentia, North and South Arran, Innisboffin, Clare, Achill, Aranmore, Rathlin, and Lambay, of little importance.

THE CLIMATE is more temperate than that of Britain. The summers are not so hot, nor are the winters so cold. Rain is, however, more frequent than in England and in the east of Scotland; and the atmosphere, even when there is no rain, is often charged with moisture. In proof of the mildness of the winters, it is well known that many plants, natives of warmer climates, which require artificial heat in England,

flourish in the open air in Ireland; while at the same time, owing to the humidity of the atmosphere, seeds, both agricultural and horticultural, must be supplied from England. These facts have been noticed by early writers on Ireland, and among others, by Giraldus Cambrensis, who states, that it is more fruitful of pastures than of fruits, and of straw than of grain.

In respect to soil merely, Ireland is considered one of the richest countries in Europe. The richer tracts of the south are the central parts of Tipperary and Limerick, with a small portion of Clare; in the midland counties, portions of Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, and Westmeath; in the eastern district, the greater part of Dublin, Meath, and a part of Louth; in the west, the central part of Roscommon; and in the north, the lower parts of Armagh and Down. The soils, generally considered, are not so various as in England; there are none of the chalky soils, and less of the deep clays and clayey loams. The principal tracts of peat-moss are in the centre of the island, and extend chiefly through the counties of Kildare, King and Queen's Counties, and Tipperary.

Considering the extent of unreclaimed land in Ireland; the backward state of its agriculture; the large tracts of rich lands which are appropriated to the rearing and feeding of cattle, in the counties of Clare, Roscommon, Galway, Westmeath, and Meath, and the few large towns, the population is astonishingly dense. Mr. M'Culloch states, that in 1831, there was, at an average of the entire kingdom, an individual for every 2.57 acres; whereas, in England, notwithstanding the number and magnitude of her towns, and the vast amount of her manufacturing and commercial

population, there were 2·66 acres for every individual; and in Scotland, there was only one individual to every eight acres; and that this wonderful density of population is entirely ascribable to the interminable and minute subdivisions of the land, and to the general dependence on the potato.

RENT OF LAND.—From various returns laid before parliament by Mr. Griffith, Mr. M'Culloch estimates the average rent of the 14,603,000 cultivated statute acres at sixteen shillings and five pence an acre, making the gross rental of all the cultivated land in Ireland, about £12,000,000; and, calculating the rent at one-third of the value of the produce, the gross annual produce will be about £36,000,000.

FISHERIES.—Though the seas round Ireland abound in fish, still, owing to the want of skill, capital, and industry, in those engaged in the trade, the supply is precarious, and in many places scanty. The principal supply of salt fish is derived from Scotland. All our great rivers abound in salmon. The principal salmon rivers, however, are the Bann, the Boyne, the Suir, Blackwater, Shannon, Moy, and Foyle.

THE SHIPPING OF IRELAND is but inconsiderable, compared with that of Great Britain, but it has increased considerably of late years. According to the parliamentary returns in 1842, the vessels belonging to Ireland amounted to 2,016, the tonnage of which was 193,807, and the number of men 12,345. The vessels built and registered in that year, amounted to forty-nine, and their tonnage to 4,084.

MANUFACTURES.—"In 1835, the exports of linen amounted to 70,209,572 yards of the estimated value of £3,725,054, being an increase on the linen export of 1825, of 15,095,057 yards. The cotton

trade, which in 1825 had an export of 10,567,458 yards, declined in 1835 to 1,039,088 yards, valued at £15,253, but in that year there was an export of cotton, in other forms of manufacture, to the amount of £132,880. The annual value of the woollen goods produced in and about Dublin, is estimated at about £90,000; and in other districts, £20,000; the flannel trade, which was annually worth £56,000, is nearly extinct. In 1835, the value of the woollen manufactures exported was £40,128; that of silk had decayed, and amounted to £21,740."

BANKS.—The capital of the Bank of Ireland is £3,000,000, late currency, or £2,700,000, sterling. It has branches in all the principal towns in Ireland. The Provincial Bank, established in 1825, has thirty-seven branches; the National, established in 1835, has also thirty-seven branches. There are also the Northern Banking Company, the Ulster Banking Company, the Belfast Company, the Hibernian Joint Stock Bank, and the Royal Bank; the two latter having their offices in Dublin; with several private banks of lodgment and discount in the metropolis.

SAVINGS BANKS.—In 1839, the depositors were 74,333, and the deposits £2,158,665.

COMMERCE.—As in the statistical tables annexed to this volume, we have given in detail the value of the imports and exports of the more important shipping stations, we shall here only state, that the amount of imports for the kingdom, in 1835, was £15,337,097, and of the exports, £17,394,813.

REVENUE.—The gross receipts of the public revenue in Ireland, for 1841, was £4,230,388; the nett receipts, after deducting repayments, £4,198,689; and the rate per cent. at which the revenue was collected, £13 0s. 2½d. Thus: the revenue is

raised from the same sources as in England; but the assessed and income taxes have not been extended to Ireland.

Exclusive of the above, a considerable sum is annually raised by grand jury presentments, for the repairs of roads, prisons, police, &c. In 1838, the sum raised for these purposes was £1,131,046; and the local taxation will be considerably increased when the new poor-law comes generally into operation.

INLAND NAVIGATION.—*Grand Canal Company.*—This canal extends from Dublin to Robertstown, twenty-five miles west; whence proceed two branches, that to the right, to the river Shannon, at Shannon Harbour, near Banagher, and thence to Ballinasloe, ninety-four miles from Dublin, with an off-branch to Kilbeggan, eight and a half miles; and that to the left, to the river Barrow, at Athy, fifty-five miles from Dublin, with an off-branch from Monastereven to Portarlinton and Mountmellick, eleven miles. Trade and passage-boats ply regularly between Dublin and Athy, Mountmellick, Kilbeggan, Shannon Harbour, and Ballinasloe.

Royal Canal Company.—This canal extends from Dublin to Tarnonbarry, upon the river Shannon, an extent of ninety-two miles, passing through Leixlip, Maynooth, Killocock, Newcastle, Thomastown, Mullingar, Balnacarrig, Ballymahon, and Killashee, with a branch from the latter place to Longford, a distance of five miles. The Shannon is navigable from Shannon Harbour to Limerick, Athlone, &c.; and steamboats ply upon it for the conveyance of goods and passengers.

Barrow Navigation Company.—The river Barrow has been rendered navigable from the town of Athy, where it joins the Grand Canal to the Scars, below St. Mullins, a distance of forty-three miles; from thence there is an open navigation

for large craft, passing by the towns of Ross and Waterford to the sea, a further distance of thirty miles. The two navigable rivers, Nore and Suir, fall into the Barrow or Ross river, as it is called, below that town—the former near Ross, the latter at Cheek Point, passing through Waterford. The navigation passes through the towns of Carlow, Leighlin Bridge, Bagnalstown, Gore's Bridge, (within seven miles of Kilkenny,) and Graigenemanagh.

The Boyne navigation extends from Drogheda to Navan, a distance of seventeen miles; the Lagan navigation from Belfast to Lough Neagh, twenty-three miles; and the Newry navigation from the tide-water below Newry, to Lough Neagh, thirty-two miles. Lough Neagh, upon which steamers ply, is eighteen miles in length, and its average breadth ten miles. There is also a canal of two miles from the town of Tralee to the harbour. In addition to these, the Blackwater is navigable from Youghal to Lismore, a distance of eighteen miles; the Foyle, from the head of the Lough to Strabane, nineteen miles; and thence by the Finn, to Castle Finn, six miles; the Moy, from Killala to Ballina, six miles; the Nore, from Ross to Innistigue, nine miles; the Slaney, from Wexford to Enniscorthy, eleven miles; the Swilly, from the head of the Lough to Letterkenny, two miles; and the Suir, from Waterford to Clonmel, a distance of thirty miles.

RAILROADS.—The only railroads yet open are the short line from Dublin to Kingstown, and from Belfast to Lurgan—a part of the line from Belfast to Armagh. Acts have been passed for railways from Dublin to Drogheda, from Dundalk to Ballibay, and from Dublin to Kilkenny; but the only one commenced is from Dublin to Drogheda.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive go-

vernement of Ireland is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, and in his absence, in the Lords Justices, who, with the exception of the commander of the forces, are generally selected from the episcopal and judicial benches. This viceregal officer is continued during pleasure, or connected with the existence of the ministry, to whose politics he adheres, but is generally, apart from all contingencies, continued in office five years. He is assisted by a privy council, a body nominated by the sovereign, and invested with very extensive judicial and ministerial powers, and also by a chief secretary, who is a member of the House of Commons, and who is entrusted with the more direct management of the kingdom. The chief secretary also holds his office contingent on the continuance of the ministry in power. The other principal functionaries are the attorney-general and the solicitor-general.

Since the union, Ireland has been represented in the imperial parliament by twenty-eight temporal peers, elected for life by the whole body of Irish peers; four bishops, who sit according to the annual rotation of sees; and in the commons, since the reform bill, by one hundred and five members.

The *judicial establishment* is vested as in Great Britain, in the Lord Chancellor, removable at pleasure, assisted by the Master of the Rolls, and in twelve judges, four for each of the courts—Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. Two of the judges go through each of the six circuits, into which the country is divided, twice a year, to decide criminal and civil cases. The judges of the Courts of Prerogative and Admiralty, and of the Consistorial Courts, are generally practising barristers; but the judges of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and Court of Bankruptcy, do not practise. A barrister also pre-

sides along with the county magistrates, at the Courts of Quarter Sessions. Petty Sessions, at which at least two magistrates must be present, are held weekly, or once a fortnight, in every district. Each corporate town has a judge or recorder, and local magistrates elected by the corporation; and many of the manors have other courts under a seneschal, appointed by the lord of the manor.

The conservation of the peace in the counties is committed to a lord lieutenant, aided by a number of deputy lieutenants, stipendiary, and unpaid magistrates, all of whom are nominated by the crown. The high sheriff is selected, as in England, from lists prepared by the judge of assize. The police consists of a well-organized force, of about nine thousand men, under an inspector-general, and four provincial inspectors.

There are forty-five county or town prisons, penitentiaries, and houses of correction, and ninety-eight bridewells, or places of temporary confinement.

The military department is under the control of the commander of the forces, who has under him five general officers, each of whom, respectively, commands one of the five military districts into which the island is divided. At Kilmainham there is an hospital for decayed and disabled soldiers, similar to that at Chelsea; but upon a much smaller scale.

RELIGION.—Church of Ireland.—The kingdom of Ireland is divided into four archiepiscopal provinces, which are again subdivided into thirty-three dioceses; and prior to the year 1833, the ecclesiastical polity was vested in four archbishops, and eighteen bishops; but since the death, in 1839, of the Archbishop of Tuam, the archiepiscopal jurisdiction of Tuam province has, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, passed to the Lord Primate;

and, by the demise, in 1838, of the late Dr. Lawrence, Archbishop of Cashel, that province was annexed to Dublin.

Armagh province consists of the dioceses of Armagh, Meath, Clogher, Derry, Raphoe, Down and Connor, Kilmore, Dromore, and Ardagh—to which are now annexed, Tuam, Killala, Achonry, Elphin, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh.

Dublin province contains Dublin and Glendalough, Kildare, Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, along with the province of Cashel, which comprises the dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, Lismore, Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, Cork, Ross, Cloyne, Killaloe, and Kilfenora.

The number of bishops is to be reduced from eighteen to ten; and, in pursuance of this arrangement, Raphoe has been united to the see of Derry; Killala and Achonry to Tuam; Waterford and Lismore to Cashel and Emly; Cloyne to Cork and Ross; Ferns and Leighlin to Ossory; Clonfert and Kilmacduagh to Killaloe; Elphin and Ardagh to Kilmore; and Dromore to Down and Connor.

Upon the next avoidance of Clogher, the episcopal jurisdiction therein is to be exercised by the primate; and Kildare is to be annexed to Dublin.

The annual revenues of the ten permanent bishoprics will be as follows:—Armagh, &c. £13,170, Meath, &c., £5,221, Derry, &c., £8,033, Down, &c., £5,896, Kilmore, &c., £7,478, Tuam, &c., £5,020, Dublin, &c., £9,321, Ossory, &c., £6,550, Cashel, &c., £7,354, Cork, &c. £5,009, Killaloe, &c., £4,532, Limerick, &c., £5,369.

Roman Catholics.—The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church consists of four archbishops and twenty-three bishops. By the act of 1829, the Roman Catholic archbishops and

bishops are prohibited from taking the titles of the sees. The emoluments of a bishop arise from one or two parishes, which are generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriages, &c., and by annual sums varying from £2 to £10, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic secular clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of baptisms, marriages, and masses, and from Christmas and Easter dues, and other offerings. The monasteries and convents are numerous throughout Ireland, and some of them, especially those for females, amply endowed.

The *Presbyterians* of Ireland are divided into two bodies—Trinitarians and Unitarians. The former, amounting to 700,000, and who hold the doctrine of the Established Church of Scotland, are called the United Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and hold their meetings under the name of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. There still remain, however, a considerable number of seceding congregations, who, although agreeing with the General Assembly in doctrine, are not connected with them. The Unitarian Presbyterians are under 11,000. All the Presbyterian ministers are partly maintained by voluntary contributions, and partly by the yearly parliamentary grant called the *Regium Donum*; and which is strangely divided among the ministers in sums of one hundred, seventy-five, and fifty pounds, in the direct order of the wealth of their respective congregations. Many of the students for the Presbyterian Church are educated at the Belfast Academical Institution, where there are regular professors appointed by the church.

The *Methodists* are divided into Wesleyans and Primitive Wesleyans. The former have eleven districts nineteen stations, and fifty places of meeting throughout the kingdom; the latter, ten districts, twenty-three stations, and twenty-seven places of meeting.

The *Independents*, or Congregational Union, have twenty-seven congregations scattered throughout the island. The *Society of Friends*, or *Quakers*, are most numerous in Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Clonmel, Armagh, and Queen's County. The *United Brethren*, or *Moravians*, have two establishments—one in Dublin, and one in Antrim. The *Jews* have a synagogue in Dublin.

EDUCATION.—In addition to the munificently-endowed *University of Dublin*, there are two collegiate institutions for instruction in the higher departments of science and literature—the Roman Catholic *College of Maynooth*, and the *Academical Institution of Belfast*.

The *Board of National Education*, in Marlborough-street, which comprises the Archbishop of Dublin, a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, and one of the ministers of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, as well as several lay men of different persuasions, have the control and management of the National System of Education in Ireland. The education in the national schools is confined to the useful secular branches of knowledge, the religious instruction of the pupils being left to the clergymen of the denomination to which the children belong.

The *Kildare-place Society*, which previously to the establishment of the National Board, had the disposal and control of the parliamentary grants for the purpose of promoting education among the poor, have still a number of schools throughout Ire-

land; as also the *London Hibernian Society*. The schools connected with these establishments are well-conducted, and wholly supported by voluntary contributions.

The *Church Education Society*, of which the Primate and Bishops of the Church of Ireland are presidents, was established to assist schools in which the Holy Scriptures, church catechisms, and other formularies of the church, under the guidance of the bishops and parochial clergy, were taught; and to found new schools on an improved system. This society is connected with the National School Society of England. It has recently established a model school in Dublin, and has opened a depository for the supply of books and school requisites for the use of schools established by it.

THE POOR LAW for Ireland, which passed in 1838, and which is generally under the management of a Board in Dublin, with district commissioners and local guardians, can scarcely be said to be yet in full operation; and at all events it will require a little more time to ascertain its effects in relieving the vast mass of misery which extends throughout the length and breadth of the land.

PEERAGE.—"The peerage of Ireland, in 1842, consisted of one duke, fourteen marquises, seventy-five earls, forty-three viscounts, seventy-one barons, and one baroness in her own right. Many of the Irish peers are peers of Great Britain. The three surviving sons of George III. in 1842, have Irish titles. The King of Hanover is Earl of Ulster; the Duke of Cambridge is Earl of Tipperary; and the Duke of Sussex is Baron of Arklow. The power of the crown to create Irish peers is limited by the Act of Union, and only one can be created for every three peerages becoming extinct.

Irish peers who are not British peers are eligible to seats in the House of Commons for English and Scottish constituencies, being considered merely titular in Great Britain. They are not, however, eligible for any county, city, or borough in Ireland; and those who are members

of the Commons House of Parliament cannot vote for the representative peers of Ireland.

A table of the provinces and counties of Ireland, specifying the number of baronies and parishes, the extent in square miles and acres, &c. &c. is given at the end of the work.

DUBLIN,

The metropolis of Ireland, and the second city in the empire, is situated on the shores of the beautiful bay to which it gives name, and into which the river Liffey, intersecting the city, flows. It occupies the eastern termination of the great central plain of the island, which reaches from the Irish Sea to the Atlantic; and its environs are adorned for several miles around by the woods of the suburban villas. It is watered by the Dodder, the Tolka, and the Slade: the Dodder falling into the estuary at Ringsend, the Tolka at Clontarf, and the Slade into the river Liffey under the Royal Hospital. On the south the Dublin hills, connecting with the mountains of Wicklow, form a striking feature in the landscape, under whatever modification of light they are seen, whether viewed from the city or the bay.

Previous to the reign of Elizabeth, the town, with the exception of the public buildings, was composed of wattles and clay. In the reign of James I. stone and brick began to be used in the construction of the houses; and in 1610, the entire circuit of its walls, which were wholly confined to the south side, did not exceed a mile. Now, the length of the city, from north to south, is three miles, and from east to west almost equal. It contains upwards of eight hundred streets, 22,000 houses, nineteen parishes, and 233,159 inhabitants.

The estuary of the Liffey, or bay

of Dublin, as it is generally called, is semicircular in outline, its diameter being about seven miles; and the pier, which extends from Ringsend to the Lighthouse, a distance of three miles and a quarter, almost bisects it. The bay is bounded on the north by the beautiful lands of Clontarf, which are finely terminated by the bold peninsula of Howth; and on the south, by the remarkable hill of Killiney, and the rich environs running thence to the city. On the south side of the bay, beyond the shores, the eye is carried over a rich variety of villas, woods, and pastures, gradually rising to the hills, which on that side bound the view; and on the west, the plantations which adorn the numerous seats, appear to blend with the vast surrounding plain. These magnificent boundaries on either side, with the city in front, constitute the general outlines of the beauties of Dublin bay.

Like most of our cities, the capital boasts of high antiquity—historians claiming for it an existence of seventeen centuries, dating from the time of Ptolemy, A.D. 140, who notices a town exactly in the same parallel, under the name of Eblana.

It appears, from the annals of the city, that a great battle was fought in Dublin in 291, in which the inhabitants of Leinster were defeated by Fiacha Sravtine, one of the earliest monarchs of Ireland; and that about 448, St. Patrick's church was founded. In 836, the Danes

entered the Liffey in a large fleet in aid of their countrymen who had previously effected a settlement. But they did not long enjoy their acquisition in tranquillity; for, on the death of their king, Turgesius, who was captured and put to death about the year 845, the Danes were driven out of Dublin. In the year following they regained possession, and secured themselves by additional fortifications, and in 853 by a reinforcement of Danes and Norwegians. The annals of the tenth century state, that Dublin was four times taken by the Irish, and the Danes expelled from it; but they invariably returned in strength sufficient to re-establish themselves; and that about the middle of that period the Danes in Dublin embraced Christianity. Towards the close of the tenth century their power began to decline. In 978, they were defeated at Tara by Malachy, king of Ireland, and in 999, Brian Boromhe, king of Munster, captured Dublin. He, however, after carrying away a considerable quantity of valuable effects, allowed the Danes to retain possession of the city.

In 1014, the celebrated battle of Clontarf was fought between the Irish, headed by Brian Boromhe, aided by the more powerful native chieftains, and the Danes, commanded by Sitric, in which the latter were totally defeated. The triumph of the conquerors was, however, lessened by the death of their leader, who received a mortal wound at the moment of victory: his son, Murchid, a number of the nobility, and eleven thousand of his soldiers, shared his fate. The Danes continued to keep possession of Dublin, and in 1038 Sitric, their king, aided by Donat, the first Danish bishop of Dublin, founded Christ Church.

In 1066, Godred Crovan, king of Man, subdued Dublin, and a great part of Leinster, over which he as-

sumed the title of king, which, together with that of Man and of the Hebrides, he retained till his death. After his demise, the Danes again obtained possession, but towards the commencement of the twelfth century were gradually expelled. About this period, Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, exercised supreme authority in the city, which he retained until the commencement of the reign of Roderic O'Connor, king of Ireland, who was recognised as king of Dublin by the inhabitants.

It appears that after the reduction of Wexford by the English, who landed at Bannow in 1169, to assist Dermot MacMurrough in the recovery of Leinster, the combined force marched upon Dublin, which they took, and received the fealty of the inhabitants. This combined army, aided by a reinforcement of English, under Strongbow, Earl of Clare, who had expelled the Danes from Waterford, resolved upon another attack on Dublin, in order to gratify the vindictive feelings of Dermot MacMurrough. Roderic O'Connor levied an army to oppose the invaders; he, however, was put to flight, and the city was taken possession of by the English.

Roderic, shortly afterwards, made an attempt to expel the English, who now, under Strongbow, occupied Dublin, but he was defeated. Strongbow being soon after called to England, the Danes, during his absence, returned under Asculph, their king, with a large force, and proceeded to storm the city; but they were utterly routed by Milo de Cogan, the English general.

In 1172, Henry II. landed in Waterford, and, visiting Dublin soon afterwards, granted the city a charter, entitling it to the same privileges as Bristol then enjoyed: the original is still preserved in the archives of the corporation. Having esta-

blished courts of justice, and granted English laws, after a residence of a few months he embarked for England, leaving the government of Ireland to Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Maurice Fitzgerald. In 1177, Earl Strongbow died of a mortification in his foot, and was buried in Christ Church, where the monument to his memory is still to be seen. In the same year, a synod was held in the city by Cardinal Vivianus, the pope's legate, in which King Henry's title to the sovereignty of Ireland was proclaimed. In 1185, John, Earl of Morton, the favourite son of Henry II., visited Dublin, but he was soon recalled.

Dublin being now considered by the English as the best position to secure their newly-acquired territory, and to facilitate their intercourse with their native country, about 1205 King John gave instructions to erect a castle. This building was completed between the years 1199 and 1220. John, on his arrival in Dublin in 1210, established courts of judicature, &c. &c., on the model of those in England; and he also issued a new coinage, and assimilated the currency of both countries.

In the year 1316, Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, landed at Carrickfergus, with an army of six thousand men, to establish, by force of arms, his claims to the crown of Ireland; he marched upon Dublin, but the citizens, on his approach, having set fire to a part of the city, he returned to Ulster.

From this period to Elizabeth's reign, the history of Dublin is involved in that of Ireland, and presents a sad succession of civil wars and insurrections. Queen Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign, caused the castle to be fitted up as a residence for the lord lieutenant, and the public records to be arranged in

that part of the building still known as the Bermingham tower; and in 1591 she founded Trinity College.

From this period till 1649, various attempts were made by the native chieftains to obtain possession of the city, as also several vain endeavours on the part of the Marquis of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, to retain it against the English parliament. At the end of the above year, Oliver Cromwell landed in Dublin with an army of nine thousand foot, and four thousand horse; and after remaining a short time to settle affairs, he set out with his army for Drogheda. In 1659, the castle of Dublin was seized by the party favourable to the Restoration, when Charles II. was formally proclaimed.

About this period, the ground north of the river Liffey was connected with the city by four new bridges. In 1688, James II. visited Dublin, where he held a parliament; and in 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, he slept one night in the castle; in 1701, the equestrian statue of King William was erected in College-green, to commemorate that victory.

After this, the city increased rapidly in extent, wealth, and splendour; regulations were made by which the lord lieutenant became a fixed resident, instead of a periodical visitor. Restrictions, by which industry was shackled, were removed—a spirit of commercial enterprise was encouraged—and science and literature were promoted.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

The more striking entrances to the city are the approaches by Lower Mount-street, Baggot-street, and Harcourt-street, on the south side; and by Dorset-street, Eccles-street, and Parkgate-street, on the north side. The last entrance, since a portion of Barrack-street has been

cleared away, exhibits the southern and older portions of the town in a very remarkable and picturesque point of view, also the fine lines of communication afforded by the quays on either side of the river; while the others, leading through the more modern streets, and from opposite points of the town, show all the gradations of splendour and improvement. We may observe, that among the more recent city improvements, that which has been effected by widening Nassau-street, and the substitution of a handsome granite parapet and iron railing in lieu of the heavy dead wall, which formerly bounded the College grounds, is the most striking. By these alterations, one of the finest views of which any city can boast, is obtained through the trees of the Park and Fellows' garden, of the whole extent of the College buildings, in all their different positions, and various styles of architecture.

SQUARES AND PRINCIPAL STREETS.

Stephen's-green, which is in the south side of the city, is the most spacious—its circumference being nearly a mile, and its area, which is enclosed by an iron railing, twenty statute acres. Its surface, which is very flat, is laid out in walks and shrubberies for the use of the surrounding houses, and in the centre there is an equestrian statue in brass of George II. A broad gravelled promenade surrounds the square, which is separated from the street by a line of stone posts, connected with festooned chains. There are nine approaches to the square, viz., Grafton-street, South King-street, York-street, Cuffe-street, Harcourt-street, Leeson-street, Baggot-street, Kildare-street, and Dawson-street.

Merrion-square, which ranks next in extent to Stephen's-green, and but a small distance from it, is about four and a half furlongs in circum-

ference. Its surface is more varied than that of Stephen's-green, and it is also better laid out, and better planted. This space, which is likewise appropriated to the recreation of the inhabitants of the square, is enclosed by an iron railing; and between it and the street a broad gravel walk is carried round. This elegant square, though inferior in extent to Stephen's-green, far excels it in every other respect; it is environed on three sides by lofty houses, all built in the modern style, and though not perfectly uniform, yet so nearly so in their form, elevations, and decorations, as not only not to hurt the eye, but, in the opinion of some, to please it by this trifling variety; they in no instance deviate from the same right line, and are eighty feet from the interior square, a distance which bears a due proportion to their own elevation, and the extent of the noble area they encompass; this space is occupied by a carriage-way sixty feet wide, a footway of ten feet, flagged with mountain granite, and a spacious area secured by a handsome iron railing. The fourth side of this square is partly formed by the pleasure-ground of the Royal Dublin Society, and the garden front of that splendid building.

Fitzwilliam-square, which is on the same side of the city, and near the above squares, is more modern than either of them. It is also much smaller, its circumference being two and a half furlongs. It is pleasantly situated, and the houses are built with much uniformity, and in a neat but unornamented style. The principal streets leading into it are Upper Fitzwilliam-street, and Pembroke-street.

Mountjoy-square, in an elevated situation, on the north side of the city, is about two and a half furlongs in circumference. The interior area, which contains about four

English acres, is surrounded by a railing. It is neatly laid out and well planted. The houses are uniformly built, and present an appearance similar to those in Fitzwilliam-square. The approaches to this square are through eight streets; two on each side of the square—all regular and spacious—viz., Grenville-street, Middle Gardiner-street, Mountjoy-place, Gt. Charles-street, Fitzgibbon-street, Belvidere-place, Upper Gardiner-street, and Gardiner-place.

Rutland-square is also on the north side, at the upper end of Sackville-street; Granby-row, Palace-row, and Cavendish-row, form three sides of this square; the fourth being formed by the Rotunda and Lying-in Hospital. The interior, well known as the Rotunda Gardens, is laid out in a series of terraces and broad gravel walks, and appropriated to public exhibitions and promenades. In the evenings of Tuesdays and Fridays during the summer months, the gardens are lighted, two military bands, and other entertainments are occasionally introduced. The profits arising from the admission of the public, go towards the support of the Lying-in Hospital.

In front of the above hospital is Sackville-street, remarkable for its great width, Nelson's Pillar, which stands in the centre, and the General Post-office.

STREETS OF BUSINESS.

On the north side of the Liffey the principal streets of business are,

Abbey-street, Britain-street, Capel-street, Church-street, Henry-street, Mary-street, and Sackville-street; on the south side of the Liffey, Bridge-street, Castle-street, Dame-street, Dawson-street, Grafton-street, High-street, Parliament-street, Thomas-street, William-street, Westmoreland-street, and Nassau-street, now greatly improved by being widened, and the substitution of a parapet and railing for the heavy wall that bounded the College Park. To the above streets of business may be added the different quays extending along both sides of the Liffey, from the Custom-house to Queen's bridge.

To even glance at the numerous smaller streets, alleys, and lanes, would far exceed our limits; nor would a mere enumeration serve to place them in a tangible point of view before the stranger. Like all our cities, the older parts of Dublin were huddled together, without regard to order, cleanliness, or convenience: and while many of the more modern parts, which we have particularized, present an appearance of wealth, gaiety, and even splendour; the greater part of the older and smaller streets, to which we have merely alluded in general terms, exhibit the most squalid misery.

The outlets and suburban villages will be noticed in due course, in the description of the environs, and in connexion with the various roads leading from the metropolis to the different parts of the kingdom.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

DUBLIN CASTLE

Is situated on the highest ground, and nearly in the centre of the city. It is divided into two courts, the upper and the lower. The principal entrance is from Cork-hill, into the

upper court, which contains the apartments of his excellency the lord lieutenant, in a quadrangle, two hundred and eighty feet long, by one hundred and thirty feet broad, with uniform buildings on every side.

The principal entrance, the east-

ern gate, is ornamented by a statue of Justice ; and a corresponding gate, on the same side of the court, is surmounted by a statue of Fortitude, both the workmanship of Van Noort ; the interval between the two gates, is occupied by a building of two stories, exhibiting to the court Ionic columns, or rusticated arches, supporting a pediment, and from this rises a circular tower of the Corinthian order, terminating in a cupola, ball, and vane, from which the flag is hoisted on state days. The viceroy's apartments occupy the whole of the south side, and part of the east end ; the remainder of the court being devoted to the apartments and offices of the chief secretary, and various officers of the household.

The grand vestibule to the vice-regal apartments is a colonnade, at the termination of which is a handsome staircase, (the walls of which are covered with musketry,) which leads to the yeomen's hall, and from thence to the presence chamber, which is furnished with a throne and canopy, covered with crimson velvet, and richly ornamented with gold lace, and carved work gilt. From a rich stucco ceiling hangs an elegant glass lustre of the Waterford manufactory, purchased by the late Duke of Rutland, at the expense of £270. The object which attracts the greatest attention is the ball-room, or St. Patrick's hall, so called since the institution of the order of Knights of St. Patrick. This noble room, which is eighty-two feet long, forty-one feet broad, and thirty-eight high, is decorated with some paintings, particularly the ceiling, the flat of which is divided into three compartments, in oblong rectangles, at each end, and a circle in the middle. In one of the rectangles, St. Patrick is represented converting the Irish to Christianity ; and in the other, Henry II., seated under a canopy,

receives the submission of the Irish chieftains. In the circle, his late majesty King George III, is seen, supported by Liberty and Justice, while various allegorical representations allude to the happy effects resulting to this country from his auspicious reign. The cornice of the room is also richly painted. At either end is a gallery for the musicians and spectators.

The lower court, though larger, (being two hundred and fifty feet by two hundred and twenty,) is more irregular in form, and very inferior in appearance. On the north side are the Treasury, the Hanaper, Register, and Auditor-general's offices. The Ordnance office, which is a modern brick building, stands at the south side, where is also the arsenal, and an armoury, containing arms for forty thousand men, with some cannon and mortars, besides guard-houses, stables, &c.

There is a small lawn, adorned with trees and shrubs, called the castle garden, with which the vice-regal apartments communicate by a large flight of steps from the terrace before the garden front. At the south side of the garden, new stables have been erected, which exhibit a handsome front to the castle. They are built of limestone, and tend to conceal the backs of the houses in Stephen's-street.

The Castle Chapel.—This beautiful edifice is seventy-three feet long, and thirty-five broad. The exterior is ornamented with no less than ninety heads, including all the sovereigns of England. The interior is beautiful : it consists of a choir, without a nave or transept, finished in the richest style of Gothic architecture. Buttresses springing from grotesque heads, and ornamented with rich foliage, support the sides. Between the buttresses are pointed windows, surmounted by labels. The

roof is supported by six clustered pillars on each side, terminating in capitols, covered with foliage. The ceiling is formed of groined arches, springing from grotesque heads of modelled stucco; it is richly ornamented with tracery, and painted in imitation of stone. The pulpit, desk, gallery, and pews, are all of Irish oak. In the gallery on the right side, is a throne for the lord lieutenant, and opposite, one for the archbishop. In the centre panel of the front of the organ-gallery, the king's arms are neatly carved, and on either side, those of the Dukes of Bedford and Richmond; from these are placed alternately the arms of all the viceroys of Ireland from the earliest period.

The Record Office.—The Wardrobe tower, in the Lower Castle-yard, was fitted up as a repository for the public records of Ireland. The records consist of parliamentary acts, and statute-rolls, the books and papers of the civil department and council-office, together with the various maps and books now remaining of the several surveys, estimates, and distributions at different periods in Ireland. Amongst these documents, the most interesting is the celebrated Down survey, which originally consisted of thirty-one folios, of actual surveys of the lands forfeited in Ireland, in consequence of the rebellion of 1641, executed under the direction of the celebrated Sir William Petty.

Of the thirty-two counties in Ireland, only Galway and Roscommon, with a part of Mayo, and a few other baronies, were omitted. They were accompanied with distribution books, showing how the forfeited lands were partitioned among the adventurers. This survey was deposited in the surveyor-general's office, then situated in Essex-street, which, with the council chamber, was consumed in

1711, by an accidental fire. Eighteen books of the maps were preserved, but the remainder were greatly injured, or totally destroyed. The Strafford survey, with some other valuable documents, were consumed at the same time. Here are also deposited the records of Bermingham Tower, of the late parliament of Ireland, and the office of arms, which are all in the custody of the Ulster king of arms.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The buildings of the college, which are of great extent and beauty, and form one of the principal ornaments of the city, consist of three spacious quadrangles. The grand front, presented to College-green, is three hundred and eight feet in length, and of the Corinthian order; the centre is ornamented by a pediment, resting on columns, and the whole is terminated by pavillions, decorated with coupled pilasters, supporting an attic story. The first, or principal square, is entered by an octagon vestibule, terminating at the summit in groined arches. It is five hundred and sixty feet in length, by two hundred and seventy in breadth. Besides buildings for the accommodation of the Fellows and students, this square contains the chapel, theatre for examinations, refectory, and library.

The Chapel, which stands on the north side, has in front a handsome colonnade of four pillars, of the Corinthian order, supporting a pediment: the chancel is eighty feet in length, exclusive of a semi-circular terminating recess, thirty-six feet in diameter. There is an excellent choir: and daily, morning and evening prayers at eight o'clock, and half-past four on week-days; and half-past nine and half-past four on Sundays and holidays, open to the public. Both this

chapel and the theatre were designed by Sir W. Chambers.

The Theatre.—On the opposite or south side of the same square, stands the theatre, or examination-hall, with a front exactly corresponding to that of the chapel, and of the same internal dimensions. On either side of the hall, a rustic basement supports a series of composite pilasters, from which rises a mosaic ceiling, richly ornamented in stucco. Between the pilasters are the portraits of eminent persons educated in the university, and of Queen Elizabeth, the foundress. On one side stands a splendid monument to the memory of Provost Baldwin, who died in 1758, and bequeathed an estate to the augmentation of the provost's salary.

The Refectory is a handsome structure, the front of which is ornamented by a pediment, supported by pilasters. A spacious ante-hall leads to the dining-hall, a room of seventy feet by thirty-five, and thirty-five in height; the upper part of the walls and the ceiling are ornamented with stucco, and the lower is oak wainscoting. In this hall are the portraits of Henry Flood, Lord Chief Justice Downes, Lord Avonmore, Hassey Burgh, Lord Kilwarden, and Henry Grattan; over the door is a full-length portrait of Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III., formerly chancellor of the university, at one side of which is a portrait of Cox, Archbishop of Cashel; and on the other, the original portrait of Provost Baldwin. The organ of the University Choral Society, whose concerts are given here, stands at the northern end of the hall. Over the ante-hall is an apartment which has lately been fitted up as the philosophy school, and has been furnished with a most valuable collection of philosophical instruments. In it are delivered the public lectures of the

professors of astronomy and natural philosophy.

The Library is an extensive stone building, whose basement story is a double cloister, the entire length of the square. Above this are two stories, surmounted by a rich Corinthian entablature, crowned with a balustrade. The front, which had fallen into decay, in consequence of the perishable nature of the stone of which it was originally built, has recently been restored with Irish granite; and the balustrade on the top, which had become dangerous, and was taken down, is replaced, so that the building is now almost exactly restored to its original state. It was first opened for the reception of books, in the year 1731. The building consists merely of a centre and two pavilions: in the western pavilion are the grand staircase, the law school, and the librarian's apartments. At the head of the stairs the library is entered by large folding doors, and the first view is particularly striking. George IV., who was received here, expressed his admiration of this magnificent room. The exterior library is two hundred and ten feet long, forty-one broad, and forty in height, and is acknowledged to be one of the finest rooms in Europe, applied to such a purpose. Between the windows, on both sides, are lofty oak partitions, at right angles to the walls, on both sides of which the books rest on closely-placed shelves, so that there are as many recesses as there are windows; these partitions are terminated by fluted Corinthian pillars of carved oak, connected at the top by a broad cornice, surmounted by a balustrade, also of carved oak, forming the front of a gallery, which is continued quite round the room. Here are pedestals, with busts of ancient and modern philosophers, historians, and poets, of white marble. The

number of volumes in this library is about 90,000.

At the extremity of this room, is a second apartment, fifty-two feet in length, formerly the manuscript room, but now containing the Fagel library, fitted up in a uniform manner with the preceding, and containing about 18,000 volumes. This vast collection was the property of the Fagel family, in Holland. It was removed to London in 1794, upon the invasion of that country by the French, and was purchased by the University of Dublin, for the very moderate sum of £8,000.

Manuscript Room.—Over the Fagel library, in the eastern pavilion, is the manuscript room, in which are many valuable manuscripts, particularly those relating to Irish history. It contains the entire collection of Archbishop Ussher, besides valuable donations from Bishop Stearne, Bishop Huntingdon, Sir Jerome Alexander, Sir John Sebright, Mr. La Touche, and many others, together with several MSS. purchased from time to time, by the liberality of the provost and senior fellows.

The manuscript room is not open to the public, and admittance can only be given in the presence of the librarian: this regulation is directed by the statutes, for the better preservation of the manuscripts. The library is open every day, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, from nine to four. The privilege of reading here is granted to graduates, upon taking the library oath, and to strangers who have been introduced to the provost and senior fellows, on their taking the same oath.

On the south side of the library is the Fellows' garden, a large park, laid out in gravel walks, from which the students are excluded, the Fellows, Doctors, and Masters only, having the privilege of admission.

The Magnetical Observatory, si-

tuated in the Fellows' Garden, is a small building of the Doric order, remarkable for the classical elegance of its elevation. It was erected in 1838, and is furnished with a complete collection of magnetical and meteorological instruments: observations are made there every alternate hour, during day and night, under the direction of the Professor of Natural Philosophy.

To the north of the principal square, is the second quadrangle, which is an area of two hundred and eighty-eight feet, by one hundred and ninety-four, and three of its sides are appropriated to the accommodation of students. Near the centre stands a temporary building, in which is suspended the great bell, the largest and best toned in the kingdom. The exterior of the north side presents a front of hewn stone to Great Brunswick-street, two hundred and seventy feet in length; the basement story is rusticated, and the windows of the three upper stories are ornamented with architraves. It is protected from the street by a semi-circular sweep, enclosed by an iron railing.

To the east of the principal square, a third quadrangle has lately been built, from designs of Mr. Darley. It contains two sides, and is chiefly occupied by students; the elevations are very handsome, considerably enriched, and faced with granite.

College Park.—To the east of the library and Library-square, is the College park, a space of about twenty acres.

Printing House.—On the north side of the park is the printing-office, founded by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, in 1734, the front of which is a handsome portico of the Doric order, greatly admired for its architectural chasteness, and the beauty of its proportions.

Provost's House.—On the south

side of the college stands the Provost's house, a handsome stone edifice, with wings, and a court-yard in front, screened from Grafton-street by a high wall, with a large heavy-looking gateway in the centre; at the rear is a spacious lawn and shrubbery, communicating with the Fellows' garden. The interior of the house is elegant; and the hall, staircase, and grand drawing-room, are in good proportion. The elevation of this building is after a design of Lord Burlington's, and is similar to that of General Wade's house, Cork-street, London, which was designed by the same nobleman.

The Museum.—Over the vestibule within the grand gate is the museum, a beautiful room, sixty feet by forty.

The recent levelling of the court-yards, the construction of broad and smooth gravel walks, and the substitution of grass plats for the rough pavement which formerly occupied the interior of the quadrangles, have added much to the general appearance of the buildings, as well as the comfort of the students.

College Botanic Gardens.—The college botanic gardens are situated in the southern extremity of the city, near Ball's-bridge, and comprise six acres, beautifully laid out, kept in excellent order, and containing a very extensive and excellent collection of plants.

The Royal Observatory of Ireland, on the foundation of Dr. Fras. Andrews, in connexion with the University, is situated on Dunsink hill, in the parish of Castleknock, about two miles to the north-west of the city.

FOUR COURTS.

The Law Courts, or Four Courts, situated on the north side of the river, is one of the noblest structures in Dublin, both as to magnitude

and sublimity of design, extending along the Quay four hundred and fifty feet. They are built after a design of Mr. Cooley, who was architect of the Royal Exchange; but in consequence of his death after the western wing was finished, the completion of this noble design was entrusted to Mr. Gandon. The foundation stone was laid on the 13th of March, 1786, by Charles, Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant, and Viscount Lifford, Lord High Chancellor; yet the edifice was not entirely finished for fourteen years. The expense of building, &c. is calculated at about £200,000. The quay wall in front of the courts is surmounted by a handsome iron balustrade, extending about eight hundred feet, at each end of which are handsome stone bridges, with corresponding balustrades, forming a rich foreground to the view of the courts from the opposite side of the river.

The Four Courts contains the Courts of Law, and a number of offices attached to them: it consists of a centre, at each side of which are squares; one to the east, the other to the west, surrounded by buildings containing law offices; these squares are separated from the streets by arcade screens of rusticated masonry, surmounted by a handsome stone balustrade, and the entrance to each court-yard is through a large archway.

Over the eastern gate is placed the harp of Ireland, on a shield, encompassed by emblems of Justice, Security, and Law, the shield resting on volumes of law books, bound together by a serpent entwined around them; and over the western gate, the royal shield, encircled by oak leaves, is encompassed by different emblems, appropriate to the offices which occupy that wing: Edward Smith, of Dublin, was the artist. Around the eastern court are the offices of

the Chancery, Exchequer, and Rolls Courts; in the western square are those of the Queen's Bench, Hanaper, Remembrancer, and the repository of the rolls of Chancery.

The centre building, which contains the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, is a square of one hundred and forty feet, within which is described a circle of sixty-four feet in diameter, from whose circumference the Four Courts radiate to the angles of the square, and the intervals between the courts are occupied by jury rooms, and retiring chambers for the judges, &c.; one of them also is employed as a Rolls Court.

The front of the central pile consists of a handsome portico of six Corinthian columns, with pilasters, supporting a magnificent and well proportioned pediment, having on its apex a statue of Moses, on one side of which is a figure of Justice, and on the other, one of Mercy. At each extremity of the front, and over the coupled pilasters, are statues in a sitting posture: one of Wisdom, the other of Authority. Above the central building rises a circular lantern, of the same diameter as the hall, sixty-four feet, ornamented by twenty-four pillars, and lighted by twelve large windows. An entablature is carried round the summit of the lantern, and on this appears to rest a magnificent dome. Beneath the portico of the south, or principal front, is a semi-circular recess, in the centre of which is the doorway, leading to the hall of the courts, which is beneath the dome, and which, in term time, exhibits an extraordinary air of bustle and confusion. At the extremities of the diameters, passing through the four cardinal points, are the entrances to the hall, the Rolls Court, and the chambers appropriated to the judges,

juries, &c.; and between these are the entrances to the different courts, each entrance being between Corinthian columns, two deep, twenty-five feet high, fluted the upper two-thirds of the shaft, and resting on a sub-plinth, in which the steps leading to the court are inserted; by this disposition there are formed eight intervals, or recesses, all ornamented in the same style, and the piers between them are decorated with niches, and sunk pannels. The columns support an entablature, which is continued the entire way round; above the entablature is an attic pedestal, ornamented by eight sunk pannels, which are exactly above the eight intervals between the columns. From the attic pedestal rises an hemispherical dome, with a rich Mosaic ceiling; in the dome, above the pannels of the attic, are eight windows of considerable size, which admit abundance of light into the hall beneath. The vertex of the hemispherical ceiling is perforated by a circular opening, permitting a view into the void between the two domes, as in St. Paul's in London.

The courts, which are all of exactly the same dimensions, and similarly constructed, are separated from the great hall by a partition, the upper part of which is glazed. On each side of every court are galleries for the jury, and at the end, opposite to the entrance, the judges' bench is placed, in an elevated position, beneath a semi-elliptical sounding board.

A new and extensive structure for a bankruptcy court, private rooms for the solicitors and lawyers attending court and in which they can deposit their papers, coffee-rooms and other additional accommodation for the augmentation of legal proceedings, have been lately erected at the rere of the main building.

BANK OF IRELAND.

This noble structure, formerly the parliament house, but purchased after the act of union, by the company of the Bank of Ireland, is probably not exceeded in beauty of design by any building in Europe. It faces College-green, and is nearly at right angles to the front of the College, and by its contiguity to the latter forms a magnificent scene. The centre of this edifice is a grand colonnade of the Ionic order, occupying three sides of a court-yard; the columns are lofty, and rest on a flight of steps, continued entirely round the court-yard, and to the extremities of the colonnade, where are the entrances, under two archways: the four central columns support a pediment, whose tympanum is ornamented by the royal arms; and on its apex stands a well-executed figure of Hibernia, with Fidelity on her right and Commerce on her left hand. This magnificent centre is connected with the eastern and western fronts, which contend with it in beauty, by circular screen walls, the height of the building, enriched with dressed niches, and a rusticated basement: the eastern front, which is towards College-street, is a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, three feet six inches in diameter, crowned by a pediment with a plain tympanum; on which stands a statue of Fortitude, with Justice on her right, and Liberty on her left hand. The western front to Foster-place is a beautiful portico of four Ionic columns, surmounted by a pediment. A military guard-room has been erected adjacent to the western front, the entrance, through a magnificent archway, ornamented with Ionic columns, and crowned with military trophies, forming the extremity of Foster-place; the design and execution of J. Kirk. Within this stately and extensive

pile of building, the most ample and splendid apartments are provided.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

This magnificent structure stands on the north bank of the Liffey, a short distance from Carlisle-bridge. It is three hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and two hundred and five in depth, and exhibits four decorated fronts, answering almost directly to the four cardinal points of the compass—the south being the principal front. In the interior are two courts, divided from each other by the centre pile, which is one hundred feet broad, and runs from north to south the whole depth of the building.

The south, or sea front, is composed of pavilions at each end, joined by arcades, and united to the centre. It is finished in the Doric order, with an entablature, and bold projecting cornice. Over the pillars of the portico are statues of Neptune, Plenty, Industry, and Mercury. In the tympanum of the pediment, in alto-relievo, is represented the friendly union of England and Ireland. They are seated on a car of shell: Neptune with his trident driving away Famine and Despair, while a fleet at a distance approaches in full sail. The pavilions at each end are decorated with the arms of Ireland, beautifully executed. Allegorical heads on the keystones of the arches, represent the different rivers of Ireland. A superb dome, one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, surmounts the whole, on the top of which is a statue of Hope resting on her anchor, sixteen feet high.

The north front has a portico of four pillars in the centre, but no pediment. On the entablature, over the columns, are statues representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. This front, which is opposite to a

handsome crescent called Beresford-place, has neither arcades nor recessed columns like the south, but the wings are the same. The east and west fronts are each one hundred feet in extent; the former with open arcades below of seven arches, which give entrance to the courts, and have a very good effect. The south front is entirely of Portland-stone: the other three of mountain granite.

This great edifice contains the offices connected with the Boards of Excise, Customs, Stamps, Public Works, and Poor Law Commissioners.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

This magnificent building stands on the west side of Sackville-street. It is two hundred and twenty-three feet in front, one hundred and fifty in depth, and three stories, or fifty feet in height, to the top of the cornice. In front is a grand portico, eighty feet wide, of six fluted pillars of the Ionic order, four and a half feet in diameter. The frieze of the entablature is highly enriched, and in the tympanum of the pediment are the royal arms. The pediment is surmounted by three statues, representing Hibernia, resting on her spear, and holding her shield; Mercury, with his caduceus and purse, on the right; and Fidelity, with her finger on her lips, and a key in her hand, on the left. A handsome balustrade surmounts the cornice, giving an elegant finish to the whole. With the exception of the portico, which is of Portland stone, the whole is of mountain granite. The building is after a design of Francis Johnston, Esq., and the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Earl Whitworth, on the 12th August, 1815, and was completed for about £50,000. The board-room contains

a white marble bust of his excellency, over the chimney-piece.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

Is situated on Cork-hill, near the Castle-gate, almost the highest ground in the city; and has in front one of the longest avenues in Dublin, comprising Parliament-street, Essex-bridge, Capel-street, Bolton-street, and Dorset-street. The building of this magnificent structure was not only a very great ornament to the city, but an immediate benefit to the neighbourhood; for the site on which it stands was occupied by the Old Exchange, Lord Cork's house, afterwards Lucas's coffee-house, and many mean shops, so that one of the greatest thoroughfares in the city was both inconvenient and dangerous.

The edifice is a square of one hundred feet, crowned by a dome in the centre, and has three fronts, all of Portland stone. The north, or principal front, has a portico of six Corinthian columns (those at the extremities coupled), whose entablature is continued along the three fronts, all of which are decorated with Corinthian pilasters, with festoons, &c. between the capitals. The top of the building is crowned by a balustrade, except where it is interrupted by the pediment on the north side; and above this the summit of the dome is visible, but having no tambour it is too low to be distinctly seen. As the situation is on a steep hill, the approaches are somewhat interrupted; that to the principal front is at the western end, where the terrace is level with the street; but the other end of this platform or terrace is blocked up by a high wall, surmounted by a heavy iron railing of great height, greatly disfiguring the front of this light and elegant structure.

The western elevation does not differ much from that on the north, except that the portico has only four columns and no pediment; and that there is only one window on each side, in the inter-pilaster adjoining the portico, the other being without any aperture whatever. The east front, which is in Exchange-court, has only pilasters; on this side are the entrances to the vaults of the Exchange, which are dry and extensive.

The ingenuity of Mr. Cooley is no where more conspicuous than in his design of the interior of the Exchange; the ground-plan may be perfectly represented by the idea of a circle inscribed in a square, but the beauty and elegance of the effect produced cannot be so readily represented by description. Corresponding with the splendid and highly architectural interior, an elegant staircase leads to the numerous apartments above, and which are now appropriated to lecture-rooms, and various purposes.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

In 1815, the members of this institution purchased, for £20,000, the noble mansion of the Duke of Leinster, in Kildare-street. A grand gateway of rustic masonry leads from Kildare-street into a spacious circular court before the principal front, which is one hundred and forty feet long, by seventy deep. The front is richly decorated by Corinthian columns, an entablature, pediment, and balustrades, and the windows are all ornamented by architraves, &c. On each side, short Doric columns communicate with the chemical laboratory and lecture-rooms. A fine lawn, on the east front of the building, extends to Merrion-square, from which it is separated by a dwarf-wall. The inte-

rior, which contains the sculpture gallery, library, museum, model-room, committee-rooms, and other apartments devoted to the purposes of literature and science, fully corresponds with the external magnificence of this edifice. The fine botanical gardens belonging to the Society are at Glasnevin, about a mile from the city. They are beautifully situated, watered by the Tolka, and contain about thirty-seven statute acres.

THE KING'S INNS.

The edifice called the Inns of Court presents a beautiful front of hewn stone, to the rear of the houses on Constitution-hill, consisting of a centre and wings. The wings, which extend back one hundred and ten feet, present a *façade* of two stories, surmounted by pediments.

Beneath the central building, which is crowned by a beautiful octangular cupola, is a lofty arched gateway, with doors at either side, leading into the space between the dining-hall and Record Office, which run parallel to each other; and at the further end is a magnificent corresponding gate, communicating with Henrietta-street.

The dining-hall, which occupies the principal part of the north wing, is eighty-one feet by forty-two, ornamented by four three-quarter Ionic columns at either end, over which, in circular recesses in the ceiling, are figures in alto-relievo, representing the four cardinal virtues.

In 1827 a new library was erected on the west side of Henrietta-street, and adjoining to the King's Inns, which is tastefully and commodiously fitted up. The upper part of the building is one spacious hall, measuring eighty-five feet by sixty-five, with galleries round the entire, and stalls for the books; the lower part

of the building consists of rooms for the accommodation of the librarian.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

This building is situated on the west side of Stephen's-green. The *façade*, of the Doric order, is of fine mountain-granite. The columns are of Portland stone, resting on a rustic basement, and supporting an elegant pediment, which is surmounted by three statues,—viz.: *Æsculapius*, *Minerva*, and *Hygieia*. The royal arms are placed in the tympanum of the pediment. The whole effect is that of simplicity, without superfluous ornament, and is well suited to the objects for which it was founded.

The interior consists of a splendid board-room, for the meetings of the college, ornamented with portraits of Dr. Renny and Mr. Henthorn; a library, containing a good selection of works on medicine, surgery, and natural history; an apartment where the Surgical Society of Ireland holds its meetings; an examination-hall, with several committee-rooms, and other offices. There are three museums: one eighty-four feet long by thirty broad, and thirty-six high, with a gallery, containing a fine collection of anatomical preparations, human and comparative; another, twenty-four feet square, and thirty-six in height, with two galleries, containing the pathological preparations, and a collection of wax-works, the munificent gift of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who, when he visited the museum, presented five hundred pounds to the college, to be so applied in testimony of his approval of the state of the institution. The third museum is immediately attached to the anatomical theatre for the illustration of the daily lectures. There are four theatres, or lecture-rooms, for the delivery of the different courses of lectures and

demonstrations; a chemical laboratory; one very large, and several small dissecting-rooms; with every other convenience required in an establishment of such extent.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL,

Established about the year 1675, for the reception of disabled and superannuated soldiers, on the site of an ancient priory, which was founded in 1074, by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, for Knights Templars. The present building was founded in 1683, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. It is a quadrangular structure, three hundred and six feet long, two hundred and eighty-eight feet broad, and two stories high. The dining hall is one hundred feet in length, and fifty feet in width, the lower part of the walls is wainscotted with oak, and ornamented with military weapons. The Chapel is eighty-six feet long and forty wide, and has a venerable and imposing appearance. In the building are the apartments of the master, who is always the Commander of the Forces for the time being. The present establishment is for five captains, an adjutant, and two hundred and fifty invalided soldiers, who are supplied with every thing similar to those in Chelsea. The expense of the establishment amounts annually to about ten thousand pounds.

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

This building is in Dame-street. The exterior is plain but elegant, and consists of three stories surmounted by a cornice; the bottom, or barge of the building, is granite; and in the centre of the front is the principal entrance, supported by Ionic pillars; the middle story contains seven windows, surmounted by alternate angular and circular pediments.

There is a grand hall and staircase, on the left of which is the room occupied as a news-room by members of the Chamber of Commerce, sixty feet long and twenty-eight broad, and of proportionate height.

On the right of the hall is a commodious and well-attended coffee-room, belonging to the part of the building occupied as a hotel, in which there are eight apartments. Over the coffee-room is the Stock Exchange; and other rooms are allotted to various mercantile purposes. In the rear is a spacious court, surrounded by insurance and brokers' offices.

THE CORN EXCHANGE.

This edifice presents a handsome front of mountain granite to Burgh Quay, consisting of two stories: in the lower, which is ornamented with rustic work, are two door-ways, ornamented by pillars of Portland-stone. The second story is decorated by five large windows with architraves, and pediments alternately circular and angular, and along the summit is a rich cornice. The south front, which is towards Poolbeg-street, is of brick.

The interior is a large hall, one hundred and thirty feet in length, extending from Burgh Quay to Poolbeg-street; the centre of which is divided from the ambulatories on either side by a range of metal pillars, above which is an entablature continued around the centre hall: above this entablature is a range of windows, which are continued uninterruptedly round so as to form a lantern the size of the quadrangular space below. The ceiling of the lantern is ornamented by stucco-work, and in the south end of it is placed a clock, encircled by oak leaves, sheaves of corn, and implements of husbandry, all in stucco-work.

The hall is furnished with tables, surrounded by ledge boards, to lay corn samples upon on market days; and from the letting of those tables, and the rent of a large room in the front of the building for public dinners and assemblies, the interest of the shares is paid. The expense of completing this building is estimated at twenty-two thousand pounds.

THE MANSION-HOUSE,

The residence of the Lord Mayor, stands on the east side of Dawson-street, detached from the houses on either side of it, and receding some distance from the street. Its appearance is unprepossessing, being fronted entirely with brick, and built after a design which never could have been pleasing to the eye. There is, however, an extensive suite of apartments.

On the left of the hall is a small apartment, called the Gilt-room, where is a portrait of King William, a copy by Gubbins, an Irish artist of high character. Adjoining to this is the Drawing-room, a spacious apartment, nearly fifty feet in length, where public breakfasts are given. The walls are ornamented with portraits of Lord Whitworth; Earl of Hardwick, by Hamilton; Alexander Alexander, generally called "the father of the city," by Williams; Lord Westmoreland, by Hamilton; and John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. The next is the Ball-room, used for dining in upon gala days; a noble apartment, fifty-five feet in length, the walls of which are wainscotted with Irish oak. Near the entrance are placed the two city swords, the mace, and cap; one of the swords is only used upon those days on which the collar of SS is worn by the Lord Mayor: this famous collar of SS was given by William the Third, at

the solicitation of Bartholomew Van-homrigh, Lord Mayor in 1697, and it was then valued at one thousand pounds. The former collar was presented to the city in the year 1660, by Charles the Second, and was carried off by Sir Michael Creagh, a Lord Mayor of the city. At one end of the room is a portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and at the other that of the late Duke of Richmond, by Sir T. Lawrence; over one chimney-piece is a portrait of Charles the Second, and over the other one of George the Second, at an early period of life.

BRIDGES.

Carlisle Bridge, the nearest to the sea, and up to which vessels can sail, connects Sackville-street, the greatest leading street in the city, with Westmoreland-street. It is a point from which several views present themselves, not perhaps surpassed in grandeur and extent in any other city in Europe. The bridge consists of three arches; it is two hundred and ten feet in length, and forty-eight feet in breadth.

The Metal Bridge.—A considerable space intervening between Essex and Carlisle Bridges, this bridge was erected in 1816, about midway, for the convenience of foot passengers, who pay a toll of one halfpenny each. It is one hundred and forty feet long, and twelve feet high in the middle above high-water mark. It consists of one arch, forming the segment of an ellipsis, and has a light and elegant appearance. The expense of its erection was about three thousand pounds.

Essex Bridge was originally founded in 1676, during the viceroyalty of Arthur, Earl of Essex. In 1687 a part of the bridge fell in, and a coach and horses passing at the moment were precipitated into the river.

The old foundation decaying, it was rebuilt in 1755. It is of hewn stone, on the exact model of Westminster Bridge, and consists of five arches, proportioned to the five central arches of its model, as three to five. It is two hundred and fifty feet long, and fifty-one feet wide. The expense amounted to twenty thousand six hundred and sixty one-pounds.

Richmond Bridge is two hundred and twenty feet long, and fifty-two broad; and consists of three arches, the key-stones of which are ornamented with six colossal heads, representing Peace, Hibernia, and Commerce on one side, and Plenty, the Liffey, and Industry on the other. The whole is constructed of Portland-stone; and its beautiful lamp-posts and balustrades of cast-iron, connecting it along the entire front of the Four Courts with Whitworth Bridge, render it a very elegant structure. The expense amounted to twenty-five thousand eight hundred pounds.

Whitworth Bridge connects two of the oldest streets in Dublin—Bridge-street on the south, and Church-street on the north side of the river. The first stone was laid on the 16th of October, 1816, by Earl Whitworth, then Lord Lieutenant. It has three arches, and is a very handsome structure. The most ancient of all the bridges formerly stood upon this site, known at different times by the names of the Old Bridge, Dublin Bridge, and Ormond Bridge.

Queen's Bridge consists of three arches of hewn stone, and though small, being but one hundred and forty feet in length, is well proportioned. It was erected in 1768, and named after her Majesty, Queen Charlotte. On the site of the present structure Arran Bridge formerly stood, which was built in 1683, and swept away by a flood in 1763.

Barrack Bridge (formerly called **Bloody Bridge**) was originally built of wood in 1671, but afterwards constructed of stone : it consists of four plain semicircular arches. The erection, at the south end, of a grand Gothic gateway leading to Kilmainham Hospital, and the rural scenery in the back-ground, give to this bridge at present a very picturesque appearance.

King's Bridge.—This useful and ornamental building crosses the Liffey a little way from the south-east entrance to the Phoenix Park. The foundation-stone was laid on the 12th of December, 1827, by the Marquess Wellesley, at that time the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It forms one arch of a hundred feet span, composed entirely of cast metal; the abutments are of handsomely-cut mountain-granite. It is called King's Bridge, from the circumstance of the amount paid for its erection—thirteen thousand pounds—having been collected for the purpose of raising a national testimonial in commemoration of his Majesty George the Fourth's visit to Ireland in 1821.

Sarah Bridge, so called after Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland, by whom the foundation-stone was laid in the year 1791, is two hundred and fifty-six feet long, and thirty-eight broad. It consists of a single elliptic arch, one hundred and four feet in diameter; the key-stone is thirty feet above low water. This bridge has been denominated the Irish Rialto, being seven feet wider in the span than the famous Venetian bridge. It is situated opposite the Phoenix Park.

QUAYS AND DOCKS.

Quays.—From the Light-house, which is at the eastern end of the North-wall, to a little above Barrack-

street bridge, a distance of two and a half statute miles, substantial retaining walls have been built on both sides of the river; and the continuous line of streets on either side having been divided into what are termed quays, but now of no use as such. As the names of these quays are different on the opposite sides of the river, a mere enumeration of them would lead to no practical good; the traveller is therefore referred to the plan of the city, which is appended to the "*Picture of Dublin*," and which will afford him more information in regard to the municipal divisions of the river than any description.

Docks.—The principal docks are those in connection with the Custom House, the Grand Canal Dock, and the Ringsend Dock.

PUBLIC STATUES AND MONUMENTS.

The Equestrian Statue of William III. College-green, was erected in 1701, by the citizens of Dublin, to commemorate the Revolution of 1688. It is well executed in bronze, and stands on an elevated marble pedestal, which is surrounded with iron palisades.

The Equestrian Statue of George I. was placed in the year 1720 on Essex-bridge, where it continued till the rebuilding of that structure in 1755. In the year 1789 it was re-erected near the Mansion-house in Dawson-street.

Equestrian Statue of George II.—This statue was first erected in 1758, in the middle of Stephen's-green. On the alteration and improvement of that square, the low pedestal on which it stood was removed, and another, much more elevated, substituted.

The Wellington Testimonial.—This massive obelisk, designed to commemorate the achievements of

the illustrious Irishman whose name it bears, stands in the Phoenix Park. On the summit of an immense flight of steps, stands a square pedestal, on the four sides of which are panels, intended for figures in basso relievo, emblematic of the principal victories won by the noble duke. From this rises the massive obelisk. On the sides of the obelisk, from the top to the base, are inscribed the names of all the places in which victories were gained by the Duke, from his first career in India to the battle of Waterloo. Opposite to, and standing on the centre of the principal point, is an insulated pedestal, on which it is intended to place an equestrian statue of the hero, after his decease. The dimensions of this lofty structure may be estimated from the following measurements:—The lowest step, forming the base, four hundred and eighty feet in circuit; perpendicular section of steps, twenty feet; sub-plinth of pedestal, on top of steps, sixty feet square, by ten feet high; pedestal, fifty-six feet square, by twenty-four feet high; obelisk, twenty-three feet square at base, and one hundred and fifty feet high, diminishing in the proportion of one inch to the foot. Total height of the testimonial, two hundred and five feet.

It is formed entirely of plain mountain granite; and cost twenty thousand pounds, which was raised by public subscription, as a lasting testimony of a nation's gratitude to an individual who had so well maintained the honour and valour of the country which gave him birth.

Nelson's Pillar.—This tribute of gratitude to the memory of our great naval hero is situated in Sackville-street. It consists of a pedestal, column, and capital of the Doric order, which is surmounted by a statue of Lord Nelson, leaning against the capstan of a ship. The entire height of the column and statue is

134 feet. There is an internal stair, by which the top can be ascended, and from which a view of the city, bay, and surrounding country is obtained.

ECCLIASTICAL STATE.—PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The various places of public worship in Dublin (exclusive of prisons, &c.) amount to 97: they are classified as follows:—

Church of Ireland.	Cathedrals .	2	
	Churches .	20	
	Chapels .	12	
	Asylums .	3	
	Hospitals .	5	
	Schools .	4	46
Roman Catholics.	Chapels .	9	
	Jesuits .	1	
	Friaries .	6	
	Monasteries .	3	
	Convents .	9	28
Presbyterians	General Assembly of Ulster .	4	
	Seceders .	1	
	Unitarians .	2	7
Methodists	Primitive Wesleyan .	2	
	Wesleyan .	5	7
Independents .			3
Quakers .			2
Baptists .			1
Moravians .			1
German Lutherans .			1
Welch Calvinistic Methodists .			1
Jews .			1
Total .			98

CLERGY.

Church of Ireland, 121; Roman Catholic, 130; Presbyterian, 12; In-

dependent, 3; all other Dissenters 20.—Total, 286.

CATHEDRALS.

According to the ecclesiastical divisions of the Church of Ireland, there are nineteen parishes in the city, forming what are called the Metropolitan Parishes in the diocese of Dublin.

1. *The Cathedral of Christ Church* is a long cruciform building, composed of a nave with a north aisle, transepts, and choir, with a central tower. The southern transept, measuring ninety feet by twenty-five, is entered by a Norman door-way, in good preservation: the tower is a low, massive pile, terminating in a pointed roof. There are several remarkable monuments, the greater number of which are placed against the blank south wall of the nave. Among them are one of Strongbow, and of his wife Eva, or of his son, mutilated by the fall of the roof, and placed in its present situation by the Lord-Deputy Sidney, in 1570.

2. *The Cathedral of St. Patrick* is a venerable cruciform pile, three hundred feet in length, of which the nave occupies one hundred and thirty feet, the choir ninety, and St. Mary's chapel fifty-five; the transept extends one hundred and fifty seven feet in length. In the choir are many monuments: that of the first Earl of Cork, and several members of his family, which is placed on the right side of the altar, is the most remarkable.

PARISH CHURCHES.

The Church of St. Michael is situated in High-street, at the corner of St. Michael's Hill, immediately opposite the western end of the cathedral. The steeple is a very high

square tower, without a spire, in the lower part of which is the portal, leading into a vestibule or ante-hall.

St. John's Church.—This church is situated in Fishamble-street, at the corner of John's-lane. The front consists of four columns of the Doric order, supporting a pediment; a broad flight of steps conducts up to this front, in which are three entrances—a gate in the centre leading to the great aisle, and a door-way leading to the galleries on each side.

St. Michael's Church.—This church is situated in Church-street, a short distance from the Law Courts; and before the year 1700 was the only one on the north side of the Liffey; and was well adapted for hearing. The choir became ruinous, and was taken down in 1824, but the steeple, which is of modern erection, remains. The organ is the same on which the great Handel used to perform when in Dublin.

St. Audoen's, or St. Owen's Church.—This ancient church is situated in a narrow passage leading from Cornmarket to Cook-street, on the south side of the river. The present church is only the western end of the ancient one, about three-fourths of this venerable edifice being in complete ruins. The eastern extremity of the choir still exhibits a beautiful specimen of the pointed style of architecture, there being to be seen here three arches of the most light and elegant construction.

At the south side of the eastern window are the recumbent figures of a knight in armour and his lady, both remarkably perfect. This tomb was erected by Rowland Fitz-Eustace, Baron Portlester, 1455, who built the aisle of this church at his own expense.

Church of St. Nicholas Without.—The parish of St. Nicholas is divided into two parts—St. Nicholas Within the Walls, which is in Nicholas-street, near High-street;

and St. Nicholas Without. This latter church, which is dedicated to St. Myra, and is supposed to have stood in Limerick Alley, may be considered coeval with the cathedral of St. Patrick, as it occupied the north transept of the cathedral; it was fifty feet in length, and thirty-two in breadth. It was formerly quite in ruins, but it has been restored, which renders the cathedral perfect in form and extent, however it may fall short of its primeval beauty.

St. Peter's Church.—The parish of St. Peter's is the largest in Dublin; the church is situated in Angier-street, nearly opposite York-street. The present church is on an old site, but is a building of modern date, and is in the form of a cross. Both the exterior and interior of this church are divested of ornament, and except for its capaciousness, it would not be worth noticing as a public building.

St. Kevin's Church, in Kevin-street.—St. Kevin's is a chapel of ease to St. Peter's. The present church, which is, comparatively speaking, of recent date, is in the shape of a cross, a plain building like a village church, without any gallery in the interior, or any monuments.

St. Stephen's Church, in Upper Mount-street, is a handsome structure. The portico is of the Ionic order; over the pediment rises an octangular belfry tower, surmounted by a cupola, the apex of which is one hundred feet high.

St. Werburgh's Church.—This church, situated in the street of the same name, is dedicated to St. Werburgh, daughter of Wulherus, king of Mercia, who is entombed in the cathedral of Chester. The interior of the church is venerable and elegant; the pews are of oak, and the front of the gallery is also of oak, carved and panelled. The royal

arms are in front of the organ-loft, the castle being in this parish; and the organ, which is considered remarkably fine, cost four hundred guineas.

St. Mary's Church.—The parish church of St. Mary's is situated in Mary-street, at the intersection of Stafford-street with Jervis-street. The front is scarcely deserving of description, as it consists merely of a great gate with Ionic columns on each side, and two smaller entrances leading to the galleries, over which are windows of clumsy workmanship, ornamented with stone architraves.

St. Mary's Chapel of Ease, in Mountjoy-street, is a very elegant specimen of the modern gothic. It has a light tapering spire, surrounded by minarets of similar shape.

St. Anne's Church is situated in Dawson-street, opposite Anne-street, and near the Mansion House; its site was granted to the parishioners of St. Bridget's, 1707, by Joshua Dawson, Esq., and from that period St. Anne's was erected into a distinct parish. The front is a copy from a church at Rome, suggested by Mr. Smyth, architect, consisting of a grand portal with half columns of the Doric order, and smaller entrances on each side, with ornamental windows over each, lighting the stairs which lead to the gallery. The upper part of the front, having neither cupola nor steeple, has an exceedingly unfinished appearance. The interior is spacious, and disposed with good taste; and the gallery is supported by pillars of carved oak, and fronted with the same.

St. Bridget's or St. Bride's Church is situated in a street of the same name, and at the corner of Bride's-alley. The exterior of St. Bride's Church is so plain, as to be more like that of a meeting-house belonging to some religious sect than a church of the established religion.

In the eastern end, a thing very unusual, are two large circular-headed windows, and at the top of the pediment-formed gable is a clock.

The interior of the church is particularly neat and comfortable; and has a gallery on the sides and the west end, and a few monuments against the walls.

St. George's Church.—On the north side of the city, in a crescent called Hardwicke-place, stands the parish church of St. George. The first view of this church is imposing; the front may be seen directly from Hardwicke-street, and oblique views, equally beautiful, are afforded from Eccles-street and Temple-street.

The principal front, towards Hardwicke-street, is ninety-two feet wide, and consists of a majestic portico of four fluted Ionic columns, three and a half feet in diameter, supporting an entablature and pediment; on the frieze of which is a Greek inscription, signifying "Glory to God in the highest!" The portico rests on a landing, accessible by a flight of steps, the entire breadth of itself,—viz. forty-two feet, and the projecting of the portico is fifteen feet.

Over the portico rises the steeple, remarkable for the justness of its proportions, and the perfection of its execution. This permanent monument of the ability and taste of the architect—the late Mr. Francis Johnston—is two hundred feet in height, and consists of five stories above the roof, and a spire.

The interior, which is in a corresponding style of taste and magnificence, is eighty feet by sixty, surrounded by a gallery.

St. Thomas's Church.—This very neat and beautiful structure forms the chief ornament of its neighbourhood. Its situation, immediately opposite to Gloucester-street, is peculiarly well chosen; and if it had been elevated a little more, and ap-

proached by a flight of steps, would have had a majestic appearance; had a steeple also been erected on this basement, the want of elevation would be less obvious.

St. Catherine's Church.—The parish church of St. Catherine's is situated in Thomas's-street, at the south side of the river, in a very elevated situation, almost on the site of the abbey of St. Thomas.

The front is built of granite, and has in the centre four Doric semicolumns supporting a pediment, and at the extremities coupled pilasters. There are two stories, the windows of both of which have carved architraves, and are circular-headed. At the west end stands a tower, containing the belfry, in which is only one bell. The original intention was to erect a steeple and spire; but the idea appears to have been totally abandoned of late.

The interior, which is about eighty feet by fifty, is remarkably imposing, and exhibits excellent taste; it resembles those of St. Thomas, St. Werburgh, and St. Anne, but in internal decorations is superior to all of them.

St. James's Church is in James's-street, opposite a large obelisk-shaped fountain, ornamented by four sundials. It is a long, low, narrow building, with six windows on each side, with circular heads.

St. Nicholas Within.—This church was erected in 1707, in Nicholas-street, near High-street, and within a few yards of Christ church Cathedral and St. Michael's Church, but was taken down in the year 1837, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

St. Paul's Church is situated in King-street north, near the Blue Coat Hospital, and not far from Smithfield. It is a neat edifice in the Gothic style, with a small spire.

St. Andrew's Church, commonly called the Round Church, is situated

in St. Andrew's-street. It is in the form of an ellipse, whose major axis is eighty feet in length, and minor sixty: the gallery story is ornamented by seven large windows, with circular heads, admitting too great a body of light into the interior, which error is corrected by blinds of oiled silk, ornamented with transparencies, the subjects of which are scriptural.

St. Luke's Church is situated on the Coombe, in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The approach is through a long vista of elm trees, which gives more the idea of a village church than a parish church in a large city. The principal entrance, which fronts the avenue, is through a large doorway, with rusticated columns on either side. The exterior is very plain, and the windows in the north side not being of equal dimensions disfigure its general appearance.

St. Mark's Church, situated in Mark-street, to the east of Trinity College, is a spacious building, erected in 1729. The exterior exhibits no architectural ingenuity or taste. The interior, eighty feet in length by thirty in breadth, is extremely well disposed for the accommodation of numbers, not being divided into pews, as the other churches in Dublin, but laid out with benches with backs of panelled oak, and with doors at the end of each row.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHAPELS.

Chapels.

1. Bethesda (Dorset-street).
2. Castle (Lower Castle-yard).
3. College (Trinity College).
4. George's (Lower Temple-street).
5. Free Church (Great Charles-street).
6. Episcopal Chapel (Baggot-street).
7. Swift's Alley (Francis-street).

8. Trinity Church (Lower Gardiner-street).

9. Mariner's (Forbes-street).

10. Harold's-cross.

Asylum Chapels.

1. Magdalen (Leeson-street.)
2. Molyneux (Peter-street).
3. Dublin Female Penitentiary (North Circular-road).

Hospital Chapels.

1. King's (Oxmantown).
2. Lying-in (Britain-street).
3. Royal (Military-road).
4. Steevens' (Military-road).

School Chapels.

1. Hibernian (Phoenix Park).
2. Marine (Sir John Rogerson's Quay).
3. Sunday (North Strand).
4. Female Orphan House (Circular-road).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The city is divided into nine Roman Catholic parishes: St. Mary's, St. Michan's, St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, St. Audoen's, St. Catherine's, St. James's, St. Michael and St. John's, St. Nicholas's. The first three are on the North side of the Liffey.

St. Mary's Parish.—The Church of the Conception, or the Metropolitan Chapel, fronts Marlborough-street, and consists of a portico, which projects ten feet, and stands upon an extensive landing, approached by an extensive flight of steps. It is of six fluted Doric columns, supporting an entablature, ornamented with triglyphs, and surmounted by a pediment. The sides of the church may be considered fronts also, being finished in a very beautiful and singular style. The interior is divided into a nave and side aisles, by two splendid colonnades; the west end forms a circular termination, under which is the prin-

cial altar of white marble, detached from the walls, and enclosed by a circular railing; in the centre of each aisle is a quadrangular recess. The total expense of completing this beautiful Grecian structure is estimated at £40,000. Besides the above, there are the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Upper Gardiner-street, a cruciform building of the ancient Ionic order, with a lofty portico in the centre; Denmark-street chapel; and a chapel belonging to the convent of Carmelite nuns, North William-street.

St. Michael's Parish.—The church in North Anne-street is a splendid edifice, built entirely of granite; it is in the later English style, with three finely-arched entrances in the front, which terminate above in a sharply-pointed gable, embattled and surmounted with a cross.

St. Paul's Parish.—The new church, called St. Paul's, is situated on Arran-quay, adjoining the Four Courts. It is a modern structure, with a handsome front of hewn granite. The portico is of the Ionic order: over the pediment rises the belfry-tower, which is terminated by a cupola.

St. Andrew's, in Westland-row, was commenced in 1832, and finished in 1837; the length, one hundred and sixty feet, the transept, one hundred and fifty feet, the breadth and height, fifty feet each. The portico in front consists of two pillars, and four pilasters, in the Grecian Doric style, prolonged at each end by a parochial house; thus presenting a *façade* of one hundred and sixty feet in length.

St. Andoan's.—A new church is now in progress of erection.

St. Catherine's is a very spacious octagon brick building, with a gallery along five of its sides: the altar being in the centre of the other three.

St. James's, situated in James's-street.

St. Michael and St. John's Church, situated in Exchange street, and erected in 1815, has two fronts of hewn-stone, in the later English style. This church was built at a cost of nearly £10,000, which was defrayed by public subscription.

St. Nicholas's.—The church is situated in Francis-street, and is a neat modern building, and the interior beautifully finished.

FRIARIES AND CONVENTS.

Friaries — Six. — Augustinians, John's-lane; Carmelites, (discalced) Clarendon-street; Carmelites, (calced) Whitefriar-street; Capuchins, Church-street; Dominicans, Denmark-street; and Franciscans, Merchant's-quay.

Jesuits' Church, Upper Gardiner-street.

Monasteries—Three.—Richmond-street, Hanover-street, and Mill-street.

Convents—Fourteen.—Carmelites, N. William-street; Sisters of Charity, Stanhope-street, Upper Gardiner-street, Donnybrook, Hospital of St. Vincent, (Stephen's-green,) and Sandymount; Presentation, George's-hill; Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Harcourt-street, Rathfarnham, and Kingstown; Sisters of Mercy, Baggot-street; St. Clare, Harold's Cross; and Dominican convents, at Cabra and Usher's-quay.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland—Four.—Capel-street, Usher's-quay, D'Olier street, and Adelaide-road.

Seceders—Abbey-street.

Unitarians, and in connexion with the Synod of Munster.—Strand-street and Eustace-street.

Independent Meeting-houses—Three. King's Inns-street, Plunket-street, and York-street.

Methodists—Primitive Wesleyan. Two.—George's-street, and Langrishe-place.

Wesleyan—Five.—Abbey-street, Cork-street, Hendrick-street, Whitefriar-street, and Stephen's-green St.

Baptist Meeting-house—Lower Abbey-street. *Moravian Meeting-house*—Bishop-street. *German Lutheran Church*—Poolbeg-street.—

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Meeting-house—Talbot-street. *Quaker Meeting-houses*—Eustace-street and William-street. *Jew's Synagogue*—Mary's-abbey.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

By the Irish Municipal Act of 1841, the city was divided into fifteen wards, each ward to elect one alderman and three councillors; in all, fifteen aldermen and forty-five councillors. The Lord Mayor is chosen from the aldermen, and both aldermen and councillors have a vote in his election. The wards are:—1. College; 2. Merrion; 3. St. Stephen's; 4. St. Andrew's; 5. Castle; 6. St. Patrick's; 7. St. Audoen's; 8. St. Catherine's; 9. St. James's; 10. St. Paul's; 11. Four Courts; 12. Linen Hall; 13. St. George's; 14. Post Office; 15. Custom House.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Ballast Office.—This useful establishment holds its meetings in a handsome house, built for the purpose, in Westmoreland-street, near Carlisle-bridge. The society was incorporated in 1707, under the title of "The Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin."

Paving Board.—This Board consists of a chief commissioner and two

others. The business of this board are the paving, lighting, and cleansing the streets, making sewers, and, in summer, watering the public ways. Few cities are in better condition as to pavement, and so well supplied with broad and even flagways, but the drainage is very defective even in the principal streets.

Wide Street Commissioners.—The commissioners for "opening wide and convenient streets" were appointed in 1758, when the first improvement they made was, to open a passage from the Castle to Essex-bridge: after which, they were directed to improve the city generally, by opening wide avenues. Their funds for the purchase of houses are derived partly from parliament, from a tonnage on coals imported to Dublin, and from a tax levied upon the citizens.

The Pipe Water Committee, instituted for the purpose of supplying the city with water, is composed of members of the corporation solely.

SOCIETIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Royal Dublin Society, Kildare-street.—This valuable institution originated in the private meetings of a few eminent men, Dr. Prior, Dr. Madan, and others, in 1731, for scientific purposes, and was supported solely by their subscriptions for nine years. On April the 26th, 1740, George II. granted a charter of incorporation, as "the Dublin Society, for promoting husbandry, and other useful arts," and £500 per annum: since which period, parliament has lent liberal patronage and support. It is governed by a president, (his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and six vice-presidents. The governor and company of the Bank of Ireland are treasurers; the officers are, seven

vice-presidents, two honorary secretaries and an assistant, a professor and lecturer on botany and agriculture, professor of chemistry, professor and lecturer on mineralogy and geology, lecturer in experimental philosophy, librarian, master of the school for ornamental and landscape drawing, master of the figure school, master of the school for agricultural drawing, master for sculpture, and curator of the botanic garden, Glasnevin.

Royal Irish Academy, Grafton-street.—As early as 1683, the celebrated Mr. Molyneux endeavoured to establish a society similar to the Royal Society of London. It was fostered by Sir W. Petty, and very considerable collections were made to illustrate the natural and civil history of Ireland; but in consequence of the disorders following the revolution, it fell to decay. In 1744, the Physico-Historical Society was instituted, whose chief object was, to inquire into the antiquities of Ireland; and, under their auspices, some county histories appeared. At length, after fruitless efforts, in 1782, a number of gentlemen, chiefly members of the University, associated together for the purpose of promoting useful and general knowledge: and in 1786 a patent was granted for the incorporation of the Royal Irish Academy, to promote the study of science, polite literature, and antiquities. It consists of a patron, (her Majesty,) a visitor, (the Lord Lieutenant,) a president, and a council of twenty-one, including four vice-presidents, a treasurer, librarian, and two secretaries, which is subdivided into three committees—the first, of science; the second, of polite literature; the third, of antiquities.

Royal Hibernian Academy, Abbey-street.—This body was founded by royal charter, August 2, 1823, and consists of fourteen academicians, and ten associates, all of whom must be

professional painters, sculptors, or architects. For the last few years it has, like the Royal Irish Academy, received an annual parliamentary grant of £300. To the generous and patriotic spirit of its first president, the late Francis Johnston, Esq., architect, it is indebted for the noble suite of rooms which constitute the academy house, and which were given to the academy for ever, at a rent of five shillings per annum. To these rooms a statue-gallery was afterwards added by his widow, and presented to the academy for ever, at a similar rent.

Geological Society, Upper Sackville-street.—This society, which has been “instituted for the purpose of investigating the mineral structure of the earth, and more particularly of Ireland,” consists of honorary and ordinary members; the latter being either annual or for life. Ten pounds paid on admission, or five pounds if not residing for more than one month in each year within twenty miles of Dublin, constitutes a member for life. The annual subscription is one pound, due on the first of January in each year, in addition to which each annual member is required to pay one pound on his admission.

Zoological Society, Phoenix Park.—The beautiful garden of the Zoological Society is situated in the Phoenix Park, adjoining the viceregal lodge, at a convenient distance from the city, and forms one of the most interesting, as well as rational places for the recreation of the citizens.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, D'OLIERE-STREET.

The merit of originating this now extensive and fashionable association, rests exclusively with the practical gardeners and nurserymen of the metropolis and its vicinity, who

in the year 1815 associated themselves for the purpose of inducing a better and a more general taste for pursuits which, however interesting or useful, were hitherto neglected by the great majority of our gentry, while in the sister kingdom they were appreciated and encouraged. Conjointly with several other intelligent cultivators, the late Mr. Simpson, of College-green, and the late Mr. Hetherington, gardener to the Earl of Charlemont, were anxious promoters of this laudable project. It is now in a very flourishing state, having been warmly taken up by many noblemen and gentlemen.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF IRELAND, SACKVILLE-STREET.

This association was instituted in the year 1841, for the general improvement of the country, on the plans of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Highland Society of Scotland, and already numbers a great many of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom as members. Its objects are, like the above societies, to hold great annual meetings in different parts of the kingdom, for the exhibition of improved breeds of cattle, new implements of husbandry, &c. &c.; and to assist such district and local societies as may be established for similar purposes. Upwards of fifty of these district societies are already in operation.

SURGICAL AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Royal College of Surgeons, incorporated in 1784. The College of Physicians, first incorporated in the reign of Charles II., and afterwards incorporated by a charter granted by William and Mary. The

School of Physic. The Association of Members of the College of Physicians, instituted in 1816; they hold their meetings in College-green. The School of Pharmacy, incorporated in 1791, under the title of the Governor and Company of the Apothecaries' Hall. The Schools of Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery, in Park-street, Peter-street, Richmond Hospital, and Digges-street. The Phrenological Society, established in 1829, whose meetings are held in Upper Sackville-street.

In addition to the above, clinical lectures are delivered at several of the hospitals.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Library of Trinity College, the largest in Ireland; the Queen's Inns Library; the Dublin Society's Library; St. Patrick's or Marsh's Library, in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral; and that belonging to the Dublin Library Society, in D'Olier-street.

COURTS OF LAW.

In addition to the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Rolls Court, and Court of Bankruptcy, which have been noticed in the description of the Four Courts, the magnificent building which contains them, as also of the Consistorial and Prerogative Courts, which are held in the Queen's Inns, there remain to be noticed—The High Court of Admiralty, the Consistorial and Metropolitan Court of Armagh, Court of Appeals in Revenue cases, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Lower Ormond-quay, Civil Bill Court, City of Dublin Record Court, Green-street, and Quarter Sessions, Kilmainham; also, St. Sepulchre, Thomas-court and Donore, Grange-gorman, St. Patrick's, Mary's-abbey, and Kilmainham Manor Courts.

BOARD OF ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland are a body corporate, constituted by the act 3rd and 4th William IV.; they are eleven in number, and no one can be a commissioner who is not a member of the Established Church. The funds under the administration of the commissioners are to consist of the revenues of eleven bishoprics, and of certain other ecclesiastical dignities named in the act; of payments to be made from their revenues by the Bishops of Derry and by future Primates; of the revenues of sinecures under circumstances pointed out; and of certain benefices coming under the class usually called non-cures, and in which public worship had not been celebrated for three years, which are specified; of a tax upon all benefices exceeding £300 yearly; and of the moneys obtained by sales of perpetuities, that is, the sums paid by tenants holding under bishops and other ecclesiastical landlords for the conversion of their respective interests into perpetuities.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Hibernian Bible Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

The Dublin Naval and Military Bible Society, 7, Lower Abbey-street.

Bible Society (Trinitarian), 7, Lr. Abbey-street.

Sunday School Society for Ireland, 16, Upper Sackville-street.

The Hibernian Church Missionary Society, 15, Upper Sackville-street.

Hibernian Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, 7, Lower Abbey-street.

Irish Evangelical Society, 16, Upper Sackville-street.

Religious Tract and Book Society, 15, Upper Sackville-street.

Irish Auxiliary to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, 16, Upper Sackville-street.

Continental Society, 7, Lower Abbey-street.

The London Hibernian Society, 23, Dominick-street.

Methodist Missionary Society.

The Association for discountenancing Vice, and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, 132, Stephen's-green.

Scripture Readers' Society, 13, Lower Pembroke-street.

Additional Curates' Fund Society, 132, Stephen's-green.

Dublin City Mission, 7, Lower Abbey-street.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Church Education Society, 115, Grafton-street.

Established Church Home Mission, 16, Upper Sackville-street.

School for the Sons of the Irish Clergy, Lucan.

Irish Society for promoting the Education of the Native Irish.

HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES.

General Medical and Surgical.—Steevens', founded 1720, capable of containing three hundred patients; Sir Patrick Dun's, in Grand Canal-street, capable of accommodating upwards of one hundred and fifty; Meath Hospital, which is also the County Infirmary, with one hundred beds; Mercer's, in Stephen-street, containing sixty beds; Jervis-street Infirmary; St. Vincent's, in Stephen's-green, with eighty beds; Adelaide Hospital, 43, Bride-street, which combines religious instruction and consolation with medical and surgical treatment; City of Dublin, Upper Baggot-street; Whitworth, Drumcondra. *Fever Hospital and House of Recovery*, Cork-street. *Westmore-*

land Lock Hospital, Townsend-st. *Lying-in Hospitals*—in Great Britain-street, Coombe, Bishop-street, Cumberland-street, and Arran-quay. The Hardwick Fever Hospital, Whitworth Chronic Hospital, and Richmond Surgical Hospital, connected with the House of Industry. The *Maison de Santé*, in George's-place, for the accommodation of patients who pay for admittance. The Vaccine Institution, in Sackville-street; the Infirmary for Ophthalmic affections, in North Cumberland-street; with others for the cure of cutaneous diseases, and numerous dispensaries.

General Military Hospital.—This hospital is designed for such of the sick soldiers of the garrison of Dublin as cannot be accommodated in the regimental hospitals attached to the different barracks. It stands near the south-eastern gate of the Phoenix-park, and is delightfully situated on an eminence forming a natural terrace, round which a stream winding, serves as well for utility as ornament, supplying cold baths, &c.

THE LINEN HALL,

Situated at the reere of Bolton-street and North King-street, is a plain brick building, consisting of six large courts, surrounded by stores, which communicate below by piazzas and above by galleries, and a yarn-hall. The Linen Hall contains five hundred and fifty-seven rooms, an elegant coffee-room, and a board-room for the trustees. In the corridor is a handsome and well-executed marble statue, by Kirk, of his late Majesty George the Fourth, who visited the hall in 1821.

Though Ireland was celebrated for its manufacture of linen at a very early period, it was generally confined to the home consumption of the country, till the memorable year

1699, when the liberty of exporting woollens from Ireland was taken away. About fifty years before that, the unfortunate Earl of Strafford had done much to encourage the linen trade, and for that purpose had embarked thirty thousand pounds of his private fortune in the undertaking. In the eighth year of Queen Anne, trustees were appointed to manage certain duties granted in aid of the manufacture, who at first held their meetings in a room on Cork-hill, which they rented at fourteen pounds per annum. They were afterwards accommodated with an apartment in the Castle; but the increase of business soon rendered it necessary to erect an extensive concern, and in 1728 the present building was completed. It was erected at the expense of government, and the offices and warehouses are rented from government by the present occupants. The number of these, however, and of merchants frequenting the hall, has, of late years, greatly decreased; the mode of conducting the linen trade, and the channels through which it is directed, being now almost entirely changed. Though the manufacture of linen in the country parts of Ireland is still very extensive, yet little is now sent to Dublin, or to the Linen Hall, for sale on commission. The sale commences every day at nine o'clock, and continues till four, no light or fire of any kind being permitted. The factors are allowed a commission of from two and a half to three and a half per cent., according to the value of the goods per yard, and the extent of credit.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

Corn Market, Corn Exchange-buildings, Burgh-quay, where sales are made by sample; the retail trade being carried on by corn-chandlers

and huxters in various parts of the city.

Cattle Market, Smithfield; *Hay and Straw Markets*, Smithfield and Kevin-street; *Fruit, Butter, Egg, Poultry, and Potato Markets*, Little Green, near Newgate; *Butter, Bacon, Poultry, and Ham Markets*, Spitalfields, and Kevin-street; *Hide Market*, Bonham-street.

Meat Markets.—On the South side: Fleet Market, Townsend-street; Leinster Market, D'Olier-street; Clarendon Market, Clarendon-street; Castle Market, William-street; Patrick's Market, Patrick-street; Bull-alley Market; Blackhall-row Market; and Meath Market. On the North side: Northumberland Market, Eden Quay; Cole's-lane Market, Moore-street; and Ormond, or New Market, Upper Ormond Quay.

BARRACKS.

There are within the city of Dublin, or its immediate precincts, six barracks or military stations, which are capable of affording accommodation to a garrison of five thousand five hundred men. The largest are the Royal Barracks, constructed for one regiment of cavalry, and two of infantry, on the war establishment; or two thousand men, exclusive of accommodation for one general, and numerous staff-officers. Attached to this barrack is also an extensive general hospital, capable of receiving more than two hundred patients.

Richmond Barracks, which are built for two regiments of infantry, or sixteen hundred men.

Portobello Barracks, for one regiment of cavalry, and a detachment of infantry, or about five hundred and thirty men.

Island-Bridge Barracks, which are appropriated to the Royal Artillery, with accommodation for upwards of five hundred men.

The New Depot, situate at Beggar's Bush, which is constructed for about three hundred and twenty infantry.

Pigeon-house Fort, which accommodates a detachment of the Royal Artillery and another of infantry, amounting together to two hundred and fifty men. Here is also an armoury, and the principal depot for ordnance stores in this country. Considerable additions have been lately made to the defences of the Fort, and it is now considered perfect.

A large building lately erected in the Phoenix Park, as a depot for the use of the General Constabulary Force in Ireland.

PRISONS.

Newgate, the principal gaol for malefactors of all descriptions, is in Green-street.

Kilmainham, the County Gaol, is situated near the Royal Hospital. The County Court House, a plain building, has been lately erected close to it.

Sheriff's Prison.—Previously to 1794, persons arrested for debts exceeding ten pounds were generally lodged in "Sponging Houses," where the most infamous practices were permitted, as the unhappy debtor would make any sacrifice of his property to be allowed to escape before some new claimant seized upon him. In 1794, the Sheriff's Prison, in Green-street, was erected; which is a large building, forming three sides of a square, and having a court-yard in the centre.

City Marshalsea.—This wretched mansion is a mean-looking brick building, and was intended solely for the confinement of persons arrested for debts under ten pounds. The debtors were committed by the decrees of the Lord Mayor's Court, and the Court of Conscience. By recent arrange-

ments the above prisons are not now in use.

Four Courts' Marshalsea.—This place of confinement, situated in Marshalsea-lane, Thomas-street, is the only place now used for debtors, the recent alterations of the law of arrest having rendered confinement for debt less frequent.

Richmond Bridewell.—This extensive building is situated on the Circular-road, near New-street, and is built of limestone, the ornamental parts being granite. The entrance is through a large gate of particularly heavy and durable workmanship.

Richmond Female Penitentiary.—This establishment, which was opened in 1837, is exclusively a female prison, for the confinement of convicted offenders; it is used also as a place of temporary confinement for female convicts preparatory to transportation. It is situated in Grangegorman-lane.

CEMETERIES.

Golden-bridge cemetery was established for the burial chiefly of Roman Catholics.

Prospect, adjoining the Botanic Garden, at Glasnevin, and separated from it by an iron railing. This cemetery contains about twenty British acres, and is planted and laid out with walks, and in the centre is a Doric temple for the burial-service. It also contains a handsome monument to John Philpot Curran.

Mount Jerome, at Harold's-cross, contains about twenty-seven acres. It occupies a retired situation, and is well laid out and planted; and though not established more than seven years, contains many interesting monuments.

BANKING COMPANIES.

Bank of Ireland, College-green.

Hibernian Joint Stock Bank, Castle-street.

Provincial Bank of Ireland, William-street.

National Bank of Ireland, Dame-street.

Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place.

PRIVATE BANKS.

David Charles La Touche and Company, Castle-street.

James Benjamin Ball & Company, Henry-street.

Boyle, Low, Pim, and Company, College-green.

GENERAL DISTRESS.

The two Work-houses, under the Poor Law Act; the Old Mendicity Association, Usher's Island; the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society; and the Strangers' Friend Society, founded in 1790; with several minor institutions.

ASYLUMS.

For Lunatics.—The Richmond District Asylum; St. Patrick's, or Swift's Hospital; the Hardwick lunatic cells for violent cases, and Island-bridge Asylum for harmless lunatics, both belonging to the establishment of the House of Industry; and the departments connected with the North and South Work-houses.

For Orphans and Destitute Children.—The Female Orphan-house on North Circular-road; the Freemasons' Orphan School; Pleasants' Asylum, Camden-street; General Female Orphan House, Harold's-cross, under the care of the religious community of St. Clare; Methodist Female Orphan School, Whitefriar-street; St. Peter's Orphan Society, attached to the Roman Catholic Church of Mountcarmel, Whitefriar-

street; the National Institution for the education of Deaf and Dumb Children, Claremont, Glasnevin.

For the Blind.—The Richmond Institution in Sackville-street, and the Molynaux Asylum for females in Peter-street.

For the Aged and Impotent.—Simpson's Hospital, in Great Britain-street; the Hospital for Incurables, in Donnybrook-road; the Old Man's Asylum, in Russell-place; St. Patrick's Asylum for Old Men, in Rainsford-street; with several others.

FEMALE PENITENTIARIES.

The Magdalen Asylum, in Leeson-street; the Dublin Female Penitentiary, on the North Circular-road; the Asylum in Upper Baggot-street; each of the above have a Protestant Episcopal place of worship attached to it. The Roman Catholic Asylums of a similar character are situated respectively in Mecklenburgh-street, Dominick-street, Marlboro'-street, Donnybrook, and Drumcondra-road.

THEATRES, ETC.

The regular places of public amusement are, the Theatre Royal, in Hawkins's-street, and the minor Theatre in Abbey-street. There is a small Theatre in Fishamble-street, in which there are occasionally dramatic and other entertainments; and another in Great Brunswick-street. In Abbey-street there is a circus for equestrian performances, which is used sometimes for a Music Hall. In the summer months the Rotundo Gardens are open for evening promenades, which are enlivened by a military band, and other entertainments. At Portobello Zoological Gardens there are also promenades, music, fireworks, &c. &c.: and at Monkstown Gardens, near Kingstown, musical and other entertainments are occasionally given.

CLUBS.

The Kildare-street Club, consisting of six hundred and fifty members, was established fifty years since; the Sackville-street Club, consisting of four hundred members, was established in 1795; the Friendly Brothers' Club is likewise in Upper Sackville-street; the Hibernian United Service Club, in Foster-place, which is limited to five hundred permanent and two hundred temporary members, consists of officers of the army and navy of every rank; there is also the Society of Freemasons, who hold their meetings in the Commercial Buildings.

HOTELS.

Abbott's, Prince's-street.
Anglesey Arms, Kingstown.
The Bilton, Upper Sackville-street.
Commercial Buildings, Dame-st.
Elvidge's, Kildare-street.
Enniskillen, Upper Dorset-street.
Gresham's, Upper Sackville-street.
Gosson's, Bolton-street.
Hibernian, Dawson-street.
Imperial, Sackville-street.
Kearns', Kildare-street.
Macken's, Dawson-street.
Morrison's, Dawson-street.
Northumberland Buildings, Eden-quay.
Portobello.
Reynolds's, Upper Sackville-street.
Royal, Gresham's Terrace, Kingstown.
Royal, Westland-row.
Shelburne, Stephen's-green.
Spadacini's, Lr. Sackville-street.
Salt-hill, Kingstown.
Tommey's, Sackville-street.
Tuthill's, Dawson-street.
Wicklow, Wicklow-street.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

Hibernian Catch Club. The members meet at Gresham's Hotel. Com-

mittee-room, 8, Upper Pembroke-street.

Anacreontic Society. Committee-room, 112, Grafton-street.

Philharmonic Society of Dublin. Committee-room, 7, Westmoreland-street.

Society of Ancient Concerts. Committee-room, 7, Westmoreland-st.

University Choral Society. Committee-room, 7, Westmoreland-st.

The Incorporated Irish Musical Fund Society.

THE PHOENIX PARK,

Which adjoins the city on the west, is seven miles in circumference, and comprises an area of one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine acres, enclosed by a stone wall, with seven handsome entrance lodges, in different styles of design. It contains the Viceregal Lodge, the summer residence of the Lord Lieutenant—a large building, with its fine gardens and enclosed demesne of one hundred and sixty acres; the Chief and Under Secretary's Lodges, with their respective enclosed grounds; the Hibernian School, and attached farm; the Gunpowder Magazine; the Military Infirmary; the Constabulary Barrack; the Lodges of the Park-ranger and assistants; the Wellington Testimonial; the Gardens of the Zoological Society; the Review-ground for the troops in the garrison; and an enclosed Cricket ground.

In common with the vast plain which lies to the north of the valley of the Liffey, the greater part of the Phoenix Park is remarkably flat, nothing even worthy of the name of a knoll rising above the general surface. This general flatness, however, is agreeably relieved by several narrow ravines, through which the streamlets carrying off the waters from the tract of country lying be-

tween the Liffey and the Tolka flow. These streams run to the Liffey; and—particularly in their progress down the romantically-broken surface of the escarpment which forms the southern limit of the Park, and at the same time the left bank of the Liffey—add much to the variety and beauty of the surface.

A beautiful sheet of water has been formed in the demesne of the Lord Lieutenant, which has been extended to the Gardens of the Zoological Society. The gardens and pleasure-grounds connected with the Lodges of the Lord Lieutenant, Chief, and Under Secretaries, are kept in the highest order, and, under certain restrictions, are to be seen by the public.

Upwards of one thousand three hundred acres of the park are open to the public; and throughout this large space of pastoral lands, drives in almost every direction have been formed, or are in progress of formation. Large masses of plantations have also been made in various places; so that, in due course of time, the baldness of the park as regards forest trees—for of bushes there is a superabundance—will be relieved by those sylvan honors which have been heretofore confined to the principal lines of approach, and the grounds immediately around the respective residences. Handsome gate-lodges, in various styles of architecture, have been erected at the different entrances; and the cold retentive sub-soil which extends over the greater part of the park, and renders it so unenjoyable throughout the greater part of the year, is about being subjected to a thorough process of drainage. All these various improvements are done by the direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, under whose management the Phoenix Park, being part of the Crown lands, falls.

From different points of the park beautiful views are obtained of the more elevated parts of the west end of the city, which is here presented in singularly broken and picturesque outlines; as also of that rich tract of the environs, studded with villas of every style, with their accompanying trees, which stretches southwards from the Liffey to that magnificent background—the Dublin mountains, which finely terminate the scene. These views are, of course, varied and modified by the intervening trees of the park, and particularly along its southern banks, by the diversified surface.

We cannot conclude our brief notice of this fine park, without advertising to the two stations whence the

west end of the city, in all its singularly-striking and broken irregularity of outline, together with the adjacent suburbs, are seen in their finest points of view;—namely, one, the gently-swelling ground on which the Wellington Testimonial stands; and the other the eastern bank of the fosse which encloses the Powder Magazine. The latter, which lies a little to the west of the Testimonial, certainly affords the best view, besides having in addition, in the foreground, the intervening hawthorn glen, the Testimonial, and the beautiful arch of Sarah bridge, the Irish Rialto. This view has been happily seized on by Mr. Petrie; and from his painting, various engravings have been made and published.

GENERAL NOTICES RELATIVE TO THE ENVIRONS OF DUBLIN.

VIEWS OF THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS.

Strangers visiting Dublin will often have a day or two to spare, which they may wish to devote to the environs of the city, ere they extend their journey into the interior. With a view, therefore, to aid such, we have arranged, in the first place, those points which afford the best views of the city and surrounding country; and, in the second place, the more remarkable objects of antiquity and general interest lying within a few miles of the metropolis: referring for particulars to the respective lines of road to which they properly belong, and where they are more fully noticed.

On the north, the best views of the city, its southern environs, and the magnificent background formed by the Dublin mountains and Killiney

hills, together with the Scalp and more distant summits around Bray, are seen in by far their most striking points of view, taken collectively, from the hill of Dunsink; on the summit of which is situated the Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College, and the residence of the Professor of Astronomy—the present occupant being the highly-gifted Sir William Hamilton.

The Hill of Dunsink forms, for so far, the northern bank of the Tolka, and runs westward from Cardiff's-bridge to Sheep-hill—about a mile. It rises gradually from the valley of the Tolka to its summit at Dunsink, which is 280 feet above the level of the sea, and embraces the demesnes of *Scribblestown*, *Elm-green*, and *Abbotstown*—the latter the fine seat of J. H. Hamilton, Esq. Dunsink is two and a half miles from the Post-office, and is readily reached by

Cabragh, which lies a little to the north of the great road leading from Dublin to Navan.

Those who have not looked upon the city, its environs, and mountain-boundaries, under the influence of a favourable light, from that part of the brink of Dunsink hill which is close to the Observatory, can form no idea of their extent, beauty, and grandeur—that is, as seen from the north. Collectively, the scene is incomparably grander than the finest views from the Phoenix Park which we noticed in our description of that locality, embracing a much greater range of country, but still confined to what seems to be the neighbourhood of Dublin, and still within the reach of the unaided eye to explore. The whole of that flat and villa-clad tract which stretches from the valley of the Tolka to the base of the mountains, lies like a vast map before us; the mountains—as we have termed them, but which in reality are only the frontier hills to the Wicklow mountains—can be distinctly traced from the sea at Bray to *Lyons*, the proudly-situated residence of the Lord Cloncurry. The spires, towers, and more elevated buildings of the city, mingled and grouped in endless variety, appear to reach to the very base of the Killiney hills; and the bay, with its varied shores, can be distinctly seen.

The banks of the Tolka at Glasnevin, which attain a considerable elevation, also afford from several points good views of the eastern parts of the city and adjacent suburbs, though of a much less varied and extensive character than those from Dunsink to which we have just adverted.

Turning to the south, the various roads which lead across the Dublin mountains, and to various parts of the county of Wicklow, also afford magnificent views of the city, the

bay, and the surrounding country. Here they are presented in totally different points of aspect; here we have the other side of the picture; and here we have no well-defined back-ground, no splendid mountain-range to break the sky-line and to limit the scene. These roads are—the Enniskerry road by the Scalp, the Military road by Rathfarnham and Killikee, and the Blessington road by Tallaght. The views of the city, bay, and subjacent country, are presented under innumerable modifications, according to the relative heights from whence they are taken. From the lower levels, there is a variety and an intricacy in the scenery which afford endless sources of delight; from the intermediate heights, the city, bay, and suburbs appear in their most interesting point of view; but, from the higher elevations, the eye ranges over illimitable space, the city with all its suburbs appear as mere specks in the vast area which is subjected to the view,—the little hills of Meath, Kildare, and Louth, are hardly discernible, and the higher mountains of Armagh and Down are faintly seen in the distant horizon.

With the exception of the views of the city, its eastern environs, and mountain boundaries, as seen from the entrance to the bay of Dublin, perhaps the views from the southern slopes of the peninsula of Howth are the most interesting. Projecting as that peninsula does into the bay, and rising to an elevation of five hundred and sixty-three feet above its waters, it commands the greater part of the city, and a considerable extent of the country around. It possesses, too, an important advantage over the preceding points of view to which we have directed the attention of the stranger—namely, the beautiful bay of Dublin as a foreground.

**THE MORE REMARKABLE NATURAL
SCENES, ANTIQUITIES, ETC.**

The peninsula of Howth is one of the most remarkable features in the country, lying to the north-east of the city. It is eight miles distant; and, in addition to the views which it affords of the bay, city, mountains, and country around, is interesting from its geographical position, mineralogical formation, and botanical productions, as well as from its ancient baronial castle, and venerable ecclesiastical ruins. The castle, which has been the residence of the ennobled family of St. Lawrence, since the reign of Henry the Second, and externally a plain structure, adjoins the town; and near it are the ruins of St. Mary's church, built in 1228, and the abbey, which is in the centre of the small town of Howth, close to the sea, and said to have been founded by Sitric the Dane, in 1038.

The castle of Howth is a long battlemented structure, flanked with square towers at each extremity; and in the old baronial hall are some curious memorials of the ancient family of St. Lawrence.

The large asylum harbour of Howth was commenced in 1807, and completed at an expense of £305,000; and though, owing to the accumulation of sand at the entrance, it has failed in realizing the purposes for which it was constructed, it cannot fail to attract the attention of the visitor.

Howth may be reached either by the Clontarf road, which lies along the shore, or by the more inland road, by Killester and Raheny; and from Howth, if time permits, the visitor may proceed to St. Dou-lough's, Malahide, and Swords, returning to Dublin by Santry, and thus making a circuit of about twenty-six miles. At St. Dou-lough's

there is a very remarkable ancient church; at Malahide the old castle of the noble family of Talbot; and at Swords, an ancient round tower and other interesting ruins. The country, too, is full of historic recollections, and though not possessing any striking natural features, is highly interesting, from the fertility of its soil, and the numerous villa-improvements.

In proceeding to Howth, within a mile of the city, Marino, the handsome seat of the Earl of Charlemont is passed. In this demesne is the Casino, a beautiful temple, built from the design of the celebrated Sir William Chambers. At two miles, Clontarf village and castle; the latter, the residence of John V. Vernon, Esq., the principal proprietor of that locality. Here, in 1014, the memorable battle of Clontarf was fought, in which the Danes, with their allies, were defeated by the Irish, under Brian Borhoime. Along the shore good views are obtained of the city, bay, and opposite coast: and the numerous villas along the shore add to the general interest.

As we have already directed the visitor's attention to the more important matters connected with the peninsula of Howth, we shall here only observe, that the distance from Howth to St. Dou-lough's is about five miles, and that the road passes through the village of Baldoyle, and along the sandy shores of Portmar-nock.

The hamlet of St. Dou-lough's is rendered interesting by the small, but singularly built church from which it takes its name, and the erection of which all antiquarians agree in referring to a very remote period. It is remarkable for its double-stone roof and loft, its low doorway, singularly-formed windows, central tower, and angular turrets.

The parish-church, a small, plain, but inharmonious building, adjoins the ruin; and, at a short distance, is a holy well, formerly of great celebrity. Two miles from St. Donough's is *Malahide Castle*, the residence of Lord Talbot. The demesne runs up to the fishing village of Malahide, which is famous for its oysters. The castle and grounds therewith connected, were granted to the Talbots by Henry the Second, and have continued in the possession of the family since that period. The mansion, which now assumes such a venerable and castle-like appearance, was, up to the middle of the last century, a plain building, surrounded by its fosse. Its altered style and enlargements were principally effected by the late proprietor, Colonel Talbot, and in these alterations and additions great care was taken to preserve and maintain the ancient baronial character. The same observations apply to the disposition of the grounds around the mansion.

The interior of the castle is highly interesting. "The entrance is by a low arched door, opening into a vaulted hall, and winding staircase of black marble, coeval with the original building. The black oak chamber, which is one of the most curious in Ireland, is long, low, and narrow, and illuminated by a single window of stained-glass. The walls and roof are panelled and rafted with exquisitely carved oak. To the right of this apartment is the baronial hall, nearly in its original state, a spacious and lofty apartment, with roof of black oak. In the library, which communicates with the hall, is the grant of Edward IV. to the Talbots. The castle contains an excellent collection of pictures, and the ruined church, adjoining the house, is worthy of a visit."

Between Malahide and St. Don-

ough's, *Abbeyville* and *Feltrim Castle* are passed. The former, which of late years was remarkable for its fine mansion and gardens, was the residence of the late Right Honourable John Beresford; and the latter, the ruins of which, from their elevated site, form so remarkable a feature in the flat country around, was the ancient residence of the Fagans, the original proprietors of this immediate district, and where the unfortunate James the Second slept after the defeat of his army on the banks of the Boyne.

Swords, which is two miles from Malahide, is a long, poor, straggling village. Its chief objects of attraction, at least to the antiquary, are the ancient round tower, old church tower, and the ruins of the archiepiscopal palace. The last, which consist of a considerable extent of the embattled wall, entrance, and flank towers of the court-yard, are in the centre of the village. The round tower, one of the rudest of these extraordinary structures, is situated on an elevated knoll, rising over the streamlet which waters the village in its progress to the bay of Malahide. It is contiguous to the old church-tower, and to the neat modern place of worship, which occupies the site of the former church. From their elevated position, and the singularity of their different styles, these structures form a very remarkable group in the surrounding flat country.

In returning from Swords to Dublin, several elevated spots near the former are passed over, which afford extensive views of the flat and rich agricultural country lying around. The more remarkable of these elevations, is the rock, which is crowned by the little church of Cloghran. It is close to the road, and commands an extensive view of the coast and district adjacent. *Santry*, the

fine residence of Sir Compton Domville, with its venerable trees, is passed, as also the hamlet of *Santry*, with its lines of neat, appropriate, and picturesque cottages. These cottages are occupied by labourers and tradesmen, and evince a high degree of right and liberal feeling on the part of the proprietor, and at the same time form an interesting adjunct to his baronial residence.

From *Santry*, the vast extent of table-land which forms part of the northern environs of the metropolis, gradually declines to the valley of the *Liffey*, in which the city is situated; and in the descent, from various parts of the road, good views are obtained of the eastern end of the city, backed by the Dublin mountains, and its immediate environs.

On the west side of the metropolis a pleasant excursion may be made along the banks of the *Liffey* as far as *Leixlip*, and thence to the town and Roman Catholic College of *Maynooth*, returning by *Carton*, the princely residence of the Duke of *Leinster*, and *Woodlands*, the fine seat of Colonel Thomas White—making a circuit of about thirty miles.

Proceed through the *Phoenix Park* to *Knockmaroon Gate*, and from the road which descends from that hill to the low road lying along the left bank of the *Liffey*, a view of one of the best reaches of the river and its banks is obtained. From this up to *Woodlands*, a distance of two miles, the left, or northern bank of the *Liffey*, is almost wholly occupied in the growth of strawberries, to which the soil and aspect are admirably adapted. This highly profitable application of the surface, however, has led, for so far, to the denudation of the banks, and the want of those sylvan honours which lend their graces and blend so hap-

pily with river scenery. The right, or southern bank, though not so well suited to the productions of *Pomona*, is but partially covered with wood, and much less adorned by art than might have been expected in such a favoured locality, and at the same time so near the metropolis. Nevertheless, the drive is highly attractive, and the delightfully-situated demesne of *Woodlands*, whose trees cover the left bank of the river for upwards of a mile, adds much to the interest of the scene. From *Woodlands* to the beautifully-situated town of *Lucan*, the river-banks are clothed on the south side by the plantations of *Edmondsbury*, and on the north side by the copse-wood, which runs from *Woodlands* to *St. Catherine's*. In the event of returning to Dublin by *Chapelizod*, we would recommend, before descending to the valley of the *Liffey*, a visit to the ruins of *Castleknock*, which are about a mile from *Knockmaroon*.

Two verdant knolls, rising from the slightly elevated lands called *Knockmaroon Hill*, and forming distinct features in the flat and rich champaign country which stretches along either side of the valley of the *Liffey*, cannot fail to meet the eye of the stranger. One of them is crowned with the basement-walls of what was probably meant for a prospect-tower; the other is nearly covered with the ruins of *Castleknock*, the ancient baronial residence of the *Tyrrells*. It is stated in "*Dalton's History of the County of Dublin*," that previous to the English invasion, *Castleknock* was a royal Danish residence, and that it was granted in 1177, by *Strongbow*, to *Hugh Tyrrel*, one of his officers, who built the castle, and that it was retained by his family for two centuries. In 1316, it was occupied by *Edward Bruce*, brother to the Scottish king,

and, after many mutations by the royalist army, under Colonel Monk, in 1642. The ruins, though greatly dilapidated, still possess considerable interest; and from their elevated position, aided by the trees which cover the bank, they form a picturesque object in the country lying around.

Before reaching Lucan, the Liffey is crossed by a bridge of one arch of one hundred and ten feet span. The town, as we remarked, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river, and until lately was a place of considerable resort. The grounds connected with *Lucan House*, the residence of Mrs. Vesey, occupy both banks of the Liffey, nearly from Lucan to Leixlip, a space of a mile and a half, and, so far, exclude the view of the river from the road. On application at the entrance-gate, strangers are permitted to walk through the grounds, in which are the remains of the castle of the Sarsfields and of the old parish-church.

About half-way between Lucan and Leixlip, the school for the Sons of the Clergy is passed. Till within these few years, this house was a commodious hotel, for the reception of the numerous visitors who frequented the chalybeate-spa, which is in the adjacent demesne of *Lucan House*.

On again crossing the Liffey at Leixlip, beautiful views up and down the river are obtained. Downwards, a fine reach of about a mile is seen under the umbrageous trees of the demesne of *Lucan House*; and upwards, we obtain a view of the broader expanse of water, on different levels, occasioned by the mill-dams and the confluence of the Rye-water.

Leixlip castle, though a plain structure, tends also to heighten the scene from the bridge, and the plantations connected with this ancient

residence, adorn the left bank of the river for a considerable length upwards. This castle, which is now the seat of the Honourable George Cavendish, is said to have been originally founded by Adam Fitzherford, one of the earliest English adventurers, and to have been for some time the residence of John, Earl of Morton, while governor of Ireland, during the reign of Henry the Second.

The Salmon-leap, the lowest rapid on the Liffey, is a little above the bridge, and is generally reached through the grounds of *Westown*, which lie along the right bank of the river. About a mile above the bridge, the Liffey enters a narrow and rocky ravine, through which it rushes among the rocks that impede its progress. About the middle of this ravine, it throws its waters over a broken ledge of rocks, popularly known as the Salmon-leap. At all times the volume of water is sufficiently large to be an object of interest, but when the river is swollen, and the rush of waters increased, the magnificence of the scene is greatly heightened.

Like Lucan, the town of Leixlip has fallen considerably into decay; and although the vicinage possesses many objects of interest, Leixlip has ceased to be a place of general resort. Maynooth is four and a half miles from Leixlip, and, in proceeding, the aqueduct of one hundred feet in height, by which the Royal Canal is carried over the valley of the Rye, and *Carton*, the seat of the Duke of Leinster, are passed.

The town of Maynooth consists of a single street. At the east end is the avenue leading to *Carton*, and at the west end the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The college, which is designated the Royal College of St. Patrick, was founded in 1795, and is capable of containing

about four hundred and fifty students. The buildings, so far as they have yet extended, form three sides of a quadrangle, the principal front of which is four hundred feet in length, and comprise the various lecture-rooms, library, chapel, refectory, professors and students' apartments; and having been erected in the most economical manner, they present no attractions either in their style or architecture. The college-grounds occupy a space of eighty acres. The ruins of the castle of Maynooth, the ancient residence of the Fitzgeralds, and ancestors of the Duke of Leinster, is close to the college. The castle was built in 1426, by John, the sixth earl of Kildare, and was subsequently the scene of many a feudal fray.

As already stated, in returning to Dublin, we would recommend the stranger to visit *Carton*, which is within one mile of the town of Maynooth; from *Carton* to proceed to *Woodlands*, and thence either along the high road by Castleknock, or by the low road along the Liffey to Dublin.

Carton, the extensive demesne of the Duke of Leinster, occupies about one thousand acres of that rich tract of land lying between Maynooth and Leixlip. It is enlivened, and at the same time beautified, by the Rye-water, which runs for upwards of two miles through the grounds; and by the artificial dams which have been thrown across the river, a series of small and beautiful lakes have been formed. The magnificent Grecian mansion was built in the latter end of the last century, from the designs of Richard Cassels, the same architect who planned Leinster-house, in Dublin. The house occupies an elevated portion of the table-land which rises over the south banks of the Rye, and commands a magnificent view over the richly-

wooded foreground of the demesne, of the whole range of the Dublin-mountains, and also of the fine tract of country lying along their base. This splendid view is best seen from the south or garden front of the house. An Italian garden, enriched with statues and vases, stretches along the whole extent of the south side of the house and offices; and in a distant part of the demesne, there is a handsome cottage, with an appropriate flower garden in connection with it. The other gardens and pleasure-grounds are extensive, and kept in high order; and from various parts of the latter beautiful views are obtained of the park, the lakes, and the varied grounds.

As we have already remarked, the country between *Carton* and *Woodlands* is flat, ill-cultivated, and otherwise uninteresting.

Woodlands, the fine seat of Colonel Thomas White, is about four miles from the eastern gate of *Carton*, and one mile east from *Lucan*. By the high road from *Carton* it is approached by the gate leading off the cross road from *Lucan* to *Clonee*; and having seen

Woodlands, the stranger may either proceed to Dublin by the low road, along the margin of the Liffey, the same road by which he left town, or keep along the high road by Castleknock and White's Gate to the Phoenix Park.

Should he adopt the latter road at *Oatlands*, the residence of J. Godley, Esq., a very fine view of the Liffey and its banks is obtained. *Oatlands* is within a mile of the Phoenix Park, and is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Liffey, and close to a fine ravine which there runs down to that river. This ravine is adorned on the one hand by the plantations of *Oatlands*, and on the other by those of *Heywood*, the residence of Sir Henry Marsh, M.D.

Woodlands, or *Luttrelstown*, as it was termed after the original proprietors, is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Liffey; and as regards its cheerful aspect, elevation, and the richness of its views, is similarly circumstanced to *Carton*. Lying more easterly, however, it commands more of the rich environs, and of the elevated lands lying east of the city. The greater part of the demesne occupies a portion of that flat table-land which stretches along the northern bank of the Liffey. In several places, however, the high river banks, which form the southern boundary of the demesne, are naturally broken into small, narrow, precipitous ravines. Through one of these, which we may here term a glen, the approach from the low road to the house has been carried; and, while much has been done to improve this delightful glen, its naturally wild character has been happily preserved. The charms of this romantic little glen are much enhanced by a brook, which issues from the artificial lake on the higher grounds, and runs through it—here forming little cataracts, there winding, concealed, through the thickets, and again spreading out its limpid stream on the little levels formed by the stratified rocks.

The spacious and elegant mansion of *Woodlands*, which occupies a delightful and commanding situation on the higher platform, was originally built by Lord Carhampton, and sold by the late peer to Mr. White, father to Colonel White, the present proprietor, by whom it was almost re-edified in its present castellated style. It appears, that this estate was granted to the Luttrells in the reign of King John, and remained in the possession of that family till purchased by the late Mr. Luke White. From the eastern entrance gate of *Woodlands* to White's

gate at the Phoenix Park, is about two and a half miles.

On the south side of the city a most delightful excursion may be made, by proceeding along the Military-road by Rathfarnham to *Killakee*, the seat of Colonel S. White, and thence by the road which leads past the demesnes of *Marlay*, *Hollypark*, and *Glen Southwell*; and from the hamlet of Grange, which adjoins the latter along the new road to Ballinteer, returning to Dublin either by the villages of Dundrum and Milltown, or by those of Stillorgan and Donnybrook; making, in the former case, a circuit of sixteen, and in the latter, a circuit of eighteen miles.

The views of the city, bay, and environs, which various parts of this road afford, are decidedly the richest in Ireland: indeed, we question if there are any views, in the whole range of British scenery, richer.

Leave town by Rathmines and Roundtown. Close to the latter are the demesnes of *Bushy Park* and *Terenure*. The former, the seat of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., the latter, that of F. Bourne, Esq. The surface of both places is generally flat. *Bushy Park* is somewhat varied by the banks of the Dodder river, along which it stretches; and the flatness of *Terenure* is relieved by its large sheet of ornamental water, extensive gardens, and shrubberies.

The village of Rathfarnham adjoins *Rathfarnham Castle*, the ancient baronial seat of the earls of Ely. The castle, which is a large, square, unadorned structure, was founded about 1600, and continued to be the principal seat of the noble family of Loftus, till the beginning of the present century, when it was given up as a residence by the present Marquis of Ely, and is now in a state of decay. The demesne in-

cludes four hundred acres, which are well planted, and inclosed by a substantial wall; and among the older trees in the park, the arborist will find a greater number of the ever-green oak than is usually met with, at least around Dublin. From the extent and arrangement of the grounds and gardens, the style and size of the castle, its entrance-gate, and other appurtenances, together with the character of the older parts of the village, Rathfarnham, up to the close of the last century, must have been by far the most important of the suburban residences.

At the lower end of the village of Rathfarnham the large nunnery of Loretto is a remarkable feature, adorned as it is by the trees of the surrounding villas.

About a mile from Rathfarnham the roads to *Killakee* diverge: one road leading by *Mount Venus*, and along the west side of the demesne of *Killakee*; the other, which we prefer, from the finer views it affords, ascends along the banks of the Owen-Dugher stream, by Rockbrook, and the humble ruins of Cruagh Church. In winding round the base of Cruagh-hill, which extends from this point to the foot of Mountpelier, we command a view at our feet of all that limited but well-defined circular portion of land, which includes the beautifully-situated demesne, handsome mansion, and gardens of *Killakee*, together with many of the adjoining villas; as also in the distance of the bay, the city, its environs, and the vast plain which stretches far to the north and west.

The demesne of *Killakee*, with its handsome mansion and terrace-gardens, is well worthy of a visit; and as strangers are freely admitted, parties in returning may drive through it.

In returning from *Killakee*, near

Rockbrook, the road leading to *Marlay*, *Holly Park*, and *Glen Southwell*, branches off; and we assure the lovers of picturesque, park, and sylvan scenery, that these places are well worthy of a visit. Each is different in its style and natural character; and while *Marlay* displays a considerable extent of fine park scenery, and some of the largest cedars of Lebanon, and in particular, one Luccombe-oak, that are to be met with in the vicinity of Dublin; *Holly Park* can boast of the best natural groups of that beautiful shrub from which it deservedly takes its name, and of the richest views of the city and its environs, which this district of the country affords; and *Glen Southwell* is attractive from its picturesque ravine. *Marlay* is the seat of David C. Latouche, Esq.; *Holly Park* that of Simon Foote, Esq.; and *Glen Southwell*, the occasional residence of — Ponsonby, Esq.

To see *Marlay* in its best points of view, it will be necessary to pass Whitechurch, a handsome building in the pointed style, and to enter by the Rathfarnham gate.

From the hamlet of Grange, which is close to *Glen Southwell*, or the Little Dargle, as it is generally called, a new road has been carried across the base of the hills, at such an elevation, as commands magnificent views of the city, bay, and environs. Indeed, with the exception of the view of the above from the rustic seat in *Holly Park*, we question much if they are any where seen to more advantage. Here we have no extent of bleak foreground. Every striking object is seen; and the greater part of the larger villas, on this side of the city, can be traced. This new road crosses the Dublin and Enniskerry line, and joins the cross road leading from Stillorgan to *Leopardstown*; and, in

this way, the stranger can either return to the metropolis by Dundrum and Milltown, or by Stillorgan and Donnybrook. If by the former, he will pass through the centre of the village of Dundrum, formerly much resorted to by invalids, on account of the purity of its air. The remains of the old castle of Dundrum, built by the Fitzwilliams, the ancestors of the Honourable Sidney Herbert, who is now the largest proprietor in the county of Dublin, are to be seen in the demesne of Mr. Walsh; and the church of Taney, whence there is a splendid view, occupies a conspicuous site on the elevated grounds rising over the village.

A succession of handsome modern villas, on either side of the road, is passed between Dundrum and the river Dodder; and after crossing the latter, and passing through the village of Milltown, we soon reach the suburbs.

In the event of the road by Stillorgan and Donnybrook being adopted, there is a more interesting line, and at the same time adorned on either side by villas of a higher class, and of much longer standing.

On leaving the rural village of Stillorgan, we pass, on the right, *Stillorgan Park*, the residence of — Verschoye, Esq., one of the oldest seats in this vicinity, but now portioned into various villas; and, on the left, *Mount Merrion*, the seat of the Honourable Sidney Herbert, to whom the fee of the greater part of this immediate and valuable district belongs. *Mount Merrion* de-

mesne, which is occupied by Cornelius Sullivan, Esq., agent to Mr. Herbert, is the largest and most conspicuous of all the villa residences on this side of the city. It occupies an elevated site, and commands magnificent views of the city and the country round. Opposite to *Mount Merrion* is *St. Helens*, the beautiful villa of Lieutenant-colonel H. White.

Merrion-avenue, leading to the sea—a spacious straight road, lined with villas on either side, branches off the Stillorgan-road, opposite to the entrance to *Mount Merrion*; and at the lower, or Dublin side of that demesne, is Merville-avenue, which is beautifully overhung with the trees of *Mount Merrion* and *Roebuck Castle* demesnes, and which leads to the city by Clonskeagh and Ranelagh. So that in returning to Dublin, a choice of three roads is presented: one by Donnybrook, being a continuation of the road we are now on; a second by Merville-avenue, and by Clonskeagh and Ranelagh; and a third by Merrion-avenue: and thence, either by Williamstown and Booterstown, or by the railroad. Each of these roads is different in its character, and in the style of its accompanying scenery; each is adorned with handsome villas; and to the lovers of improved scenery, each will prove interesting.

Blackrock, Kingstown, and its neighbourhood, are more fully noticed in the following road. The first in our itinerary; and the Scalp and its vicinity, are noticed in the road from Dublin to Enniskerry.

No. 1.—DUBLIN TO KINGSTOWN.

FIRST ROAD.

	Statute Miles.
By the Railway	6½
By the Blackrock and Monkstown	7½

BY THE RAILWAY.

THE Dublin and Kingstown Railway commences at Westland-row, and terminates at Kingstown Harbour—a distance of six miles; and an extension, on the atmospheric principle, to Dalkey, which is about two miles farther, is now in progress. To maintain the requisite level, it is carried over several streets and across the dock of the Grand Canal by substantial bridges; and, with the exception of some comparatively slight cutting at the Blackrock, is carried along the Strand from Merrion to within half a mile of Kingstown. Although it is raised only a few feet above the level of the tide-water, and although we are hurled along in twenty minutes, it affords better views than the adjacent public road, not only of the beautiful bay and opposite coast, but also of the magnificent environs on that side of the city. This fortunate circumstance arises from the railway being at such a distance as enables the traveller in many places to overlook the boundary walls and hedge-row trees under which the public road is carried.

The numerous villas on this side of the city, with their accompanying plantations, appear as one vast forest, backed by the frontier hills of the Dublin mountains, which here finely terminate the prospect.

A mere enumeration of the different villas, crowded as they are together, would far exceed our limits; nor would any general description serve to place them in a tangible point of view. From whatever side, however, this fine assemblage of villas is viewed, *Mount Merrion*, the

seat of the munificent and principal proprietor of the district, the Honourable Sidney Herbert, is conspicuous. It is remarkable from its elevated site, covering as it does the summit of the long and gently-rising hill around which many of the villas are situated.

The opposite, or northern side of the bay, is flat; but this flatness is relieved by the plantations which extend along the shore, and which serve not only to adorn it, but also to give it apparent height. It is, however, beautifully terminated by the peninsula of Howth rising boldly 564 feet above the tide-water, which almost surrounds it.

BY THE BLACKROCK AND MONKSTOWN.

We leave Dublin by Baggot-street, the principal outlet on the south side of the city, cross the Dodder by Ball's bridge, and pass through the decayed and straggling village of that name. At Ball's bridge we leave the large calico-printing works to the right; and on clearing that hamlet, keep a course parallel to the railroad, and along the boundary of the villas just referred to. As, by the railroad, we command on the one hand from many parts of the road, fine views of the bay, the opposite coast, and the peninsula of Howth, so, on the other hand, our prospects are limited by the boundary walls and plantations of the villas along which we pass.

The groups of wretched hovels which were huddled together along the shore, and constituted parts of the villages of Williamstown and

Blackrock, are fast disappearing; and in their stead, houses more worthy of the beautiful sites, and under a different and better arrangement, are everywhere springing up.

Monkstown has now become a part of Kingstown: and from the recently built and grotesque church (which, in all human probability, is destined to perpetuate the name of that locality,) to the base of the Killiney hills, the eye is gladdened by a succession of villas of every style and form.

KINGSTOWN,

So named in honour of his Majesty George the Fourth having embarked here for England in 1821, was originally called Dunleary; which name, says Mr. Connellan, the Irish annalist, signifies the dun or fort of Leary, the son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland, who reigned from 429 to 458, and had his residence at this place. To commemorate the spot at the south side of the harbour where George the Fourth embarked, a small pillar has been erected. The buildings are now extended in every direction, and under every modification of street, terrace, and place—of cottage, hall, and castle; so that, popularly speaking, Kingstown may now be said to embrace not only what was formerly known as Dunleary, but the localities of Monkstown on the one hand, and of Bullock and Dalkey on the other.

The Harbour of Kingstown, the foundation of the prosperity of this immediate district, was commenced in 1817, and is now near its completion. It was designed by the late Mr. Rennie, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, with a view to afford an asylum to vessels frequenting the Irish Channel. The eastern pier is 3,500 feet in length; the western, 4,950. The piers, by an

angular deviation from a right line, incline towards each other, leaving an entrance at the mouth of 850 feet, and enclosing an area of 251 statute acres. The piers are 310 feet in breadth at the base, and fifty-three feet at the summit; and the foundations are laid at a depth of twenty feet under low water. A quay, forty feet wide, has been carried along the piers; and a wharf of 500 feet in length has been erected along the breast of the harbour opposite the entrance, where at all times merchant vessels may discharge or receive their cargoes. At the end of the eastern pier is a revolving light, which becomes eclipsed every two minutes; and it is part of the original plan to throw a breakwater across in front of the mouth of the harbour.

With the exception of the Run-corn sand-stone used in the construction of the lower parts of the piers, all the materials of this large harbour are of compact granite, brought from Killiney, or, as it is oftentimes called, Rochestown Hill, which is about two miles distant.

For the formation of Kingstown Harbour, government have already advanced upwards of half a million; and it is calculated that £200,000 more will be required to finish it.

This harbour is now the station for the Holyhead and Liverpool mail packets; and from the great accommodation it affords to vessels of every class, has fully realized the benefits contemplated in its construction.

Kingstown, from the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air, the views which it commands of the bay, and the picturesque country around, as well as from the interest excited by the harbour, the shipping, the arrival and departure of the steamers, &c. is now a place of great resort; and, if not a very fashion-

able, is at least a very generally frequented watering-place.

In the present incipient state of the town, it is difficult to trace the various streets and divisions into which the occupied portions of the more modern parts of this interesting locality are gradually resolving themselves; nor until these few years past do the improvements and extensions of the town and neighbourhood appear to have been carried on under any defined plan. Streets and villas are grouped and scattered, apparently at random, and the whole of that tract which stretches along the shore from the village of Blackrock to the base of the Killiney hills—a distance of three miles—which is partially covered with buildings of every character, exhibits evident want of arrangement.

The older parts of the town are badly and inconveniently built; and the roads—for they are not worthy of the name of streets—ill formed and worse kept. In many of the modern parts, however, such as Gresham and Haddington-terraces, as also in the streets now in progress, elegance, uniformity, and comfort, have been attended to.

Among the various hotels, we may enumerate the Royal Hotel, the Anglesey Arms, and Marshall's at Salt Hill;—the latter finely situated at Monkstown, on the bank which commands the railroad and the bay; the first occupying a beautiful position on Gresham-terrace.

In addition to the parish church, which is at Monkstown, there are in Kingstown and its immediate vicinity the Mariner's Church, a Free Church, a large Roman Catholic Chapel, a Scots' Church, Methodist Chapel, and Quakers' Meeting-house. A new church has been opened, and a large nunnery is also building at Dalkey; and there are numerous schools under the Board

of Education, and supported by private subscription.

The whole district from Monkstown to Dalkey, which, as we have before observed, is now generally included in Kingstown, is highly interesting, as well from the beauty of its situation as from the extensive and varied improvements in progress. The greater part of the soil is naturally rough, and where not rocky is strewn over with detached bowlders of granite, the clearing of which is only accomplished by vast labour and expense.

It is evident, from the old castles at Monkstown, Bullock, and Dalkey, that this locality was, at a very early period, a place of considerable importance. The ruins of the old Castle of Monkstown are in the grounds attached to the modern villa of that name, the residence of James Pim, Esq.; in which are also Monkstown Gardens, used for public entertainments. The more perfect remains of the old Castle of Bullock are close to the pier of that name, and about a mile east from the harbour of Kingstown; and the three small Castles of Dalkey are in the centre of that village, which is about half a mile east from Bullock. Of the dates and founders of the Monkstown and Dalkey castles there are no correct accounts; but it appears from well-authenticated records that Dalkey was a place of some importance so early as 1358, and that the three castles now remaining are part of the seven which were built for the protection of the early traders. In the village, and near the castle ruins, there are also the ruins of an ancient church.

The island of Dalkey, which is at the point of the headland here bounding the Bay of Dublin, is about two miles east from Kingstown. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow sound of about 300 yards in

width, and 1,200 yards in length, and contains about twenty-five statute acres. Its only inhabitants are two or three artillery men, who are in charge of the small battery, which mounts three twenty-four pounders. There are also a martello-tower, and the remains of an ancient church, dedicated to St. Benedict.

It is stated that in 1575, when Dublin was visited by a great plague, many of the citizens retired to Dalkey. "Within the memory of many, Dalkey was the scene of an annual convivial meeting of a society which had elevated the island to the dignity of an independent kingdom, the monarchy being elective, as also all the high officers of state, as Archbishop of Dalkey, Admiral of the Muglins, &c. The annual visitation of the sovereign and his ministers of state—none of whom were, happily for themselves, bound to residence—afforded considerable amusement to the citizens. It took place in June; and the proceedings were duly recorded in a newspaper entitled *The Dalkey Gazette*. The last coronation took place in the summer of 1797."

The Hill of Killiney, which adjoins Dalkey, and forms so conspicuous a feature in this part of the scenery, rises boldly from the sea to a height of 474 feet, and extends along the shore towards Bray for nearly two miles. The ridge is broken into three little summits, which are distinctly seen from several points of view; one of them being crowned by a dismantled signal-tower; the other by a rude obelisk. The north end of the hill forms part of the common of Dalkey; the western slopes are diversified

with villas of every description: some of considerable extent and standing, others springing up; the eastern, or sea side, is more precipitous, and perhaps more interesting from the beauty of the beach, as well as from various improvements, among which are the handsome houses in different styles, lately erected as part of the incipient locality of Queenstown.

To many, the granite quarries of the northern end of Killiney hills, from which the stones used in the formation of the Kingstown harbour were taken, will be interesting; while to all, the highest degree of delight will be imparted by the splendid views from the summit. There, you command the entire outline of the far-famed Bay of Dublin, which is bounded on the one side by the hill on which we stand, and on the other by the beautiful promontory of Howth; the lovely Bay of Killiney, to which the hill gives name, and which sweeps in one unbroken curve along its eastern base, and thence to the bold headland of Bray. We also command the view of Kingstown Harbour, shipping, town, and rich vicinity; the vessels floating at anchor in the bay, or scudding under the influence of the breeze; and the steamers, alike regardless of wind and weather, sailing into or leaving port. A considerable part of Dublin, with its magnificent suburbs, are also seen; and all the nearer mountains of Dublin and Wicklow on the south; on the west the softly swelling fertile hills of Kildare and Meath; and, in clear weather, on the north, the distant and ethereally-tinted summits of Armagh and Down.

NO. 2.—DUBLIN TO BRAY.

FIRST ROAD—12½ MILES.

BY BLACKROCK AND CABINTEELY.

	Statute Miles.
Blackrock	— 5
Cabinteely	3½ 8½
Bray	4½ 12½

THE public coaches and caravans which leave the city twice a day by this road to Bray have their offices in Dawson-lane and Harry-street. Cars and other conveyances can always be hired at the different stands throughout the town, as also at the various job-coach establishments; the particulars of which can be learned at the hotels.

This road is the principal outlet from the southern parts of the metropolis, and leads to the greater part of the more important places in Wicklow and Wexford; and, from the many attractive points it leads to, is much frequented by the citizens. By this line you can, in two hours, be conveyed from the din and smoke of the city, to the most magnificent and wildest mountain scenery.

The environs, as far as Blackrock, we have noticed generally in the preceding road: and on leaving that village, and passing along a succession of villas on the one hand, and an open country on the other, we soon reach Cabinteely.

The plantations connected with the numerous villas on this side of the metropolis, give the country, as seen from the road for six or seven miles, the appearance of a vast forest. We have purposely avoided noticing these villas in detail, as the mere enumeration would far exceed our limits. Besides, many of them are so small, and so grouped together, that it would be difficult to particularize them in a manner intelligible to the traveller. We have therefore commenced our notices in this way, where they are less con-

nected, and assume more the character of the country residence.

Adjoining Cabinteely, on the high and beautifully-broken grounds which extend to the base of the Three-rock mountain, is *Cabinteely House*, the residence of Miss Byrne, a descendant of the dynasty of that name, who some centuries ago held large possessions in Wicklow; *Brenanstown*, the modern mansion of George Pim, Esq.; *Glen Druid*, the villa of Mr. Barrington, with several smaller seats. *Glen Druid*, so named from the cromlech or Druid's altar near it, is close to the above villas; and near the head of the glen are the hamlet and ruined castle of Carrickmines. The small and verdant Glen Druid, along which our road continues for the next mile, is refreshed by a tiny streamlet, which carries the waters from the neighbouring hills through Loughlinstown; where, increased by the stream from Bride's Glen, (another mountain-rivulet,) it falls into the Shanganagh stream just before it reaches Killiney Bay. Glen Druid is also remarkable as the commencement, on this line of road, of that lovely combination of grassy slope and fertile mead—of swelling knoll and verdant lea—of pastoral hill and fruitful dale—of smiling vale and gloomy dell—of rugged rock and wild ravine—of bleak mountain and copped glen—of wood and water, which pervade the greater part of the county of Wicklow.

Leaving Cabinteely, we have the beautifully-undulating country on the right, which is bounded by the

Three-rock mountain and the range of summits which, stretching easterly, terminate at Shankhill. The summit of the Three-rock mountain is 1763 feet, and the top of the little cone of Shankhill 912 feet above the level of the sea.

In this naturally-interesting country, and at a short distance from the road, on the right, are the ruins of Tully and Rathmichael churches; and close to the latter is the stump of a round tower. These ruins are conspicuously and picturesquely situated, and command good views of the beautifully-broken country around. Tully Church is stated to have been originally built by the Danes, and dedicated to their king and patron St. Olave, who, having been king of Norway, and instructed in the Gospel in England, went thence to Rouen, where he was baptized. Rathmichael church, which is a little above the hamlet of Loughlinstown, is also of ancient date. In this district are several Druidical relics; as also the ruins of Shankhill and Pucks' castles.

Near the base of Shankhill are the lead-mines, smelting furnaces, and shot tower of Ballycorus: there are also works for rolling the lead and making pipes of all sizes. A considerable part of the ore manufactured is brought hither from the other mines belonging to the same company in different parts of the county of Wicklow.

On the left of the road, between Cabinteely and Loughlinstown, we pass *Kilboggit*, the highly-improved residence of William Sherrard, Esq., whose well-managed farm forms a striking contrast with the wretched culture around; and beyond *Kilboggit* we have the improving country, with the modern villas, and recently-erected church of Ballybrack, lying along the western slopes of Killiney-hill.

The hamlet of Loughlinstown is pleasantly situated at the termination of Bride's Glen, which extends upwards to Ballycorus, and is watered by the mountain rivulet which, as we have just observed, here unites with the Glen Druid stream. Adjoining the hamlet is Loughlinstown desmense, the seat of T. West, Esq. On ascending the hill beyond Loughlinstown, by the Bray Union Workhouse, which is picturesquely situated, we obtain a view of the eastern side of Killiney Hill, with Queenstown, Dalkey Island, Hill of Howth, the line of coast, and places adjacent; and proceed for the remainder of our journey through a beautiful tract of country, which is highly improved and covered with villas. At ten miles from Dublin, on the left, are the remains of the old castle of Shanganagh, the residence of the Walshes, the former proprietors of the townland, near which is a cromlech, or Druid's altar. This townland has been divided into lots, on which handsome villas, in various styles of architecture, are rapidly rising, on either side of the road.

A little beyond this also, on the left, is *Shanganagh Castle*, the seat of General Cockburn. The mansion of General Cockburn is worthy of a visit; it contains many paintings of merit, several antique bronzes, tables of Mosaic and Egyptian granite, numerous slabs of Greek and Roman marbles, volcanic specimens from Mounts Vesuvius and Etna, with other collections illustrative of natural history. In the hall is a marble sarcophagus, and in the ceiling of the library is inserted a copy of Guido's *Aurora*. This room commands splendid views of the sea and mountains. In front of the house the proprietor has erected a pillar composed of Grecian marble, to commemorate the passing

of the Reform Bill in 1832. In the demesne are the ruins of the church of Kiltue.

A little beyond Shanganagh Castle, and contiguous to each other, are *Woodlawn*, — Magan, Esq.; *Woodbrook*, Sir J. S. Ribton, Bart.; *Cork Abbey*, Colonel Wingfield; and *Ravenhill*, Isaac Weld, Esq. On the right, and at some distance from the road, are *Palermo*, Sir F. S. Hutcheson, Bart.; *Old Connaught*, the seat of Lord Plunket; *Walcot*, Sir Richard Morrison; and on the high ground, commanding the road, *Old Connaught House*, the seat of Miss Roberts, the principal proprietor of the parish, with several other villas lying around the hamlet of Old Connaught.

Old Connaught is the name of the parish in the county of Dublin, lying to the north of the Bray river, which parish includes little Bray, the hamlet of Old Connaught, and many of the villas which adorn the country around. Our road from Dublin runs through this tract; but from it the traveller can form no idea of the magnificence of the scene, which is presented to his view from the high road running past *Old Connaught Hill*, the seat of Miss Roberts, as well as from various points of the adjoining and higher parts of Shankhill. This view, together with the more interesting parts of the parish of Old Connaught, the traveller may take on his way to or from Bray, either as a walk from the town in uncertain weather, or as a morning or evening excursion.

Should this be taken as a detour on going to Bray, the generally-frequented road branches off nearly opposite to the castellated gateway leading to *Shanganagh Castle*, the seat of General Cockburn, and rejoins the main line at Little Bray, and does not increase the distance more than a mile. If

taken as an excursion from Bray, the distance is three miles,—that is, by the hamlet of Old Connaught, Miss Roberts' demesne, and round by *Shanganagh*; or the drive may be extended along the side of Shankhill to Loughlinstown.

One of the best views of the tract of country now under consideration, and which we think no traveller visiting Bray should omit, is easily obtained, as we have just observed, from the raised foot-path leading past Old Connaught demesne, the seat of Miss Roberts. Though not the richest, it is certainly, for its extent, among the richest coast-scenes in Ireland; comprehending the whole of that varied, beautiful, and highly-adorned tract, which stretches from the base of Shankhill to the sea, and which is limited on the north by Killiney Hill, and on the south by the little Sugarloaf mountain; together with the whole of Killiney Bay, from its commencement at the lovely isle of Dalkey, to its termination at the bluff headland of Bray.

A vast illimitable extent of bleak sea-view, while it excites emotions of power and sublimity, is not always pleasing; a modification of it, either by the intervention of hilly or woody foreground, generally renders it beautiful, while it varies and limits the extent of the prospect. Here, the view is so circumscribed as to be readily embraced in all its details, being limited to an extent of six miles of beautiful coast, with a rich foreground of about two in breadth. Here also, in the outline of the beach, and in the variety of surface along the shore, kind nature has displayed the most beautiful and the most lovely forms; while art and industry have largely contributed to the adornment of the scene.

Bray has long been a favourite resort; and the excellent hotel and

posting establishment of Quin have greatly conduced to the increase of visitors. Connected with the hotel are cold and tepid baths; and for those who prefer the sea, bathing-boxes, with a private walk to the beach. From the lower end of this walk a fine view is obtained of Bray Head, the coast, town, and suburbs of Bray, and of the beautiful circular outline formed by the surrounding mountains. Pews are reserved in the different places of worship for the frequenters of this hotel; and, in short, every accommodation is afforded, as well to travellers as to sojourners. In summer, Bray is considerably frequented as a watering-place, the air being found highly salubrious; and, in addition to the hotel, there are inns and numerous lodging-houses in and around the town, suited to the various ranks and conditions of visitors.

The town, which is within a short distance of the sea, is divided by the Bray river, which here meets the tide-water, and forms the boundary between the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, into Bray and Little Bray; the latter, which is on the left bank of the river, being in the county of Dublin; the former, and principal part, on the right bank, being in the county of Wicklow. Bray contains a population of 2,590, with places of worship for Roman Catholics, and Episcopalian and Presbyterian Protestants. The Episcopal church is picturesquely situated on the river banks, and forms a feature in approaching the town. The principal part of the town consists of one main street, with branches forming part of the main roads leading to different parts of the county. The retail trade is inconsiderable, and the few imports, which chiefly consist of coal, timber, slates, and lime, are carried in three or four small sloops. In the valley under the town, is the

small salmon fishery, and near it the large brewery of the Messrs. Darley.

Bray is of considerable antiquity. Mr. Dalton, in his history of the county of Dublin, states, that in 432, St. Patrick attempted a landing, but was denied admission. In 1152, Bray, previously the seat of a rural bishop, was by Cardinal Paparo annexed to the see of Dublin; and, in 1173, it was, together with the adjacent lands, granted to Walter de Riddlesford, by Strongbow, on the part of Henry II.

Subsequently, a large portion of it fell into the hands of the church; and, on the dissolution of the religious houses, the part on the south side of the river became the property of the ancestors of the Earl of Meath, and the Honourable Sidney Herbert; the two latter being now the proprietors in fee.

In Little Bray are the remains of the old castle, now used as a police-barrack; and the ruins of two others are in the vicinity—one at Oldcourt, the other at Fassaroe. Races are annually held at Bray; and the river is famed for its trout.

No where is there a more lovely tract of country than that which lies immediately to the west of Bray; and there are few portions of mountain scenery any where more beautiful than that which encompasses it. From the lower end of the walk which leads from the hotel to the sea, as well as from all the more elevated lands around the town, this fine circular mountain range can be traced. It commences at Bray Head on the south, and sweeps around in one apparently unbroken chain to Shankhill on the north, including within these extreme summits the two Sugarloaf mountains, the mountains of Douce and Glasskenny, or, as it is called in the ordnance map, Prince William's seat.

Bray-Head Demesne, the handsome seat of G. Putland, Esq., adjoins the town on the south side, and embraces the greater part of the northern side of the remarkable headland from which it is named; and near the principal entrance of *Bray-Head Demesne* is *Old Court*, the residence of Major Edwards. A part of the old castle which gives name to this place, is picturesquely situated in front of the house. The remarkable promontory of Bray Head rises boldly from the sea to a height of 807 feet—its base is of considerable extent. It is easy of ascent from the summit of the road leading to Wicklow by Windgate. From its top you command an extensive view of the coast and adjacent country; of the fine amphitheatre of mountains to the west of the town; and of the vicinage of Bray in all its bearings. In fine, with the assistance of a good map, and under the influence of a clear sky, a correct knowledge of the surrounding district may be readily obtained. From the foot-paths along the broken sides and summit of the hill, all the more prominent features of the country around are exhibited in endlessly-varied and striking points of view.

Bray Head is principally composed of quartz; but the coast adjoining the headland of stratified rocks; and along the shore the Wicklow pebbles are found. Under the Head are the ruins of a small ancient chapel.

Kilruddery, the fine seat of the Earl of Meath, occupies the beautifully basin-shaped valley, which separates Bray Head from the small Sugarloaf mountain, embracing the whole of the eastern side of the latter. The modern mansion is a large and beautiful Elizabethan structure; and the old formal style

of gardening, with its ponds, venerable yews, and evergreen oaks, which existed around the former house, has been happily preserved. The deer-park runs for a great distance along the eastern side of the Sugarloaf mountain, and it is proposed to extend it to the summits of the higher elevations, which form its natural boundaries. With this view, drives are in progress, traversing the steep eastern sides of the small Sugarloaf, as well as the opposite sides of Bray Head, in the advantages of which, when finished, we have no doubt that strangers will be permitted to participate. The small Sugarloaf, which attains a height of 1,120 feet, and is easy of ascent, commands, from its elevation and site, a better view of the Wicklow coast and adjacent country, as also of the secondary range of mountains which limit that tract, than is obtained from the neighbouring height of Bray Head. It also forms a remarkable feature in the landscape; and, from its isolated position and breadth of base, breaks and diversifies into the most pleasing forms the country lying immediately around it.

In a vicinity covered with villas of every kind, such as this, their bare enumeration would exceed our limits, much more to enter into minute descriptions of their style, extent, and character. And for the same reason, we must omit many notices of the surrounding scenes, as they appear under the influences of light and shade, distance, foregrounds, and all the media which affect such objects. Every turn of the road, every height we ascend, every hollow we enter, every hedge-row which crosses our line of view, present those features under new, distinct, and varied forms.

No. 3.—DUBLIN TO BRAY.

SECOND ROAD—13½ MILES.

BY RAILWAY TO KINGSTOWN, AND THENCE BY ROCHESTOWN-AVENUE, AND ALONG THE WESTERN SIDE OF KILLINEY HILL, TO SHANGANAGH CROSS ROADS.

	Statute Miles.
Kingstown	— 6½
Shanganagh cross roads	5 11½
Bray	2 13½

At certain hours, which can be learned at the rail-road offices, on the arrival of the trains at Kingstown, an omnibus is despatched with passengers to Bray, travelling in winter by the cross-roads from Kingstown to the mail-coach line at Cabinteely, and in summer by Rochestown-avenue and Killiney hill to the road at Shanganagh. The traveller, however, is not limited to the omnibuses; cars can always be hired at the Kingstown terminus, by which he may visit Dalkey, Killiney hill, and Queenstown.

This road forms an agreeable variety; and, from its elevation in many parts, exhibits the country under new, varying, and imposing forms. The drive through the improvements of Kingstown, and by Rochestown-avenue, is agreeable;

and the views from the higher parts of the road, along the western slopes of Killiney hill, are interesting. From this part of the road you command a full view of the plain lying between Killiney hill and the Three-rock mountain, through which the preceding road runs; also of a part of the south environs of Dublin; and of the more elevated of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. It is interesting also to witness the progress of improvement—pre-eminently those at Kilboggit, the residence, of William Sherrard, Esq. the removal of the mountain *debris* from the surface; and the substitution of verdant pastures and cereal crops for the unprofitably-gay furze and the granite boulders: the villas, with their accompanying lawns and shrubberies.

No. 4.—DUBLIN TO BRAY.

THIRD ROAD—12½ MILES.

THROUGH DONNYBROOK, STILLORGAN, AND CABINTEELY.

	Statute Miles.
Donnybrook	— 2½
Stillorgan	2½ 5½
Cabinteely	3 8½
Bray	4½ 12½

This road, which joins No. 2, within a short distance of Cabinteely, passes through the rich and central part of the southern environs of the city; these environs differ very much in their general appearance from the country lying along the shore, and

thereby afford a pleasing variety to those who have travelled the preceding lines. The country here, too, is of a much more rural character, and many of the villas are larger, and of a longer standing. Added to this, the northern slopes of the Dublin

mountains are presented in more diversified and picturesque points of view.

Among the more conspicuous of the numerous seats which are thickly studded on either side of this beautiful line of road, we may notice *Montrose* and *Nutley*, which we pass on our left shortly after crossing the Dodder at Donnybrook; *Woodville*, *Merville*, *Merrion*, and *Mount Merrion*, on our right—the latter the residence of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, the proprietor of the greater part of the southern environs, and occupied by his agent, Cornelius Sullivan, Esq. Beyond Merrion Avenue, a spacious road connects the sea-side line with this road, and leads to numerous villas on either side. Opposite *Mount Merrion* is *The Priory*, and *Stillorgan Park*; and close to the village of Stillorgan, which we now pass through, and where the Messrs. Darley have an extensive brewery, is *Rodesdale*, the country-house of the Archbishop of Dublin, and several other villas. *Carysfort*, on

the grounds of which there is a remarkable obelisk one hundred feet high, is passed on our left; and in the beautifully-broken grounds which lie along the base of the mountains on our right, is *Leopardstown*, formerly the residence of the Lords Castlecoote. “Adjoining the grounds of *Waltersland*, the residence of W. H. Smith, Esq., is a field called Silver Park, from the great number of silver coins and ornaments found there. On clearing the rocky ground, more than one hundred graves were discovered, together with numerous spear heads, and other warlike instruments, confirming that a battle had been fought there; there were also discovered some urns of baked clay, containing ashes and burnt bones; and a small chamber, about a foot and a half square, formed of four upright stones, with one on the top and one at the bottom.”

The straggling hamlets of Galloping Green and Cornel’s Court lie along the road between Stillorgan and Cabinteely.

No. 5.—DUBLIN TO ARKLOW.

FIRST ROAD—49 MILES.

BY BRAY, NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENNEDY, BATHDRUM, AND VALE OF OVOCA.

	Statute Miles.
Bray, as in No. 2	12½
Newtown-mount-kennedy	9½
Ashford	6
Bathdrum, by Ballinalea	10
Ovoca Inn	4
Wooden-bridge Inn	3½
Arklow	4½

Along this line of road there are two public coaches, leaving Dawson-lane and Harry-street every morning, except Sunday; and there are also two caravans, which leave the same offices for Wicklow every afternoon, keeping the above line of road as far as Ashford.

The country from Dublin to Bray has been described in No. 2. This

road to Arklow does not run through the town of Bray, it turns to the right at Little Bray, and keeps for two miles along the banks of the Bray river.

From this road all the beauties of the river bank are displayed, and all the more prominent summits of the surrounding mountains are seen. A mile from Bray we cross the brook

which separates the counties of Dublin and Wicklow; when we enter the latter. This brook meanders through the glen of Ballyman, which extends from the Scalp to this point, and forms for so far the boundaries between the two counties.

"In its depth is a well, dedicated to St. Kevin, overshadowed by an ash tree, thickly entwined with ivy; and interlaced with such pendent scraps of cloth and linen, as a strange and inveterate superstition, singularly coinciding with a custom in the land of their eastern fathers, induces the Irish peasantry to fling over those stations of their reverence and prayer. 'We passed,' says Sir William Ouseley, in his travels in Persia, 'by an old and withered tree, half covered with rags, fastened as votive offerings to the branches. I had already seen four or five near Abdni, and two or three previously in other places.'"

Morier, also, in his second journey through Persia, makes mention (p. 239) of the tomb of a Persian saint, and a small bush close beside it, on which were fastened various rags and shreds of garments, that it was supposed had acquired, from their vicinity to the saint, virtues peculiarly efficacious against sickness.

Chardin made similar observations at Ispahan, while, in the kindred country of Scotland, as well in the Highlands and Western Isles, as in the Lowlands. Brand and Pennant bear testimony to similar offerings of superstition. Near the above well in the glen of Ballyman, "in the midst of hawthorn bushes, are the ruins of an old church, twelve feet long by seven wide, having but one solitary grave beside it—a large monumental stone—uncarved—unlettered—in an awful solitude—smothered with thorns and nettles—unsuggested by the pathway of devo-

tion or affection. It is the grave of a suicide!"

Passing Riversdale (C. St. George, Esq.) on our left, and again crossing the Bray river where it first receives that appellation, and passing on the right *St. Valorie*, the picturesque and beautifully-situated residence of the Hon. P. C. Crampton, and on the left, the improvements of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, we reach the road leading to the Dargle. It is close to the road, and should the traveller visit it from this point, we would recommend him before entering the shades of that narrow sylvan dell, to ascend the low hill which forms the termination of the right bank of the Enniskerry glen, from whence a magnificent view of this limited district is gained, and, at the same time, a correct knowledge of its topography obtained. In addition to the view of the surrounding summits, we have the junction of the Enniskerry glen, the dell of the Dargle, the vale along which we have travelled from Bray, and the valley which separates the greater from the smaller Sugar-loaf mountains. Each of these—glen, dell, vale, and valley—bears along its perennial clear rivulet, augmented by hundreds of evanescent tributary rills, which furrow the mountain sides, and uniting at our feet, are borne to the sea under the name of the Bray river. The meeting of the glens—the confluence of the streams—the beautifully-wooded hills, backed by the distant and more elevated summits—in short, the whole of this fine scenery, is also seen from *St. Valorie*, the lovely residence of the Hon. Judge Crampton.

The source of the Dargle rivulet is on the higher slopes of War hill, a summit lying between Douce mountain and Kippure, and forming part of the range which there bounds the horizon, and also of the mountain range we noticed in our description

of the senery around Bray. Its infant waters are precipitated over the ledge of rocks which form the waterfall in the Old Deer Park of Powerscourt; and on leaving the latter its volume is augmented by the river which runs through Glencree. From this confluence it flows through the rich and lovely vale which separates the fine seats of Lords Rathdown and Powerscourt, refreshes *Tinnehinch*, the secluded but beautiful seat of James Grattan, Esq. and forces its way through

THE DARGLE.

The ravine of the Dargle is about a mile in length; it is eminently picturesque: its sides, which in many places rise to a height of 300 feet above the rugged bed of the stream, are precipitous, rocky, and thickly covered with natural wood: the whole scene may perhaps be best characterized by the term romantic. Viewed from above and below, the union of rock, wood, and water, is extremely happy; and in the noon of a hot summer's day, the coolness and sober light in the bottom of this sylvan dell, added to the truly picturesque combinations presented to the eye, and the pleasant murmur of the almost hidden stream, form altogether an enjoyment of no common order.

The left bank of the glen of the Dargle belongs to Lord Powerscourt; the right bank to the Earl of Rathdown, but it is occupied by James Grattan, Esq. and with the beautifully-shaped grounds lying along the river above it, forms part of his demesne of *Tinnehinch*. Access to the ravine is obtained from either the upper or lower end. It is infinitely better to enter where we now are, at the lower end, and to send the conveyances, which are not allowed within the gates (nor are the roads fit for

carriages, even were they allowed,) along the road to the upper entrance. By entering from the lower end, the various scenes are more gradually and at the same time more strikingly disclosed; the various heights and depths of the ravine are rendered more attractive; and the views around and beyond, from the higher parts, more timely and advantageously displayed.

From the upper parts of the ravine, particularly from the high impending cliffs known as the Lover's Leap and View Rock, to which paths from the main walk lead, you command nearly the whole extent of the richly-wooded ravine in its depth and in its windings, with occasional reaches of the river through its umbrageous canopy, and hear its deep murmurings, as it forces its way among the rugged rocks that impede its progress. From these elevated and prominent points, to which we particularly direct the attention of the traveller, magnificent views are also obtained of the surrounding mountains and lovely intervening country. Perhaps there is no part of Wicklow richer than the different views which are here obtained: on the one hand, of that splendid valley in which all the sylvan beauties of *Tinnehinch*, *Powerscourt*, and *Charleville* are displayed—grouped and scattered in endless variety, and reaching to the bases of the mountains which here limit our prospect; and on the other, of those inexpressibly sweet pastoral hills which form the foreground the Sugarloaf mountains, and of the rich and villa-studded valley lying towards Bray. These, and more than these,—namely the Enniskerry glen, a part of Glencullen, the Scalp, and all the adjoining hills on the north, and Killiney hills, bay, and coast—are all exhibited from the higher and verdant hill above the upper entrance-lodge leading to

Lord Powerscourt's part of the Dargle.

About a mile from the road leading to the Dargle is *Wingfield*, the pleasantly-situated residence of the Rev. T. Quin; and opposite to it, on the left side of the road, is Hollybrooke, the handsome Tudor mansion of Sir G. F. Hodson, Bart. It is situated close to the road, and on the margin of the narrow, wooded valley which lies between it and the base of the little Sugarloaf; and from the eastern terrace-front of the house, as well as from various parts of the grounds, that mountain, and the larger Sugarloaf, are seen in their best points of view. A small streamlet, one of the tributaries to the Bray river, adds to the interest of the valley; and the lover of trees will be gratified here, as at Kilruderery, by the aged evergreen oaks, cypress, and yew. On leaving Hollybrooke, we pass the hamlet and church ruins of Kilmacanoge, where the road branches off to the Powerscourt Waterfall, Roundwood, and the Seven Churches. This road, as it winds through the pass lying around the base of the Great Sugarloaf mountain, presents some very striking and rugged views of mountain and of glen, and views, too, of a very different character from those we have just left. There, all was soft, fertile, and beautiful: and there also, art had largely contributed to the improvement of the happy soil. Here, all is wild, rugged, and barren; and the huge masses of detached rock, together with the sterile quartz *debris*, which in many places are strewn thickly around, or heaved up and accumulated in the most grotesque and varied forms, bid defiance to all the efforts of cultivation. The part of the above cross road here referred to is within a mile of the hamlet of Kilmacanogue.

Our road runs in the flat stretch-

ing along the base of the great Sugarloaf, which forms a part of the valley lying between the two mountains bearing that name. The great Sugarloaf, when viewed singly, in all its height and breadth, as here, loses much of that grandeur which it exhibits in combination, or when partially displayed. Alone, it wants elevation and majesty necessary to sublimity; and, on a nearer approach, the beauty of its surface appears deteriorated by the removal of the sward from the higher parts some years ago by the peasantry, and by the consequent exposure of the sterile quartz, of which, in common with all the higher conical summits in the district, it is composed. The summit, which rises 1,651 feet above the level of the sea, is easy of ascent from the higher part of the road leading from Enniskerry to Roundwood; this, however, with the view from the cone, we shall notice in their order.

The Downs mountain, which attains an elevation of 1,232 feet, adjoins the Sugarloaf, and presents to the view from the road a very pleasing outline.

THE GLEN OF THE DOWNS,

which we enter at four miles from Bray, takes its name from the above mountain, in consequence of its running for some distance along its base. The appellation Glen of the Downs, however, is generally limited to that part through which the public road runs, and which, strictly speaking, partakes more of the character of a ravine, than of a glen. It is a mile and a half in length, the breadth on an average is about 150 feet, the sides rising boldly, in one part, to the height of 600 feet. They are principally covered with natural copse-wood, which in several places is finely crowned by towering dark

pinetrees. An octagon view-room and a small banquetting-house for the accommodation of parties, prominently situated on the summit of the left bank, heighten the general effect; but the view of this interesting portion of Wicklow scenery is greatly impeded from the road, and the heights of the banks diminished, by the tall trees which have been allowed to grow apace in the bottom of the glen. The brook, which rises in the upper part of the glen, where it separates the Downs mountain from the Sugarloaf, and brawls over its rocky bed, in continuation, steals softly under the shrubs, which adorn the dark narrow glade; and onwards gladdens the "gay sunny valley," which spreads near to the beautiful village of Delgany; where, under the name of the 'Three-trouts' stream, it pays its tiny tribute to the main.

The right side of the ravine is an improved natural copse; the left forms part of the demesne of *Bellevue*, to which admission is obtained at the cottage near the head of the glen. Walks and drives traverse the slope, so that the ascent is easily made; and as depth is more allied to the sublime than height, the scene from the summit is more imposing than that from the road. Though striking from every point of view—the road, the ascent, and the summit—the ravine is seen to most advantage by entering at the southern end—opposite to where we commenced. There, the approach to it is better, the sides are more displayed and appear more elevated, and the magnificent perspective is gloriously terminated by the Sugarloaf—the lonely sentinel of the scene. At the termination of the ravine, and romantically situated on the side of the Downs mountain, are the church ruins and cottage of *Downs*—the latter, the occasional residence of

Arthur Hume, Esq. On clearing the wooded part of the Glen of the Downs, the valley terminated by Delgany and the sea, together with the beautiful ground on either side, burst unexpectedly on the view.

Bellevue, the seat of Peter Latouche, Esq., which, as we have before observed, includes the left and principal side of the Glen of the Downs, is situated on the southern extremity of the eastern side of the range of hills, which connects with the small Sugarloaf, and forms the boundary between the tract of country lying along the coast, and the glens and valleys through which we have just travelled. From its elevation, southerly aspect, and sea-view, *Bellevue* is one of the most cheerful seats in Wicklow. The principal entrance to the demesne is from the low road running from the Glen of the Downs to Delgany; and the house is gained by a very toilsome and unnecessarily steep ascent. From various parts of the grounds, the views of the sea and adjacent country, as broken and modified by the trees, are extremely beautiful. The gardens of *Bellevue* were some years ago in high renown, and still they contain many objects interesting to the horticulturist.

The village of Delgany, which is close to *Bellevue*, and within half a mile of our road, is pleasantly situated among the beautifully verdant hills which lie along the shore, and which add so much to the scenery of the immediate part of the country lying to our left.

It contains a limited number of neat and respectably-inhabited cottages; and in its situation, schools, dispensary, and church, forcibly reminds us of the more favoured English localities. The family of Latouche, who, it appears, purchased *Bellevue* in 1753, and built the church in 1789, and the schools at subse-

quent periods, have ever manifested the most lively regard for the villagers, as well as for the diffusion of knowledge and happiness to all around. From the kindness and attention uniformly shown by the Rev. W. Cleaver, the rector of the parish, to all who visit Delgany, and from the select society, and beauty of the surrounding neighbourhood, this village is much frequented during the summer and autumn months.

A little beyond the road leading to Delgany, and near to Holywell, we meet, on the right, the mountain road which conducts to Roundwood, by *Tinna Park*, the seat of Myles Staunton, Esq., and *Altadore*, that of the Rev. L. W. Hepenstal; and at a mile on the left we pass *Bromley*, the residence of Lady Harriet Daly. Among the villas which lie between *Bromley* and Kilcool, we may notice *Kilquade*, the seat of — O'Reilly, Esq., and *Springfarm*, the residence of R. Hudson, Esq.; and from this point to

NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENNEDY

the road runs through the demesne of *Mount Kennedy*, the fine seat of Robert Gunn Cunningham, Esq. This town is situated in the centre of that rich and beautiful tract of country which is limited on the north by the Downs mountain and the hill of Delgany, on the east by the sea, and on the south and west by the well-defined secondary range of hills which sweep round from Downs mountain to Dunran.

The town is well situated for travellers who wish to see this interesting portion of the county of Wicklow, where the natural beauty of the finely-varied surface has been much improved by industry and art. There are two inns—M'Clement's and Armstrong's—affording fair accommodation, and good post-cars. The nor-

thern end of the town, adjoining the demesne of *Mount Kennedy*, including the church, school, dispensary, &c., contains several neat cottages; but the opposite or southern end is principally composed of wretched cabins.

The mansion and demesne of *Mount Kennedy*, which adjoin the town, as well as many of the improvements around, were begun and finished by the late General Cunningham, afterwards Lord Rossmore; who, when he purchased the estate from Sir Robert Kennedy, about sixty years ago, found this part of the country in a state of comparative waste. It is now the seat of his descendant, Robert Gunn Cunningham, Esq. The house is a commodious Grecian structure: and the grounds, which are naturally very beautiful, have been much adorned by the hand of art. This part of the county of Wicklow is admirably suited to the growth of the more tender trees and shrubs; and there are here several remarkably fine old arbutus and other evergreen shrubs around the house. These, together with the older trees around, were connected with the mansion of the Kennedys, the original proprietors.

Though the demesne of *Mount Kennedy* wants that grandeur of outline and magnificence of surrounding scenery which distinguish Powerscourt and several of our larger places, yet it possesses a highly-varied and an inexpressibly-beautiful surface; and, from the softly-swell-ing hills, which nature has profusely scattered through it, commands the most lovely views of the mountains on the one hand, and of the sea on the other,—modified and varied, as these sublime objects are, by the richly-wooded foregrounds.

Should the traveller be disposed to visit *Mount Kennedy* and the demesnes on the high grounds above

it, we would recommend him to enter the demesne of Mount Kennedy by the Dublin entrance, and proceed past the house to the back-gate, which is on the hilly road leading from Newtown-mount-kennedy to Easthill, *Glendaragh*, and *Altadore*, making, for so far, a part of his tour. *Glendaragh*, the villa of St. George Knudson, Esq., is about a mile from the back-gate of *Mount Kennedy*, and a mile and a half from the town. Almost every limited space, bounded by high grounds, has been termed a glen, quite irrespective of its length, breadth, or depth; but here, more strictly speaking, *Glendaragh* may be regarded as one of those lovely dells which nature has so profusely scattered over this part of the country, and which, to the eye of taste, constitute one of its principal charms.

Near the entrance to *Glendaragh* is the gate leading to *Altadore*; but, before entering that demesne, we would recommend the traveller to continue along the public road for about a mile farther, where, from the higher elevation, he will command a better view of the rich tracts reaching from the hills to the sea. Its limits we have already pointed out; and its character is similar to the splendid country around Bray, as seen from Old Connaught-hill, and which we have already noticed; but, like it, its beauties must be seen, to be appreciated.

Access is readily obtained to the demesne of *Altadore*, the residence of the Rev. L. W. Hepenstal, through which the traveller can drive; or he may proceed by the high public road above the demesne; or by the lower public road running between it and *Hermitage*.

Altadore, where kind nature has profusely scattered her beauties around, occupies one of the finest sites in the county of Wicklow for a residence. From its position solely,

the house is a striking feature in the surrounding district, and commands the whole of the rich tract of country at which we have just glanced. The grounds are enlivened by a mountain rivulet, and possess a great variety of surface; but as yet these capabilities have been wholly overlooked.

From Newtown-mount-kennedy to *Woodstock*, the fine seat of Lord Robert Tottenham, the distance is about a mile and a half. The road keeps along the left bank of the picturesque glen through which flow the united streamlets which enliven *Glendaragh*, *Altadore*, *Mount Kennedy*, and *Woodstock*. These streams, under the name of the *Woodstock river*, are carried to the Breaches, the only outlet on the coast from the Three-trouts' stream, at *Delgany*, to the Broad Lough at Wicklow.

Woodstock House is situated on a beautiful knoll, where the undulating grounds, which connect with the hills we have just left, blend with the flat tract of land which sweeps along the coast.

The surface of the demesne is beautifully varied, though not broken and disposed in those bold and picturesque forms which characterise *Mount Kennedy* and the seats above it, and, every where throughout the grounds, the hand of care is manifest. From the elegant mansion, as well as from many parts of the grounds, fine views are obtained of the sea over the sylvan fore-ground, which conceals the flat and uninteresting shore. The demesne also includes portions of two small glens, of very different characters, with their accompanying rivulets. These glens from time to time have been highly improved and adorned, but still with a due regard to unity of expression, and the harmony of the different scenes.

Strangers are admitted to see the demesne of *Woodstock*, on appli-

cation at the principal entrance-lodges.

On leaving Newtown-mount-kennedy for Ashford, we pass, on the beautiful high grounds lying to the right, *Monalin*, the residence of T. J. Stamper, Esq., and at about a mile and a half from the town, *Mount John*, — Archer, Esq. The latter is near the entrance to the glen of Kiltymon, through which our road runs for the next mile and a half, and where the road to Dunran branches off. The sides of the glen, which are just high enough to characterise it, are partially covered with the natural wood and plantations of *Kiltymon*, the residence of — Seagrave, Esq., whose house lies a little to the right of the road, and between it and the

GLEN OF DUNRAN,

which is worthy of a visit. It is close to the road, and the traveller who wishes to see it, may readily do so by turning up the old hilly road leading to *Dunran*, *Killesky*, and *Ballycoursy*. This road branches off, as we have just stated, at the entrance to the Glen of Kiltymon.

The narrow ravine, generally called the Glen of Dunran, stretches along the base of Carrig-na-muck; the ridge on our right lying in front of the higher summit of Dunran. The ravine, through which strangers are allowed to drive, forms part of the demesne of *Dunran*, the seat of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher; it is about two miles in length, and runs nearly parallel with the public road; by driving through it, we leave the castle ruins and modern house of Dunran, which are near the public road, a little to the left; and we may either return to the Glen of Kiltymon by the road leading in front of Dunran House, or by the cross road leading from Killesky to Kilmartin;

the former leading to the northern, the latter to the southern end of the glen.

As a natural feature, the Glen of Dunran is not to be compared with the Devil's Glen, the Dargle, or the Glen of the Downs; but it is every where interesting, from the finely-wooded, and, in some places, very romantic steeps along which you travel; particularly at the eastern entrance, where, by some great elevating cause, the stratified rocks have been tilted up on end, and, from various points of view, are presented in very striking and grotesque forms.

On crossing the small artificial pond, which is about the centre of the ravine, and near to which the approach branches off to the house of Dunran, you reach the path, which winds for about half a mile through the wood, and at a tolerably easy rate of ascent leads to the *View Rock*. From that point, which tops the copse-wood, you command the rich country stretching from the base of the hill to Wicklow; the extensive oak-wood which clothes the sides of Carrig-na-muck, and constitutes the principal feature of the ravine; and the sterile rock which rises from the wood to the summit of the mountain of Dunran. The fine forest scene which is here presented to our view, is greatly heightened by the dark foliage of the old pines which are scattered throughout the wood, and which clothe the conical rock forming the eastern boundary of the ravine, where the upheaved strata, to which we have just referred, are so strikingly exhibited.

The summit of Dunran is 1122 feet above the level of the sea, and a good view of that beautiful tract of country, which stretches from the base of the mountain to Delgany, is obtained from the high ground near the northern entrance to the Glen of Dunran; and, on reaching the Killesky road, we would

recommend those, who have not enjoyed the prospects from the View Rock, to return to the northern end of the Glen of Kiltymon, by the high road running in front of *Dunran House*, where a modification of the views from the rock is obtained; and where, at all events, the hill and wood of Dunran, and the country towards the town of Wicklow, are better seen, than from the lower levels along our route.

Returning to the Glen of Kiltymon, on passing through the glen we leave the small demesne and church ruins of *Kilmartin* a little to the left. They are situated on the cross road leading from Newtownmount-kennedy to Newrath-bridge Hotel and the town of Wicklow. Although the Glen of Kiltymon is generally limited to that part immediately connected with the demesne of that name, yet the same character of country extends to Ashford.

Between the Glen of Kiltymon and Ashford we pass the villas of *Broomfield* and *Inchanappa*. They are prettily situated on the rising grounds lying to the left of our road, and add much to the adornment of the immediate vicinity of

ASHFORD BRIDGE,

the name of the hamlet which is situated on the banks of the Vartry, the river which we here cross; *Balinallea* being the name of the straggling village lying a little beyond it. Ashford is one of the principal posting and coach stages on this line of road, and contains the post office of the immediate district around, and a small comfortable inn, where cars and post-horses can be hired. The much more commodious and more frequented hotel of Newrath-bridge, however, is also situated on the banks of the Vartry, about a mile below Ashford. There is a good posting

establishment connected with this hotel, and every accommodation for parties visiting this interesting part of Wicklow.

Newrath-bridge and Ashford are situated nearly in the centre of that interesting district which constitutes a portion of what has been termed the *Garden of Wicklow*. It is limited on the north by the mountain of Dunran, on the east by the sea, and on the south and west by the continuation of the secondary range of hills which run from Dunran to the Avonmore river near Rathdrum.

Between Ashford-bridge and Newrath-bridge is *Rossana*, the seat of D. Tighe, Esq. This well-wooded demesne contains among its venerable trees some of the finest old oaks and Spanish chesnuts in the country.

It was here that Mrs. Tighe, aunt to the present proprietor, composed her celebrated poem of "Psyche." Adjoining *Rossana* on the south is *Clermont*, the residence of I. A. Leonard, Esq., and about a mile to the north Newrath-bridge, and near the shore is *Clonmannon*, the improved seat of R. H. Truell, Esq. *Killoughter* House and church ruins are close to the demesne of *Clonmannon*; and *Inchanappa*, the residence of the Rev. H. W. Crofton, and *Broomfield*, — Bride, Esq. both adjoining Ashford, have already been noticed.

But the most attractive part of this immediate district, is connected with the adjoining demesnes of *Ballycurry* and *Glenmore Castle* which includes the Devil's Glen. *Glenmore Castle* is the seat of J. Synge, Esq. and *Ballycurry* that of C. Tottenham, Esq., and these fine seats are beautifully situated, at the base of the hills about a mile and a half west from Ashford-bridge. The mansions are not remarkable either in their style or extent; but the elevated sites they

occupy, and the extent of plantations respectively connected with them, render the demesnes striking features in the country around.

Should the traveller wish to visit the above demesnes and the Devil's Glen from this point, he will proceed to Nun's Cross, which is about a mile from Ashford, where the mountain-road to the Seven Churches, by Moneystown hill and *Castlekevin*, branches off; and where also, are the approaches to Glenmore Castle, the handsome seat of J. Synge, Esq. Those who wish to see this well-wooded and beautifully situated demesne, will proceed by the approach to the house leading past the saw-mill, and which crosses the river Vartry by the chain-bridge.

The demesne of *Glenmore* lies to the left of this road: that of *Ballycurry*, the seat of C. G. Tottenham, Esq., lies to the right; and the generally frequented and best entrance to the Devil's Glen is by the lane which branches off the public road, opposite to the principal entrance leading to Ballycurry House. In winter and spring the gate admitting to the glen is locked; but the key can always be had on application at the above entrance; and, for the accommodation of visitors in summer and autumn, a boy is stationed by Mr. Tottenham at the gate. No carriages are allowed to pass the gate. If it is intended to walk round the glen by *Glenmore Castle*, a distance of three miles, it will be well to have the carriage in waiting at the saw-mill in the above demesne. We may here observe, that the left side of the glen belongs to Mr. Tottenham, and is attached to his beautiful residence of Ballycurry, and that the right side forms part of Glenmore, the picturesque demesne of Mr. Synge.

The river Vartry, which is so important a feature in the Devil's

Glen, issues from the southern base of the Great Sugar Loaf, and flows through the high moorland district which stretches from that mountain to Roundwood, holding, for so far, a parallel course with the Enniskerry road, and at the same time dividing the baronies of Newcastle and Ballyncor. In its progress, it receives all the streams which rush down the eastern sides of the mountain of Douce; and, bending eastward near Roundwood, it flows with increased volume down the rough moorlands, and precipitates its waters over a ledge of rocks into the Devil's Glen. Between the Waterfall and Annagolan Bridge, which is a little above the fall, the Vartry is increased by the stream which runs down the southern sides of the hill of Ballycurry.

On leaving the glen, it beautifies the demesne of *Glenmore*, and flows by Ashford through the demesne of *Rossana*, and thence by the Newrath-bridge Hotel, to the Broad Lough, a narrow inlet of the sea which is close to the town of Wicklow.

The Devil's Glen is larger than the Dargle; like it, the sides are generally covered with natural wood; but they rise to a much greater elevation, and are every where more displayed. It is altogether of a more sombre nature than the Dargle, though for this very reason it may be more pleasing to some minds. The country around being high and bleak moorland, renders it also more wild and desolate. It has an advantage, too, in its waterfall, which is of considerable elevation, and gives to it one feature of which the Dargle cannot boast. This terminating and important object is at the upper end of the glen, but its effect is greatly lessened by the want of wood, and by the points from which, by reason of the present state of the paths, it must be viewed.

The Devil's Glen is about a mile

and a-half in length, and the sides in some places near the lower end rise to an elevation of four hundred feet above the bed of the river. They gradually decrease in height till they emerge in the vast tract of flat, dreary, and unreclaimed moorlands lying above the waterfall. A good road has lately been made by Mr. Tottenham along the bottom of the glen, following generally the course of the river, and no where rising much above it. From this road the glen is seen in all its length and height, certainly in many of its most imposing points of view. You have also the companionship of the river Vartry, which, even in the driest weather, brawls over its rocky bed, and, when full, rushes and foams among the huge boulders that impede its progress.

The fall, as we have just stated, is in the higher and unenclosed part of the glen, and the key of the upper gate which leads to it is kept in the adjoining cottage. It is about a quarter of a mile from the gate; but, unless there is a considerable quantity of water in the river, the fall, or, more correctly speaking, the rapid, for such it really is, is hardly worth a visit; and the bleak moorland beyond it is very uninteresting.

A little below the fall there is a foot-bridge across the river leading to the opposite or Glenmore side of the glen, where various walks at different elevations traverse the slopes. The views from the higher parts of these banks, as compared with those on the opposite side from the level of the river, evidently lessen the importance and character of the glen—there, the view is limited to the glen, and the glen alone—here, the glen is overlooked, and the eye wanders over the bleak moorland space around. Still, the distant murmuring of the river, and the occasional glimpses of its progress,

which are caught through the copse-wood, as it winds through the rocky glen, render this side very attractive.

From several parts of these walks, fine views are obtained of the rich country stretching from the mouth of the glen to the sea; and, from the point where the walk branches off to Glenmore Castle, one of the most magnificent forest scenes in Wicklow is presented to our view. It embraces the best and most richly-wooded part of the glen, together with the young plantations of Ballycurry, which rise to a height of nearly 700 feet above the level of the sea.

The enclosed part of the demesne of *Ballycurry* may now be readily visited by the traveller in returning from the Devil's Glen. He can enter by the front approach, which is opposite to the lane leading to the Devil's Glen, and proceed to Ashford by the lower approach leading from *Ballycurry* to that hamlet.

One of the best views of the demesnes of *Ballycurry* and *Glenmore*, and of the richly-wooded district of which they form a part, is readily obtained from the old hilly road leading from the village of Ballinalea to Ballylusk and Cronroe woods. The view comprehends the valley, and the finely-wooded acclivities which stretch from the northern base of Carrick to Dunran; and the part of the above road whence it is best seen is a little above the villa of *Altamont*.

The road now generally travelled from Ashford to Glenealy is by Ballinalea and Cronroe, leaving the low and beautifully-wooded road which runs through the demesne of *Rossana* and by the village of Glenealy (where there is also a posting establishment) a little to the left.

With the exception of two or three respectable public-houses, at which tourists occasionally refresh them-

selves, the village of Ballinalea is an assemblage of wretched cabins. The view, however, from the higher parts of the road, particularly where it passes the demesne of *Cronroe*, the seat of Mrs. Eccles, is very fine. It embraces the whole of that part of the vale of Glenealy which stretches from the hill of *Cronroe* to the sea, including the richly-wooded demesnes of *Rossana*, *Inchanappa*, and *Glennamannon*, together with the various villas and beautiful country which we have just noticed in connection with Newrath-bridge and Ashford. The view of that limited portion of sea which is here seen over the magnificent foreground of wood is also very beautiful. From this point we also command the town of Wicklow and the hills lying to the south of it, as well as of a considerable portion of Glenealy and its mountain boundaries.

The whole of this rich portion of country is seen to still more advantage from the house of *Cronroe*, which is considerably elevated above the level of the road; and from the rocky hill of *Cronroe* which commands the house, a great extent of the surrounding district and a long horizon of sea are seen. *Cronroe*, though a small demesne, lays claim to some antiquity, and is remarkable for the fine old indigenous oaks which have been happily preserved in the grounds attached to the house.

On reaching the valley, we meet the hamlet of Glenealy, and the road from Wicklow by Rathnew. It is also the road along which the mail-coach and heavy-laden vehicles travel from Ashford to this point. It passes, as we have lately remarked, through the demesne of *Rossana*, and affords good views of the fine old trees of that place.

The pretty little hamlet of Glenealy, with its neat parish church,

adjoins *Glencarrig*, the beautifully-situated seat of Major Drought; and a little beyond it, at the base of the copse-clad hills of Carrick, is *Ballyfree*, the seat of J. Dickson, Esq.

Adjoining *Ballyfree* is *Hollywood*, the seat of A. S. Broomfield, Esq. It occupies a considerably elevated spur of land which projects from the base of Carrick mountain into Glenealy.

Glenealy, the largest of the low-land tracts in Wicklow which is thus denominated, has more of the character of the vale than of the glen. In assigning to it natural limits, its length may be said to extend from the Vartry to the Avonmore, embracing the whole of the fertile valley that proudly spreads from the town of Wicklow, by Rathnew and the hamlet of Glenealy, to Rathdrum; its breadth being limited on the west by the hill of *Cronroe* and the mountain of Carrickmacrilly—the latter rising to a height of 1252 feet, and on the east by the lower hills which sweep round from Wicklow Head to the Vale of the Avon.

The length of Glenealy is foreshortened by the hill on which stands *Hollywood House*, which projects into the valley, and which we have just noticed. From the principal approach to the house, to which strangers are admitted, good views are easily obtained of the part of Glenealy lying between Hollywood and Rathnew, the richest and most interesting portion of the vale; the part lying southerly—that is, between Hollywood and Rathdrum—being, in its natural characters, less defined, less favoured by nature, and less embellished by art.

The views from the more elevated parts of *Hollywood* embrace nearly the whole extent of the copse-clad sides of Carrickmacrilly, which stretch from *Cronroe* to *Cronybyrne*,

one of the most extensive, and perhaps one of the most magnificent forest-scenes in Wicklow; the partially-clothed slopes of the opposite hill of Ballikillivane, which attains an elevation of 700 feet, and is crowned by the ruins of the shooting lodge of the late Lord Netterville; and the intervening valley, with the church-spire of Glenealy shooting up through the trees of Glencarrig in the foreground, and in the distance, the venerable woods of Rossana, backed by the ocean.

On the south side of *Hollywood* demesne, a hilly road leads to *Crony-byrne-wood* and *Glennwood*; the former is the residence of Mr. Byrne, the latter the seat of H. Grattan, Esq. These places are situated about two miles to the west of the road; and near the southern base of Moneystown Hill—a summit, rising 1,272 feet above the level of the sea. At half a mile from *Hollywood* demesne, the road leading to the sea-side and to the tract of country lying to the east of the hill of Ballykillivane is passed. It runs through a narrow but well-defined ravine, being the only level way through the range of hills which sweep from Wicklow Head to the vale of the Avon, and which range forms the eastern boundary of Glenealy. The branch road, to which we now refer, called the Deputy's Pass, from the circumstance of a detachment of Sir William Fitzwilliam, the Lord Deputy's army having marched through it in 1595, is gladdened by the Potter's river, a small stream, which refreshes the country downwards, and falls into the sea, near the coast-guard station, at the northern point of Brittas bay.

West-aston, the seat of Colonel Acton, M.P., is situated about two miles from the road leading to the Deputy's Pass. It occupies still higher ground than the hills which limit Glenealy-Bolahill, above the house of West Aston, rising to

894 feet. The house is a plain, roomy, substantial building; and the demesne, which is extensive and well wooded, commands good views of the hilly country lying around.

The point where the Deputy's-pass joins the mail-coach road is three miles from Rathdrum, and certainly is the least beautiful part of Glenealy. The descent to the Avonmore—the reaches along the river banks—the view of Rathdrum on the opposite heights—make, however, ample amends for that uninteresting part of our road.

The small town of Rathdrum is conspicuously situated on the right side of the Avonmore. Owing to the steepness of the bank on which it is built, (the summit of which rises to a height of 759 feet,) the road leaves it a few perches to the right, but is connected with it by a branch road, which leads to the higher and principal part of the town. Rathdrum, which forms part of the vast estates of the Earl of Fitzwilliam, who is by far the largest proprietor in the County of Wicklow, formerly carried on the manufacture of flannels to a considerable extent: but, since the protecting duties have been withdrawn, the manufacture has almost ceased, and the only business now carried on is the retail trade of the surrounding district. The town contains a neat parish church, rectory, Roman Catholic chapel, and two schools. There are two comfortable inns, Canterbury's and Morton's, where good post-horses, chaises, and cars can be hired. As the town is centrally situated, in regard to the highly interesting country around, in summer it is a place of considerable thoroughfare.

Rathdrum is within eight miles of the Seven Churches of Glendalough, and although it makes a considerable detour from Dublin, yet, owing to the beauty of the scenery and the facility of access, it is the road most

frequented by tourists in visiting Glendalough. At a mile and a half from the town, on the above road, is *Copse House*, the residence of — Foss, Esq. This place is well designated, it being on the verge of the largest copse-wood in Wicklow. This wood, forming part of the large estate of Earl Fitzwilliam, stretches from the vicinity of Rathdrum to the base of Moneystown hill, a distance of three and a half miles, and is, on an average, about a mile in breadth. From its extent, it is a striking feature in the district, and clothes the left bank of the Vale of Clara for two miles.

From *Copse House* to Clara-bridge the road, maintaining a considerable elevation, proceeds along the right bank of the Avonmore river, which flows through the Vale of Clara, and commands beautiful reaches of the river and the opposite copse-clad banks. On the left side of the road, the elevated grounds are bleak and dreary, and the mountain sides present but few attractions.

The small hamlet of Clara, which is three miles from Rathdrum, is romantically situated in the bottom of the vale, a little to the right of the road leading to the Seven Churches, and on the cross hilly line of road leading from Rathdrum to Roundwood. It occupies nearly the centre of the Vale of Clara, which runs from Rathdrum to Laragh, an extent of six miles, and through which the Avonmore sweetly flows. This vale is bounded on the east by the low, copse-clad heights, which stretch from the valley, where, under the town of Rathdrum, the mail-coach road crosses the Avonmore, to the hamlet of Clara, and thence to Laragh, by the hills which connect with Trooperstown mountain; and on the west, by the varied declivities of the mountains of Kirikee and Carrigliveen.

The Vale of Clara, though presenting none of the greater and more impressive features of nature, as at Glenmalur, is in many places romantic and beautiful, and unites a high degree of sylvan richness, with a diversity of natural objects; and the views of the Avonmore, as seen from several parts of the road, and from many of the adjacent heights, as it sweeps down the vale, under its oak-covered banks, awakens in the mind the softest and most delightful sensations.

Avondale, the beautifully circumstanced seat of John Parnell, Esq., lies about a mile below Rathdrum, and about the same distance to the left of the principal road leading from that town to Arklow. It is watered by the Avonmore river, which runs through the entire length of the grounds, and is adorned by the woods and plantations covering the banks, which rise to a very considerable elevation. The greater part of the old indigenous trees, which for ages enriched the beautiful pastoral glades, are gone; few have escaped the axe or the tempest; but, fortunately, among the plantations, there still exist some splendid specimens of larch, spruce, and Weymouth pine. The opposite banks of the river, though they do not belong to the demesne, from their shape and elevation greatly contribute to the general character of the vale. The finely-shaped grounds also around *Kingston House*, the seat of T. M. Kings, Esq. blend with those of *Avondale*, and lend their aid to the completion of the picture.

The grounds immediately around *Avondale House* present a beautiful and highly-diversified surface, and are adorned with fine old beech, and other ornamental trees. The house itself is a plain, roomy structure, and somewhat similar in outline to *Mount Kennedy*, noticed in page sixty-eight.

On leaving Rathdrum, as already stated, we keep the demesnes of *Avondale* and *Kingston* about a mile to the left, and, winding over a considerable height, from whence a magnificent view of the mountains to the south and west are obtained, we descend to the Vale of Ovoca. At the foot of the hill, the rivers Avonbeg and Avonmore unite—forming what is called the first “Meeting of the Waters,” and hence their united streams, under the name of Ovoca, flow peacefully down to the ocean at Arklow. From the more elevated grounds near the first “Meeting of the Waters,” a striking view is obtained of Castle Howard, the seat of Sir Ralph Howard, Bart. There is nothing very commanding either in the size or in the style of the building, for in neither of these characters has it any pretensions to extent or grandeur; but there is something very imposing in the proud baronial position which it occupies, and in the fine woods which are rising around it. The demesne is approached by the Lionbridge, a picturesque structure which crosses the Avonmore river, a little above its juncture with the Avonbeg, and harmonizes with the pleasing and rural character of the place. We enter the demesne by a castellated gateway, surmounted by a lion, the crest of the family, and which gives name to the bridge. The castle stands upwards of two hundred feet above the river, and commands magnificent views of the Vale of Ovoca, a part of Glenmalur, and the mountains and country around; and the approach to it winds along the wooded banks at a tolerably easy rate of ascent.

Our road now runs through the Vale of Ovoca—the loveliest of all Hibernia’s vales—keeping generally a parallel course with the river, and in many places enjoying its sweet companionship. The vale is about

eight miles in length; in no place, except near the estuary, is it more than a quarter of a mile in breadth; and the banks, which are covered with natural wood, rise from three hundred to five hundred feet above the level of the river.

The extensive and flourishing copper-mines, generally comprehended under the names of Cronbane and Ballymurtagh, which succeed to the woods of Castle Howard, and occupy a considerable portion of the high banks on either side of the river, present a remarkable contrast to the sylvan beauties we have just left, and are calculated to waken a new and different train of emotions. From the narrow paths which wind up the cliffs—the conduits around the rocks carrying the small streams which propel the slowly-moving but ponderous machinery—the deep pits, up which are borne the subterranean debris, which, being spread around, marks the surface line of operations, by producing, as far as it reaches, the sheerest sterility—from all these external objects, which must strike the most casual observer, the mind is led to the perils of the miner, who descends the fearful shaft, and traverses the bowels of the earth in quest of the metalliferous veins—to the various manipulations which the ore must undergo, before it is fit to enter into the purposes of our general economy—and to the scientific wisdom which directs, and the skill which executes, all these varied and intricate operations.

These mines belong to three different companies, who collectively employ about one thousand men in raising, cleaning, and conveying the ore to the port of Wicklow, where it is shipped.

Adjoining the copper mines is the Ovoca inn, a neat, comfortable, and generally-frequented house, where cars and post-horses can be hired.

We soon pass the hamlet of Newbridge, which is on the opposite side of the river, and so named from the bridge which here crosses the Ovoca. From Newbridge, roads branch off to Wicklow, Arklow, and also to various other places along the coast. A little above the village, on the bank of the river, is *Cherrymount*, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Webber; and from the road which leads across the heights to Arklow, the various approaches to *Ballyarthur* and *Shelton Abbey* branch off—the former, the seat of — Bayly, Esq.; the latter, that of the Earl of Wicklow. The natural woods connected with these beautiful seats uninterruptedly clothe the left bank of the Vale of Ovoca, from the immediate vicinity of Newbridge to the flat lands which stretch along the seaward side of Shelton; while the opposite banks are covered in a similar manner by the woods of Castle M'Adam, which reach from the ruins of Castle M'Adam to the Wooden-bridge inn; and thence to the neighbourhood of Arklow, by the forest of *Glenart*, in which is situated the residence of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Carysfort. Thus, we have still before us a drive of five miles through this cheerful valley, the plain of which is enriched and beautified by the windings of the Ovoca; and the banks, which here rise from two hundred to four hundred feet above the bed of the river, are adorned by an unbroken range of natural forest. The entrance to *Ballyarthur*, the seat of — Bayly, Esq., is a little below Newbridge, on the left or opposite bank of the Ovoca, and is conspicuous from its high castellated gateway. The house, which is a small plain building, occupies a pleasant site on the table land which connects with the summit of the river banks; and, as we have just observed, the woods of the de-

mesne clothe the left bank of the Ovoca for two miles downwards. The approach winds for nearly two miles through the copsewood, and up a narrow glade which is adorned by beautiful groups of our native sylvæ; and from the walks along the river banks, magnificent views are obtained of the vale, the "Second Meeting of the Waters," and the mountains around.

About half a mile from Newbridge we pass the new church of Castle M'Adam, near which stood the old castle, from whence this parish took its name; and a little further, we pass the glebe-house, remarkable as a neat specimen of the old English style of architecture. Passing under the woods of Castle M'Adam, at two miles from Newbridge we reach the

WOODEN-BRIDGE INN.

which, with the exception of Quinn's hotel at Bray, is the most generally-frequented by tourists of all the Wicklow houses of entertainment. It occupies that delightful position in the valley where the Aughrim river joins the Ovoca, and forms the second "Meeting of the Waters;" and is by many considered the confluence more particularly alluded to by Moore in his celebrated song. But it requires no poetic fancy, no stretch of the imagination, to render this place attractive: its beauties are self-evident. It is not, however, the meeting of the waters which renders this delightful spot so peculiarly interesting—"Tis the meeting of the glens. From the east and the west, the north and the south, they come like rivers into the sea."

In order to comprehend the *second Meeting of the Waters* and the meeting of the glens, together with their connexion with the Vale of Ovoca, we would recommend the tourist to

ascend the low wooded hill rising immediately over the hotel, and which may be considered as part of the grounds attached to it; and also to climb the adjacent promontory, which separates the Anghrim glen from the glen running towards the base of the mountain of Croghan-Kinsella. From the first point, you command a distinct view of the second meeting of *the waters*, and a long reach of the Vale of Ovoca, and from the second point, you have the other glens with their tributary streams.

Of these connecting glens, the principal is the Anghrim glen, which, under various names and modifications, runs westward from the Vale of Ovoca to the base of Lugnaquilla, the highest of the Wicklow mountains, a distance of thirteen miles. It holds nearly a parallel course with Glenmalur, being separated from it by the chain of mountains over which the military road, from Drumgoff to Aughavanagh, is carried; and on the west it is bounded by that range of summits which springs from the valley running from Anghrim to Coolattin, and sinks at the fertile vale of the Slaney.

For the first three miles—that is, to Coat's-bridge—the glen is delightful; the left bank is well wooded, but the right side, though elevated and bold, and crowned with the dilapidated church of Ballintemple, does not harmonize with the general scenery. It is neither wooded, cultivated, nor wild; but, being partly tilled and partly covered with brushwood, exhibits that state of neglect which tends very much to lessen the general character of the scene.

This part of the road, however, enjoys one feature not common to the glen roads of the district—the companionship of the Anghrim river—a fine stream rushing at our feet over its rocky bed, as it carries down

the waters of the Derry and the Ow rivulets, the great drains of the district, to the Ovoca, where at its confluence it forms the second *Meeting of the Waters*.

Of the other glens, which run more southerly, the most remarkable is that which extends to the base of Croghan-Kinsella, a mountain which rises 1985 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest and most conspicuous of the mountains there, forming the limits of the county of Wicklow, and at the same time terminating, on that point, the high lands of the district.

Few ascend Croghan-Kinsella. It is distant from the Wooden-bridge inn about eight miles; and the road for the greater part of the way is tolerably good, and from its great elevation exhibits extensive views of mountain and of glen. The views from the summit, though not so striking as those from similar elevations in other parts of the county, comprehend a vast extent of that gently-undulating and fertile tract of the county of Wexford which stretches southward along the coast from its base to the sea, but which, long ere it reaches the ocean, appears to the spectator to melt in the horizon. In the foreground of the above view, many of the higher hills which are scattered throughout this district, and which so beautifully break and diversify its surface, are distinctly seen; and the more lofty summits, with the intervening ranges of hills which serve to join the mountains of Wicklow with those of Mount Leinster, can be easily traced, as also the broad valley which stretches from Anghrim to Newtownbarry, including the towns of Tinnehely, Shillelagh, and Carnew; and northward is seen the vast assemblage of the Wicklow mountains.

The brook which waters this glen,

and falls into the Aughrim river a few perches before it blends with the Ovoca, was called the Ballinvalley stream, but is now marked in the Ordnance Survey as "the Gold-mine river," from its issuing from that part of the base of Croghan-Kinsella where the workings for gold were carried on by the government from the years 1796 to 1802.

As the history of this affair possesses considerable interest, we transcribe the following account of the discovery of the gold, and of the mining operations, from the Rev. G. N. Wright's "Guide to the County of Wicklow:"—

"The discovery of this valuable metallic substance, which is supposed to have taken place about 1775, was totally accidental, and the knowledge of the fact confined to the neighbouring peasantry for many years. An old schoolmaster is supposed to have been the first discoverer, whose golden prospects are ably ridiculed in an admirable little dramatic piece by O'Keefe, called 'The Wicklow Gold Mines.' In the year 1796, a piece of gold, in weight about half an ounce, was found by a man crossing the Ballinvalley stream, the report of which discovery operated so powerfully upon the minds of the peasantry, that every employment was forsaken, the benefits of agriculture abandoned, and the fortunes of Aladdin, or Ali Baba, were the great originals they hoped to imitate. Such infatuation called for the interference of government; and accordingly, a party of the Kildare militia were stationed on the banks of the rivulet to intercept the works and break the delusion. During the short space of two months spent by these inexperienced miners in examining and washing the sands of the Ballinvalley stream, it is supposed that 2,666 ounces of pure gold were found, which sold for about £10,000.

"From this time until the eventful period of 1798, when the works were destroyed, government took the management under its own control; and during that time the quantity of gold collected amounted only to the value of £3,675 7s. 11½d."

In connection with this subject, we may here add, that a London company has been engaged in streaming for gold, as it is termed, for these two years past. Their operations were principally confined to the brook which falls into the Aughrim river about a mile above the Wooden-bridge inn; and the results were not such as to induce them to proceed. A few labourers, however, are still employed in a very desultory way, and not subject to any regular superintendence. They are paid a fixed sum for whatever gold they may find; and their earnings seldom exceed 8s. per week.

The two smaller glens or ravines which branch off the former are limited in their extent. The smaller penetrates the forest of Glenart, and affords, for so far as it extends, a back road to the house and offices of Lord Carysfort; and along the other and larger glen, a road leading to various townlands is carried. Both are adorned by copse wood, and enlivened by the little brooks which gurggle over their rocky beds as they progress to the Gold-mine river.

Returning to our road, from the Wooden-bridge inn to Arklow, which keeps the right side of the river, and skirts the woods of *Glenart*, and affords good views of the opposite banks, with an occasional glance through the trees of the river and towers of *Shelton Abbey*, we pass at two and a half miles from the Wooden-bridge inn, the plain gate-way which leads to *Glenart House*, the seat of the Earl of Carysfort. The house is a small, plain structure, embosomed in the vast extent of forest which

covers the highly-varied surface of this ample and beautifully-situated demesne.

Owing to the nature of the boundaries of the demesnes of *Glenart* and *Shelton*, and other peculiar circumstances connected with the former estate, the trees and brushwood on the river side of the road have been suffered to grow apace, to the manifest injury of the general scenery. The river and valley are thereby almost obscured, and in many places the apparent height of the magnificent bank of wood on the left side of the river is greatly diminished.

As we pass the beautiful demesne of *Shelton*, the placid stream of the *Ovoca* gradually mingles with the deep and still tidal waters; and the bold and oak-clad banks merge with the swamps, which in their turn blend with the flat and arid shore of *Arklow*.

Passing the villas of *Ballyrain* and *Lamberton*, which connect with the woods of *Glenart*, we soon reach

ARKLOW,

the most populous town in the county of *Wicklow*—containing, according to the census of 1831, 4383 inhabitants; the town of *Wicklow* containing only 2000, and *Bray* 2590. *Arklow*, which is situated at the south-west extremity of the county on a narrow inlet which runs in from the bay to receive the waters of the *Ovoca*, appears from authentic records to be a place of considerable antiquity. It was granted by King John to Theobald Fitzwalter, hereditary lord butler of Ireland, whose castle, after many sieges and burnings, was finally demolished by Cromwell. The remaining fragment, however, which adjoins the small infantry barrack, is sufficient to attest its position and former importance. There is a considerable retail trade

carried on in the town, and about two hundred boats are employed in herring fishing and dredging for oysters. There is a good inn, (*Kinsella's*), where carriages and post-horses can always be obtained. The inn is situated in the main street, in which are the church, principal shops and houses; the remainder of the town principally consisting of poor cottages. The sand-banks that encompass the harbour, render it quite unfit for vessels of any burthen.

The true lover of nature, who "travels in the faith that go where you will, the cravings of the heart will be satisfied," will no doubt find much to interest him, even should he wander along the sandy dunes of *Arklow*. The contrast from the fertility of the rich valley he has just left, to the sterility of the arid beach on which he stands, may strike him; the dunes of sand along the shore and on the adjacent sea-banks, which to others are objects of no interest, may awaken emotions in his mind of the power and sublimity of the ocean, and of its mighty agency in effecting some of those important changes on the earth's surface, which are daily, nay hourly, taking place; and no where are those changes, in the ordinary course of nature, so strikingly displayed as in places like this, where the estuary of the *Ovoca* is affected by drifting sands. *Sea-bank House*, which is about a mile east from *Arklow*, is prettily situated at the termination of the sand hills which stretch along the shore; and beyond it there is a fine tract of land of several miles in extent. With some slight exception, however, this beautifully-situated tract of country is in a very unimproved state; nor is there any place worthy of the name of a gentleman's residence from the demesne of *Seabank* to that of *Seapark*—a distance of ten miles.

In visiting *Shelton Abbey*, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Wicklow, we cross the estuary by the bridge immediately under the town, and passing the private entrance to *Shelton*, which runs through the marsh, but at which there is no admission for strangers, we proceed along the public road, which passes through the sandy tract and round the ruins of Kilbride church, where a simple pyramid, rising above the more humble tombs of the cemetery, marks out the resting-place of the noble family of Howard. The tract of country which connects with *Shelton demesne* on the east, is well defined by the variously-named range of hills which stretches from *Castle Howard* northwards, and which, at its termination towards the shore, attains a considerable elevation above the sea.

The public entrance from Arklow to *Shelton Abbey* is about a mile and a half from the town; it is on the

upland road leading to Newbridge, Redcross, and other parts of the district lying between the Ovoca and the sea. Carriages are admitted, and allowed to proceed as far as the enclosed grounds immediately around the house.

The Arklow approach to *Shelton Abbey* winds gently down a sloping bank, and principally through natural wood. It is not, however, dull and monotonous, as woodland drives often are; it is varied by intervening portions of the park, which serve to diversify and enliven the scenery. The mansion is a modern erection, and, though limited in its dimensions, is a beautiful specimen of the pointed style of architecture, and also affords a good example and a rare instance of the happy effects which may be produced, as well in an architectural as in a pictorial point of view, by uniting in the *façade* the domestic offices with the dwelling-house.

No. 6.—DUBLIN TO ARKLOW.

SECOND ROAD, 43½ MILES.

BY BRAY, KILCOOL, AND RATHNEW.

	Statute Miles.	
Bray, as in No. 2	—	12½
Kilcool	7½	20
Rathnew	8	28
Arklow	15½	43½

THIS road to Arklow is eight miles shorter than by Newtown-mount-kennedy and Rathdrum; and we may here remark that there is no inn nor posting stage on the line between Bray and Newrath bridge, and that the only public conveyance is a caravan on alternate days between Rathnew and Arklow. By this line we leave the preceding one at Bray, and thence keep generally along the coast. The first part of this road, that is from Bray to Rathnew, is not usually

travelled, at least as leading to ulterior points; and the length and steepness of Windgate Hill, beyond Bray, will always be a decided barrier to it as a general line of traffic. The country too, through which the road lies, is altogether of a different character from that of the preceding line. The surface, except the parts that skirt the shore, is undulating, but nowhere does it rise into such varied and lofty eminences, nor is there any thing either wild or

picturesque in its general aspect. The soil, however, is richer, and the whole has more of an agricultural character.

As the town of Bray and the country immediately around it, have been fully noticed in No. 2, we shall here merely observe, that our present road leaves Bray by the long straggling line of cottages that stretch along the southern entrance to the town, and passes between the demesnes of *Bray Head* and *Kilruddery*.

In ascending Windgate Hill, we command a magnificent view of the rich country and mountain district to the south-west of Bray, and of the demesne and deer-park of Kilruddery, which now includes the eastern slope of the little Sugarloaf mountain—See No. 2.

At the summit of Windgate Hill, and near the hamlet of Windgate, the road which leads along the ridge to the upper entrance to Bellevue and the villas of *Rathdown*, *Belmont*, and *Templecarrig*, branch off. These places, from their elevated position, command extensive views of the sea and coast. The ridge, which attains an elevation of 500 feet, joins the little Sugarloaf mountain, and separates the country lying along the coast from the valleys through which the preceding road is carried.

As remarked in No. 2, from Windgate Hill the path leading to the summit of Bray Head branches off; and from that summit, as also from a small craggy rock on the right-hand side of the road, a comprehensive view is obtained of the sea and coast from Bray Head to Wicklow Head, a space, measuring along the shore, of sixteen miles. A part of this coast, from Greystones to the town of Wicklow, a distance of twelve miles, is a smooth, waving, and an unbroken line of sandy beach, rising

only a few feet above the level of the tide-water, yet, in a general way, sufficiently high to protect the adjacent land from the inroads of the ocean wave.

As we descend Windgate Hill, the prostrate ruins of Rathdown Castle and church, which are near the shore, are passed, and near them is the small hamlet of Greystones, where there is a coast-guard station. *Kindlestown House* and castle ruins, which are near the road, are passed at two miles from Windgate, and at three miles, the hamlet of Killencarrig, where a road branches off to the village of Delgany.

Delgany and *Bellevue* we have noticed in No. 5, and in reference to the latter, we will here only remark that by far the best views of that beautiful demesne are obtained from the various parts of the road between Killencarrig and Windgate; and, at the same time, the outlines of the frontier mountains of this division of Wicklow can be distinctly traced.

The village of Kilcool is two miles from Killencarrig, and a little below it, on the shore, is the demesne of *Ballygammon*, J. Scott, Esq.

Kilcool contains about seventy houses, and many of them are of a very inferior description. In the village fair-green is a detached rock, which affords a good view of the country around, and near its base are the burial-ground and church ruins.

Leaving Kilcool, we pass on the right *Woodstock*, the seat of Lord Robert Tottenham, which, together with the various villas lying between Kilcool and Newtown-mount-kennedy we have noticed in No. 5.

Along the coast there is a considerable extent of flat salt marsh; but the upland through this district is beautifully varied, fertile, and comparatively well cultivated.

The village of Newcastle, which is

about a mile and a half from *Woodstock*, takes its name from a castle which was built here shortly after the English settlement, to protect the district from the incursions of the Tooles and Byrnes, by whom this part of Wicklow was then possessed. The castle was built on an artificial mound, and the portion of its walls that remain still form a striking feature. The remains of other ruins are also in its vicinity. It appears that Newcastle was a place of considerable importance up to the reign of Charles II.

The country along the shore from Newcastle to Rathnew is flat and marshy; on the right-hand side it is beautifully varied, adorned with various villas, and well cultivated. All these we have noticed in our description of the preceding road, as also *Clonmanon*, the seat of the Rev. R. H. Truel, and the well-known hotel of Newrath bridge, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Vartry. The two latter are passed, as also the demesne of *Rossana*, and the villa of *Clermont*, before we reach

RATHNEW,

a small hamlet and posting stage, situated at the junction of the Wicklow, Arklow, and Dublin roads, and consisting of a good posting establishment, and several cottages.

The tract of country, through which our road from Rathnew to Arklow lies, contains some of the best land in the county of Wicklow. It is well defined, being bounded by the sea on the one hand, and on the other by the range of hills which springs from the bed of the ocean at Wicklow Head, and sinks into the sandy shores of Arklow; forming in this circular sweep the eastern limits to Glenealy, and, in continuation, the left bank of the Ovoca.

In general terms, this tract of country is twelve miles in length, by six in breadth. The surface is beautifully varied by hills, whose outlines are as different as their heights; but no where do they attain a great elevation, except the hills of Collon and Barranisky, which rise respectively 782 and 789 feet above the sea. The soil is generally rich—indeed, the richest in the county; but, with very few exceptions, it is miserably tilled, and almost wholly undrained. *West Aston*, the seat of Colonel Acton, noticed in our preceding road, and *Sea Park*, the residence of J. Revell, Esq., and *Sea Bank*, that of R. Hudson, Esq., are the principal residences—the latter is situated on the shore, close to Arklow, and *Sea Park* is also near the sea, and within four miles of Wicklow.

Like the remainder of the Wicklow coast, the outline of the shore from Wicklow Head to Arklow is but little varied; and, with the exceptions of the Mizen Head and a part of about three miles in connection with Wicklow Head, which is rock, the rest of the coast, extending to about ten miles, is composed of alternations of sandy beach and dunes, the latter rising to a considerable height, and generally averaging a quarter of a mile in breadth.

On leaving Rathnew for Arklow, the new road passes through several large and well-cultivated farms, and ascends the rising grounds at an easy rate. As it attains an elevation of about 186 feet, it commands a good view of the country around Rathnew. At three miles from Rathnew, we reach the cross-roads from the town of Wicklow leading to Rathdrum, *West Aston*, and the Deputy's Pass. *Sea-Park House*, the residence of J. Revell, Esq., is about three miles from the above cross-roads. It is near the shore, and within half a

mile of Ardmore Point, the southern termination of the rocks on this part of the coast, which rises 84 feet above the sea.

Proceeding to Arklow, at two miles from the above cross-roads we reach Kilboy bridge, and cross the Potter's river, a small stream, which runs through the Deputy's Pass, and falls into the sea at Brittas bay.

Two miles to the seaward of Kilboy bridge is the Hill of Collon. It attains an elevation of 782 feet, and is remarkable as rising considerably over the lower hills with which the surface of the country is varied; and from it an extensive view of the coast and country around are obtained. Nearer the road is the ridge of Dunganstown, being a continuation of Collon Hill; and on its southern side are the modern church and castle ruin of that name. They are close together, remarkable, and at the same time, interesting, from the fine old trees, particularly the evergreen oaks, sweetbays, and yews, by which they are surrounded. *Dunganstown* was formerly the residence, and is still the estate, of the Hoeyes—the present possessors being the co-heiresses of the late F. Hoey, Esq.

Dunganstown is also well known from the long-established tree nursery of Mr. Hodgins, which has contributed so largely to the decoration of this part of the country. Many of the rarer and more beautiful varieties of hollies, oaks, &c., which adorn the pleasure grounds of the kingdom were reared and matured here; and among the numerous full-grown specimens of trees and shrubs which the arborist will find here, we may mention several of the *Cupressus pendula*, which are certainly the finest weeping cypress in Ireland; and as a proof of the mildness of the climate, the *Olea excelsa*, thirty feet high, *Laurus sa-*

safras, twelve feet, and a large plant of the *Thea virida*.

Below the hill of Collon is Jack's Hole, at which is the coast-guard station, and near it, *Rockfield House*; and on the road which leads to it from *Dunganstown*, is a cromlech and the humble ruins of Castletimon church.

At Kilboy bridge, a road leads up to *West Acton*, the seat of Colonel Acton, M.P. This seat, which we have generally noticed in No. 5, is about a mile and a half from this point; and, although environed by hills, is conspicuous from its extensive plantations and the adjacent hill of Bola which rises to 894 feet.

From Kilboy bridge to Arklow there are few features to attract attention. We leave the village of Redcross and the small demesne of *Ballykean* a little to the right, and pass several respectable farm-houses on either side of the road. The surface is considerably varied by marsh and upland, all susceptible of the highest improvement. At two miles from Kilboy we pass *East Acton*, and at five, reach Scratenagh cross-roads. The extensive *dunes* which are collected along the shore, are not seen till the road nears the coast, and passes the hill of Barrinasky; from the summit of which there is a good view of the district we have travelled through. A little farther on, we cross the Pennycomequick stream; and on approaching Arklow, we pass within half a mile of *Sea-Bank House*, the residence of R. Hudson, Esq., and passing along the extensive dune which extends on either side of the estuary of the Ovoca, we cross that river and reach the town. The dunes or moveable hills of sand, which occupy so large a portion of the shore from Wicklow Head to Arklow, and to which we have frequently referred in this number, are occasioned by the sand which the

sea annually deposits on the coast, and in violent storms is blown about to the injury of the adjacent land. As the winds on this part of the coast are not so boisterous as those in the west and north-west of Ireland, little injury, comparatively speaking, has been done. No attempt, however, has been made to

prevent the drifting of the sands—not even to aid nature by the extension of the sea bent. As an additional proof of the mildness of this part of the coast, we may refer to the trees of Sea Bank, which are growing freely to the points most influenced by the prevailing storms.

No. 7.—DUBLIN TO WICKLOW.

31½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.
Ashford, as in No. 5	28
Rathnew	29½
Wicklow	31½

RATHNEW may be reached by either of the preceding roads, Nos. 5 and 6, but the road generally travelled is No. 5.

Wicklow is distant only two miles from Rathnew. The drive thence is through a rich valley, lying along the base of the fertile hills which run from Wicklow Head to Glenealy.

Wicklow is said to have been one of the maritime stations occupied by the Danes, previously to the English invasion, and like most of the towns on the southern coast, it was early occupied by the English invaders in 1170. It was granted by Strongbow to Maurice Fitzgerald, who commenced the castle, which was, however, destroyed, and rebuilt in 1375, by William Fitzwilliam, governor of that part of the country. A small portion of this building, now called the Black Castle, still exists. It occupies a rocky promontory, jutting over the sea, a little above the town.

In the early part of the sixteenth century, Wicklow fell into the hands of the Byrnes, the chieftains of the northern part of the county, by whom the castle and town were surrendered to Henry VIII., in 1543. In 1641, Luke O'Toole invested the castle, but was forced to raise the

siege on the approach of Sir Charles Coote, who sullied his victory by an unauthorized and indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants of the town.

Wicklow, which is the poorest of our assize towns, is situated on the estuary of the small river Vartry, which at two miles above the town, falls into the Broad Lough, a narrow arm of the sea, containing about 208 acres.

Though lying in a sheltered bay, Wicklow does little either in the coasting or fishing trade; and the present state of the bar and harbour are insuperable obstacles, even were the spirit and means of commerce existing; and to remove these obstructions, it appears from the engineer's report, that no less a sum than £80,000 would be required. The fishing is confined to small craft; the export trade to agricultural produce and the ores which are raised in the various mines of the district, and the import trade to timber, iron, coals, and limestone. Of the latter, great quantities are shipped from Howth and Balbriggan, burned and carted into the more remote mountain districts, for building and agricultural uses, there being no lime-rock in the county of Wicklow.

Wicklow, as an assize town, contains the County Court-house, Gaol, Infirmary, and Fever Hospital; Parish Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, Methodist and Quaker Meeting-Houses; the Diocesan and Parish Schools. These are all plain buildings. The streets, which are hardly worthy of the name, are narrow, and ill-suited either to comfort or business. There are two small inns in the town, the Acton Arms and Green Tree, where cars and post-horses can be hired; but, during assize times and other public meetings, Newrath-bridge hotel, which is only three miles distant, is generally resorted to.

The interesting ruins of the Franciscan Abbey, which was founded in the reign of Henry III., are near the entrance to the town. They are opposite to the rectory, but included in the grounds attached to the parish priest's house, and, together with the old yews and other trees around them, are carefully preserved.

To the east of the town, on the shore, is the race course; and the Marrough of Wicklow, an extensive salt marsh, famous for its summer grazing, adjoins the arm of the sea, called the Broad Lough, already noticed.

The hills behind the town, which as we have already observed, spring from the sea at Wicklow Head and connect with the hills of Glenealy, are, from their fertility, very striking. The summit immediately above the town is 614 feet above the tide water, and from it, as well as from various parts of its banks, a fine view is gained of the beach, which, generally

speaking, sweeps in one unbroken curve from the town of Wicklow to Bray Head—a distance along the coast of fourteen miles. From these heights you also command a prospect of the beautiful tract of land lying along the shore, and of the secondary range of mountains, which generally hold a parallel course with the beach, and limit this the richest portion of the county of Wicklow. This view, we may remark, is much finer than that which is obtained of the same tract of country, looking southwards from Bray Head.

The two light-houses occupy a prominent position on the low rocky promontory called Wicklow Head, and are about two and a-half miles from the town. The third tower, or old light-house, which is also seen from many points along the coast, is now only used as a land-mark. The road leading to the light-houses, is hilly and bad; and to those who have seen similar structures, there is nothing in the promontory on which they stand, nor in the country around it, sufficient to repay them for the time and trouble necessary for such a *detour*. Looking seaward, from the promontory on which the light-houses stand, and which is 194 feet above the water, you have a boundless expanse of ocean, and southward, towards Arklow, the view is limited by the sinuous bays and beetling headlands. The magnificent beach running northward to Bray Head is, as we have already remarked, more easily, and, we may add, more advantageously seen from the rising grounds near the town.

No. 8.—DUBLIN TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF GLENDALOUGH.

FIRST ROAD—29½ MILES.

BY ENNISKEERRY AND BOUNDWOOD, WITH TOUR FROM BOUNDWOOD TO
LUGGALA, LOUGHS DAN AND TAY.

	Statute Miles.	
Dundrum	4	4
The Scalp	6	10
Enniskerry	2	12
Ballinastow	7½	19½
Boundwood	8½	23
Annamoe	3	26
Laragh	2½	28½
The Seven Churches of Glendalough	1½	30

By this road we proceed through Ranelagh—not the least interesting part of the outlets of the city, and cross the Dodder either at Milltown or Clonskeagh. In either case we drive among the numerous villas which adorn that part of the environs, till we reach the rural village of Dundrum. Here we commence the ascent of the eastern slopes of the Three-rock mountain, along which we continue till we reach the Scalp, a distance of five miles; and here also the aspect and character of the country change, the surface becomes wild and rugged, and the detached granite rocks of the upland, which follow the limestone of the plain, are protruded and strewn around; the villas become thinly scattered; and the cottages of the peasantry are of a very humble and rural character; and nowhere is the contrast between the environs and the adjacent country more sudden or striking than here.

To many, this road leaving town is more interesting than any of the former roads which we have described, as well from the more romantic character of the country through which it passes, as from the more extensive views of the southern suburbs which it commands. From the higher parts of the road, the city and country around are distinctly seen in their finest points of view, as also the bay,

coast, Killiney Hill, Howth, and all the other parts we have noticed in our preceding routes.

We pass on the right *Moreen*, and several other villas, as also several of the granite quarries which have been opened for the supply of building stone for the city; and at three miles from Dundrum, on the left, the old castle, old church, and hamlet of Kilgobbin. The village of Carrickmines lies about a mile and a half to the left; and near Kilgobbin the road to Glencullen branches off. A little beyond Kilgobbin is the hamlet of Stepside; and at a distance of a mile is the village of Golden Ball, church and demesne of *Kilternan*—the latter the seat of — Anderson, Esq. The lead-mines and smelting-house of Ballycoras are romantically situated on the sides and at the base of Shankhill to the left, as are also the old church and fragment of the round tower of Rathmichael, noticed in No. 2. And passing on the right *Springfield*, the beautifully-situated residence of Thomas Thompson, Esq., we reach the Scalp, a narrow mountain pass, which separates the summits of Rathmichael and Shankhill, the former rising 1,103 feet, the latter 912 feet above the level of the sea. Though limited in extent, as compared with similar natural features even in Wicklow, the Scalp is very striking, and cannot fail of exciting

a train of thoughts leading to the consideration of the successive changes that have taken place on the earth's surface, to the causes that rent the rocks asunder, and threw the shivered fragments so thickly around. In addition to this remarkable feature, the view of the Sugarloaf, adjacent mountains, and high intervening country, as beautifully seen through the vista formed by the dis-severed sides of this singular pass, is very interesting.

As a rural scene, there are few to compare with the view of Enniskerry, backed with the plantations of *Powerscourt*, and terminated by the cone of the Sugarloaf, as seen from the road descending from the Scalp to the happy valley which shelters that hamlet.

Enniskerry is delightfully situated in the valley which connects with Glencullen on the one hand, and with the glen which extends to the lower end of the Dargle on the other. It is watered by the stream named in the Ordnance maps, the Cookstown river, but which we have noted in the preceding parts of our book, the Enniskerry river, and which stream, of course, flows through the glen, until it meets the Dargle river at St. Valorie.

The comfortable and respectably-inhabited cottages, the beautiful locality, the striking natural features and scenery around, render Enniskerry by far the most interesting village near Dublin. In addition to the sojourners, it is much frequented by the citizens, being contiguous to the Scalp, and also the most direct road from Dublin, not only to the Seven Churches of Glendalough, but also to *Powerscourt* demesne and *Waterfall*, and to the ravine of the Dargle.

There are two comfortable inns, Miller's and Quigley's, where cars and post-horses can be hired.

Adjoining Enniskerry is *Powers-*

court, the fine seat of the Viscount Powerscourt; the Enniskerry entrance to which is striking, from the spacious and imposing Grecian gateway.

Powerscourt, whether we regard its large baronial mansion, with its extent of appropriate demesne lands, amounting to 800 statute acres—the beauty and variety of its surface, and the magnificence of the surrounding scenery, or its adjacent territory of 26,000 statute acres, with inclusive woods, rivers, and mountains—its glens, valleys, dells, and ravines—may be ranked among the finest of Irish residences.

The mansion, which is proudly situated on a natural terrace, is externally a plain, large structure; and contains, among several spacious apartments, a fine saloon, eighty feet by forty, in which George IV. was entertained by the late Viscount Powerscourt, on his visit to this country, in August, 1821.

The gardens, in which we may include the new terrace in front of the house, are extensive; and, among the numerous fine trees in the park, there is, near the house, the largest old ash tree in this part of the country. There is something very imposing in the position of *Powerscourt*, and, certainly, no house in the kingdom enjoys a richer prospect than is obtained from the south or garden front of this place. It embraces the Sugarloaf and adjacent mountains, the Deer Park and its woods, the valley of the Dargle, with all the handsome seats that constitute the magnificent foreground.

Should the traveller visit the demesne of *Powerscourt* (for which an order is necessary), and enter by the Enniskerry entrance, we would recommend him to regain the public road by the low approach leading past the parish church, which terminates at the gate opposite to the entrance

to *Tinnehinch*, thus gaining about a mile of our road.

Tinnehinch, the seat of James Grattan, Esq., is a plain mansion, close to the road in the fertile vale which is watered by the Dargle. The house, which was originally the principal inn in this part of the country, together with a considerable tract of the lands lying along the left banks of the Dargle river, are held under Lord Powerscourt. The principal improvements were effected by the celebrated Henry Grattan, father of the present proprietor, who sought retirement and recreation in this lovely and secluded spot, from the arduous and patriotic duties to which he devoted his honoured life.

To see *Tinnehinch*, as well as *Powerscourt*—to comprehend their relative bearings and positions, in regard to each other and to the circumjacent country, let the tourist ascend a few perches of the hilly cross-roads, leading from *Tinnehinch* bridge by the demesne of *Bushy Park* to the mail-coach line. Here, at our feet, are the rich and beautifully-secluded grounds of *Tinnehinch*, enlivened by the graceful windings of the Dargle, as it bears along its placid waters to the rugged and far-famed glen which takes its name; and here also, spread before us like a huge map, are the demesne and grounds surrounding *Powerscourt*. Here, the lordly mansion of the latter appears in its most commanding aspect; and here also the demesne, in all its extent, meets the view.

Resuming our route, and passing the plantations of *Bushy Park*, the residence of the late Colonel Howard, on our left, at about a quarter of a mile from *Tinnehinch* bridge, where we crossed the Dargle, we reach the entrance to *Charleville*, the seat of the Earl of Rathdown. Strangers are permitted to drive through the demesne, and as the approaches are

nearly parallel to the road, in addition to the pleasures of the drive, no extra time is required. The demesne of *Charleville*, which occupies a considerable portion of the limited tract of table land contained in this splendid valley, is situated on the right bank of the Dargle river; but, from the extent and disposition of the mingled woods and plantations, very little of the river or valley is seen either from the mansion, or the approaches to it. Blending, however, as the plantations of *Charleville* do, with those of *Powerscourt* and *Bushy Park*, it commands, in common with these seats, a vast extent of the richest forest and mountain scenery. It is impossible for any lover of sylvan scenery to drive through *Charleville*, without admiring the fine old holly bushes, which have been preserved in clearing the lawns of their superincumbent natural wood; and without at the same time regretting, that so little attention is generally paid to the growth of this, the finest, the hardiest, and the most useful of all our shrubs. The mansion is a plain, substantial Grecian structure. Opposite to *Charleville* is the romantically-situated demesne of *Ballyorney*, through which runs the stream which issues from the northern sides of the Sugarloaf mountain, and falls into the Dargle river a little above *Tinnehinch* bridge. At the glebe-house which is close to *Charleville* and one mile from *Tinnehinch*, the road branches off to the Deer Park and Waterfall of *Powerscourt*.

The entrance to the Deer Park is a mile and a half from *Charleville*; and from many parts of the road extensive views are obtained of the surrounding district. Before the tourist descends to the Deer Park, we would recommend him to pause and survey the magnificent scenery around him. On the north, the demesne of *Powerscourt*, in all its ex-

tent, forms a rich foreground to the mountains of Glencullen rising over it. To the west, Glencree, one of the finest of all our glens, with its cultivated and peopled sides, is seen in all its length and in all its breadth, together with its lovely glittering rivulet, bearing along the overflowings of the upper and lower Lough Bray, as well as the waters of the numerous temporary rills which rush down the huge unbroken sides of Kippure, and of the other mountains forming the southern boundaries of the glen. Looking southward, we have the commencement of the glen of the Dargle, remarkable for its well-defined and circular outline, and also as forming part of the united and lofty mountains of Douce and War Hill, which sweep far around it. Here, the infant Dargle, having gathered the tiny tributaries of the hundred rills which plough the sides of the gigantic Douce, and having borne them over the rocky ledges which form the natural barriers to this magnificent glen, flows joyfully through it to meet the limpid waters of Glencree; and, at the foot of the slope on which we stand, these glens with their rivers unite. The Dargle, with increased volume, flows on through the romantic ravine which bears its name to the meeting of the streams and glens at St. Valorie, separating and beautifying as it proceeds the demesnes of *Powerscourt* and *Charleville*; and thither also the former under the various modifications of valley, dell, and glen, is prolonged.

The Deer Park forms part of the demesne of *Powerscourt*, and is connected with it by a strip of enclosed land stretching along the left bank of the Dargle. In consequence of cutting down the greater part of the aboriginal oaks some years ago, to make way for the growth of new and

more extensive plantations, and the removal of the deer to another part of the park, the character of the place has been considerably changed. Luckily, however, the progress of the axe was arrested; and, with the exception of some sad innovations, termed improvements, this part of the scene, in all probability, presents the same aspect as it did some ages ago. But the great, the unchanged, and, as regards man, the unchangeable features, which characterise this peculiar and splendid scene, will still endure—Douce will continue to rear high his grey and domical summit—human power cannot change the ethereal tints of his elevated and ample sides; and the Dargle will still bring down the mountain torrents, and throw them over the water-worn rocks.

Admission to the park, at what is termed the Water Gate, where we meet the Glencree road, is easily obtained; and the drive thence to the Waterfall, which is at the upper end of the glen, is about a mile. The enclosed grounds contain about 800 statute acres, of which the greater part is under young plantations; enough, however, of the old trees remain, to carry the imagination back to what this place was some years ago, when venerable oaks were scattered along the sides of the glen, and when herds of deer bounded over the fern-covered surface, or stood motionless, at gaze, on the cliffs, "when danger was in the wind."

To many, however, a young plantation is more pleasing than an aged forest: to all, an extent of wood covering the sides of a hill is one of the noblest objects in nature. At certain distances and elevations, middle-sized growths produce all the visual effects of full-grown trees; and even when younger, as here, in large bodies along the sides of the hills, they are capable of exciting the most

lively emotions. These effects, every lover of sylvan beauty will feel, as he surveys, from some favourable point of view, the scene before him. The Dargle river, which here falls over a ledge of rocks 300 feet in height, is always an object of interest to the tourist; even though it is often very limited in volume, and consequently deficient in that grandeur, which is always produced by the appearance and sound of great natural cascades. The interest of this scene is, of course, heightened in proportion to the quantity of water in the river; and the Dargle, like all mountain streams, is very variable in this respect. These natural and artificial features at which we have just glanced, together with the beauty of outline and surface with which nature has invested all around, as also the height and character of the connecting mountains, must claim for this portion of the demesne of *Powerscourt*, a high place in Wicklow scenery.

The public are not generally admitted to those parts of the grounds which have been lately planted, and through which drives have been formed in various directions.

Douce mountain, which attains to an elevation of 2,384 feet (the highest in this district), is, in fine weather, easy of ascent, by the new drive made along the top of the northern side of the Deer Park, and thence, for a short distance, by following generally the course of the Dargle. From many parts of the ascent, magnificent views are obtained of the Deer Park, and, generally, of the tour we have made. The summit of Douce, from its superior elevation, commands most extensive views on every side. To the south and west, all the higher summits of Wicklow are seen; to the east, a great part of the Wicklow coast, and all the more elevated parts of the intermediate country;

and on the north, the varied coast and country behind Dublin, with all the more prominent intervening features. Douce is often ascended by climbing the front of the Waterfall hill, and by following the generally-frequented path.

Pursuing our way to the Seven Churches of Glendalough—from the glebe-house of Powerscourt there are two roads which there separate and reunite within a mile of Roundwood. They hold generally a parallel course to each other, and, at the same time, are no where more than a mile asunder.

One line skirts the plantation of *Powerscourt Deer Park*, for upwards of two miles, and is too steep for carriages; the other branches off to the more easy ascent, which runs from the mail-coach road, No. 5, at Kilmacanogue, and keeps along the side of the greater Sugarloaf mountain, and is the road generally travelled.

As the summit level of these roads is nearly the same, namely, about 900 feet in height by either line, extensive views are obtained of the tract of country we have just left, as also of the whole of the mountain district lying to the north and east. By the line which keeps along the sides of the greater Sugarloaf mountain that summit is easily ascended—the apex of the cone being only 1651 feet, the half of which height is obtained by the public road.

The views from the Sugarloaf comprehend a vast extent of ocean and of mountain scenery, as well as of all the gradations of glen, valley, and plain, into which the intermediate surface of this lovely country is dispersed. The views, are not so extensive as those from the neighbouring and higher summit of Douce, to which we have referred above; but, from the position of the Sugarloaf, you command more of the valley and

grounds in connexion with its southern base, as also of Bray, the little Sugarloaf mountain and country around it; these parts, owing to the relative position of the mountains, being more or less obscured by Douce.

On gaining the summit of the road, which is about 900 feet above the level of the sea, we proceed along the high, dreary, and poor table-land, which stretches from the Sugarloaf to Roundwood, and is bounded on the west by Douce, Shieve-Buckh, and the other mountains which run southward to the Seven Churches; and on the east by the hills which limit the plain stretching along the coast. We soon cross the infant Vartry, as it issues from the sides of the hills; pass, on the left, the solitary church of Calary, and, on the right, the few trees around *Whitehall* and *Grouse Lodge*; and at about three miles from the top of the Long hill reach the cross-roads and inn of Ballinastow. The latter, which was built a few years ago by Major Beresford, the proprietor of a considerable tract of the mountain district lying around, is a roomy public-house, containing several good bedrooms, where parties occasionally stop. As we proceed to Roundwood, the plantations of *Tithewer*, the seat of John F. Nuttall, Esq. serve to break and relieve the dreary plain which stretches towards the high ridge on the left; while, on our right, the country is rendered more interesting by our nearer approach to the hills, and by the better cultivation.

Tithewer, we may remark, will be interesting to the botanist, from the number and variety of the rarer species of pine and fir trees, which Mr. Nuttall has there so successfully cultivated. He certainly possesses the best private collection of well-grown

specimens of these interesting genera, to which we can at present refer.

The straggling village of Togher, or Roundwood, from its central position between the Seven Churches of Glendalough, the Loughs Dan and Tay, the Devil's Glen, and other interesting parts of this district, as well as from the excellent accommodation, post-horses, and cars which Heatly and Murphy's inns afford, is a place of very general resort. It is situated nearly in the centre of the high table-land to which we have lately adverted, and which is 700 feet above the sea.

TOUR FROM ROUNDWOOD

To Lough Dan, Lough Tay, and Luggala.

We would recommend such tourists as do not mean to return here from the Seven Churches, to visit Loughs Dan and Tay from this point—the latter being only six miles distant, and the former three.

The tour from Roundwood to Loughs Dan and Tay is often made on foot; indeed to see the former well, it is necessary to perform a considerable part of the journey on foot. As a pedestrian tour, the usual way is, proceed along the road leading to Annamoe by Oldbridge, which bridge is about two and a half miles from Roundwood; and thence along the eastern shore of Lough Dan, keeping under *Lake-view*, the romantic residence of Surgeon Macklin; and crossing the Annamoe river at the head of the lake near Mr. Bourne's lodge, to walk up the valley to Aghavourk-ford, whence a road leads to the southern entrance of Luggala. In the event of the river at the head of Lough Dan not being fordable, the tourist can proceed up the lane running from Mr. Bourne's lodge to the high-road, and thence, as before, to Luggala

southern entrance. The approach from this entrance to *Luggala Lodge*, the occasional retreat of D. La Touche, Esq. leads along Lough Tay, the entire lake, banks, and plantations being included in the demesne; and the approach and pathway from Luggala towards the northern or Sallygap entrance leads, to the public road a little above the lodge. Along either of these the tourist is recommended to proceed, and to return to Roundwood by the public road, making a tour of thirteen miles. The walking part of the above tour, however, may be reduced to five miles, by taking a car to Oldbridge, and sending it round from that point to wait the arrival of the parties at the northern or Sallygap entrance to *Luggala*. Or this order of proceeding may be reversed, by driving at once from Roundwood to Luggala, and sending the car back to wait at Oldbridge. The Lakes and Luggala may be visited in the last order, and in the same space of time, by branching off from Ballinastow inn, before the tourist reaches Roundwood in his general route. We beg to observe, that the part of the public road lying between the northern and southern entrances to Luggala Cottage, is, from its hilly nature, ill suited to wheel carriages; it is, however, the most important part of the route, from the beautiful views which it commands.

By the first way the tourist will travel along a beautiful glen from Oldbridge to the head of Lough Tay, and return by the high and hilly road which runs above the demesne of *Luggala*, and which commands magnificent views of that demesne, Lough Tay, and its surrounding mountains, and the lovely glen, as far as the head of Lough Dan, through which the river sweetly meanders.

The mountain loughs of Wicklow are few in number, and those few

very limited in their dimensions. Their added superficies not exceeding 800 statute acres. The two now before us—Lough Dan and Lough Tay—are among the largest. Glendalough, Lough Nahanagan, and Lough Ouler we shall presently notice; and the two tiny Loughs Bray will come under our observation in due course. The four last mentioned are mere specks, mere mountain tarns, and in any other district of “mountain and of flood” would not be deemed worthy of notice. Trifling in extent though they be, whether individually or collectively considered they generally occupy deep and secluded dells in the wildest and loneliest mountain recesses, and where the high, and, in many cases, impending cliffs which surround them, not only throw a dark shade over the narrow space of water, but impose a deep solitude on all around.

Lough Tay and Lough Dan are situated at the upper end of the glen which winds from Luggala to Laragh, a distance of ten miles, and which being hitherto unnamed, we have designated Glenavon. Lough Tay, which is 807 feet above the sea, occupies a deep circular dell at the head of the glen; the precipitous sides of which rise boldly from the edge of the deep and dark waters to a very considerable elevation. On the west side of the lough, the bare and impending cliffs form part of the mountain lying between it and the Military road: and on the east side the wooded and less steep declivities connect with the base of Douce mountain. The greatest breadth of Lough Tay, which is circular in outline, is about half a mile, its circumference about a mile and a half, and its area about 120 acres. Its principal supply is the rivulet, named in the Ordnance maps the Annamoe river, which throws its little stream—collected from the

rills which furrow the mountain sides lying westward—over a rocky precipice at the upper end of the lough. Near this waterfall is *Luggala Cottage*—one of the most romantic retreats in any country; and the grounds connected with this mountain lodge embrace the entire of the lovely, but lonely Lough Tay, with all its magnificent boundaries.

Lough Dan, which is 685 feet above the sea, lies about two miles below Lough Tay. In its outline it assumes the shape of a broad river; its length being about a mile and three quarters, its average breadth nearly half a mile. It is embosomed by the mountains of Knocknacloghole, Scar, and Slieve-Buckh; the latter bounding it on the east, and the two former on the west. Environed by naked pastoral acclivities, which rise gradually from the water's edge, Lough Dan wants much of that wildness and sternness which the precipitous cliffs give to Lough Tay on the one hand, as well as of that beauty which the plantations connected with *Luggala Cottage* impart to it on the other. It is, however, from its winding outline, depth of water, and the extent of mountains which spring from its surface, and sweep far around—a scene possessing much interest; and particularly at the upper end, where it receives the infant waters of the Avonmore. There the limpid rivulet having finished its first and short course through the romantic little glen which separates the mountains of Scar and Knocknacloghole, mingles its waters with the Annamoe river, and gives name to the more ample stream—the carrier of many tributaries—which glides down the vale of Clara to the “first meeting of the waters” at Ovoca.

That part of the glen which lies between Lough Tay and Lough Dan is about two miles in length; it is extremely beautiful, and the narrow

strip of land lying along the river banks are smiling, cultivated, and very fertile. The Annamoe river bearing along the surplus waters of Lough Tay to Lough Dan, meanders softly through it, and in its progress is augmented by the Cloghoge brook, which gurgles down the ravine at the northern side of the mountain of Knocknacloghole.

The whole of Lough Tay, with the vast extent of mountains which embosom it, as also the above reach of the glen, with a portion of Lough Dan, are seen in their most beautiful and striking points of view from various parts of the high-road above *Luggala Cottage*; and although this part of the road, from its steepness in many places, is ill suited to carriages, yet from no part is this sublime portion of Wicklow scenery so finely displayed.

Resuming our road from Roundwood to the Seven Churches, we leave the plantation connected with *Roundwood Park* on our left, pass the solitary church of Derrylossary, and soon reach *Glendalough Park*, the beautifully-situated residence of Thomas J. Barton, Esq. This demesne stretches along the banks of the Avonmore river, forming part of Glenavon; and, from the extent of its plantations, is a striking feature in the bleak country around.

The small village of Annamoe adjoins *Glendalough Park*; and the site of Castle Kevin, once the abode of the O'Tooles, the chieftains of the district, and *Castle Kevin*, the modern residence of Dr. Frizelle, lie about a mile to the left of the village. They are situated near the road leading from Annamoe to Rathdrum by Moneystown hill.

The glebe-house of Derrylossary is close to Annamoe. Lawrence Sterne, when a child, was staying with his father at the parsonage for about six months, during which period oc-

curred the circumstance which he relates of his falling through a mill-race, while the mill was at work, and being taken up unhurt.

From Annamoe to Laragh we pass through that portion of Glenavon which is bounded on the right by the hill of Carricknashanough, and on the left by that of Trooperstown—the latter rising to a height of 1408, the former 1313 feet. We pass *Laragh House*, the residence of Robert Burrowes, Esq., and enjoy the companionship of the river for the whole of the way.

The small village of Laragh occupies a central and very remarkable geographical position in the county of Wicklow. Situated in a high valley, in the centre of the mountains, where Glendalough, Glendassan, Glenmacanass, and Glenavon, fall into the Vale of Clara; and where their accompanying streams flow into the Avonmore, and where also the various roads which are carried along these glens unite. These are, the road we have just described from Dublin to this place by Roundwood; the roads from Dublin, hence, by the Military road; from Hollywood and Blessington by Wicklow Gap; from Laragh to Rathdrum by the Vale of Clara; and from Laragh to Balinglass by Glenmalure and Aughanagh.

As we shall have occasion to recur to these glens both separately and relatively in describing this part of the country, a knowledge of their extent and bearings may here be useful.

Glendalough is the narrow space bounded by the mountains of Derrybawn and Lugduff on the south, and on the north by those of Brockagh, Glendassan, and Comaderry. It reaches from Laragh to the Cascade of the Glenealy; is about three miles in length, and contains the Seven Churches and their adjacent loughs.

Glendassan is the mountain valley in which are the lead mines of Luggunure, and through which the road from Laragh to Blessington is carried. It commences at the Seven Churches, and extends westward for three miles: being bounded on the north by the mountains of Brockagh and Thonelagee, and on the south by Glendassan and Comaderry.

Glenmacanass is the comparatively low land above the barrack of Laragh, through which the Military road from Dublin is carried. It is bounded on the west by Brockagh and Thonelagee, and on the east by Scar and its adjoining summits. Its length is between three and four miles.

Glenavon is the plain extending from Laragh to the village of Annamoe, and thence by *Glendalough Park* to the vicinity of Sallygap, a distance of twelve miles, including, in its course, the beautiful Loughs Dan and Tay, and through which our road from Laragh to Annamoe lay.

Of the rivers—through Glenavon flows the Avonmore, which bears along all the surplus waters of Loughs Dan and Tay, receiving at Laragh the rivulet which waters Glenmacanass; a little lower down it is augmented by the united streams which meander through Glendassan and Glendalough; and below *Derrybawn*, the mountain rivulet, which also bears that name, pays its tiny tribute; and thence, with increased volume, the Avonmore flows joyously down the sylvan vale of Clara, and under the shades of *Avondale*, to meet the Avonbeg at *Castle Howard*.

At the confluence of the above streams, and at the base of Derrybawn mountain, is *Derrybawn*, the seat of W.T. Bookey, Esq. The house is a neat modern edifice, and stands in a thicket of trees, which connects with the extensive plantations on the

mountain side. From the nature of the soil, the low grounds of this demesne have been improved at a great expense; they stretch for a considerable distance down the banks of the Avonmore river and up the Glendalough stream, including the southern side of the lough; and as far as they are cultivated, the richness of the verdure contrasts strongly with the sterility around. The extensive copse-wood of Ballard, in front of the house, gives the place quite a forest character.

Laragh is pleasantly situated in the centre of the space where the above glens, with their rivers and roads, unite; and the barrack, which occupies a commanding position on the rising grounds to the north of the village, is a conspicuous object in the country around. The village contains one or two small inns, at which parties visiting this part of the country can refresh themselves. The barrack at Laragh is one of the stations which were erected for infantry along the Military road in 1804.

A mile and a half from Laragh are the hamlet, round tower, and church-ruins of Glendalough. They are romantically situated at the junction of Glendassan and Glendalough, and near where the streams which water these glens unite; and the round tower and other ruins are the most popular of all the antiquities in Wicklow. The date and uses of the round tower are involved in all that obscurity which still veils these singular structures. The churches appear to have been founded so early as the sixth century, by St. Kevin, who held the abbacy, and who was also the first bishop of Glendalough. It remained a separate bishopric till 1214, when it was united to Dublin; the authority of the archbishop of Dublin was not, however, fully recognised till 1497, when Friar Denis

White, the last bishop, formally surrendered possession of the see. It appears, from the records of the see, that Glendalough, which was the depository of the wealth of the neighbouring septs, was frequently plundered by the Danes, and also by the English, after whose invasion it was never able to preserve the importance it had previously maintained. "In 1309, Piers Gaveston defeated the sept of the O'Byrnes at this place, and having rebuilt the Castle of Kevin, and opened the pass between it and Glendalough, presented an offering at the shrine of St. Kevin. In 1580, one of the Fitzgeralds, uniting with Lord Baltinglass and a chieftain of the O'Byrnes, occupied this valley in open hostility to the government; and the Lord-Deputy Grey, who had just arrived from England, and was totally unacquainted with the country, gave orders for their immediate dislodgment. The officers, who had assembled to congratulate him on his arrival, accordingly led their troops to the valley; but as they began to explore its recesses, perplexed with bogs and overhung by rocks, a volley was poured in among them from an unseen enemy, and repeated with dreadful execution. Audley, Moore, Crosby, and Sir Peter Carew, all distinguished officers, fell in this rash adventure; and Lord Grey, who had awaited the result on an eminence in the vicinity, returned with the remainder of his troops to Dublin."

In recent works descriptive of Glendalough, it is termed a city; but if a city ever existed here, it must, from the very nature of the locality, have consisted of a few houses; and, with the exception of the round tower and ruins immediately connected with it, the remainder of the churches, if in any other situation, would have been consigned to neglect and oblivion.

The hamlet, which adjoins the ruins, consists of a few poor cabins and two public-houses—one of which has been enlarged and fitted up as an inn; and, from the tolerably comfortable accommodation which it affords, and its contiguity to the ruins, is now considerably frequented. The inns at Roundwood, however, which are about six miles distant, and afford superior accommodation, are still the place of general resort.

The principal group of ruins, consisting of the round tower, cathedral, Our Lady's Church, St. Kevin's Church, or Kitchen, as it is often called, and a small enclosure called the Sacristy, now used as a burial-place for Roman Catholic clergymen, stand in a well-tenanted cemetery, which you enter by a ruined Saxon archway. The other ruins enumerated are Trinity Church, which is on the left-hand side of the road leading from Laragh to the Churches; the Priory of St. Saviour, which is on the opposite side of the river, and near the house of Derrybawn; Rhefeart Church, the burial-place of the O'Tooles, the original proprietors of the district, is near the path leading from the churchyard to Poolanass Waterfall, and the church of Teampulnaskellig is near the cliff of Lugduff.

In the cemetery of the Churches, there is an ancient cross of one solid block of granite, eleven feet high; several fragments of other crosses lie scattered about, and a line of them can still be traced across the valley between the two lakes.

The round tower is perfect, and rises to the height of one hundred and ten feet. The cathedral contains nothing remarkable in the architecture of its remaining walls, and it is the smallest of the ancient ecclesiastical structures which, even in this country, have been dignified with that appellation, the nave being only forty-eight feet in length by

thirty in width. The remnants of Our Lady's Chapel, which must have been originally a very small building, and close to the cathedral, are more interesting in their construction. St. Kevin's Kitchen, which is also adjoining, is the most perfect; it is roofed with stone, and its dimensions are twenty-two feet by fifteen. This relic of antiquity is similar in its conformation to St. Doulagh's, near Dublin, Cormac's Chapel on the Rock of Cashel, and the Crypt at Killaloe. There is a small tower attached to the end of the building, and also a small oratory, ten feet by nine. Trinity, or the Ivy Church, which is a little above the hamlet of Glendalough, on the road leading to Laragh, must have been originally a very small, rude structure; at one end of it, but disconnected, is the foundation of a round tower. The Abbey or Priory of St. Saviour is, in its architecture, the most interesting of the detached ruins. It is in the demesne of Derrybawn, and about a mile from the churchyard of Glendalough. Some curious devices are still to be seen carved on the stones which lie strewn around the abbey; and near to it, in a small crypt, was lately found the tomb of St. Kevin, who died in 618. Rhefeart Church, as it is called, within which it is supposed several of the ancient chieftains of the O'Tooles lie buried, is romantically situated near the Poolanass waterfall; but the walls of what must have been originally a mere hut can now hardly be discerned. And it requires some trouble to reach, and more imagination to trace, what are called the ruins of Teampulnaskellig.

Of the many legendary spots connected with St. Kevin—of his Keeve, Well, Bush, and Bed, all of which are pointed out by the local guides—the last is the most interesting.

It is situated at the base of Lugduff mountain about the centre of the upper lake, and a few feet above the surface of its waters. "This wonder-working couch is a small cave, capable of containing three persons at most, in the front of a rock hanging perpendicularly over the lake. The approach is by a narrow path along the steep side of the mountain, at every step of which the slightest false step would precipitate the pedestrian into the lake below: certainly the guide endeavours to infuse an additional degree of confidence into his followers, by assuring them, that since the fate of the fair Cathleen, at which period St. Kevin prayed that none might ever find a watery grave in that lake, no mortal has ever perished there. There is one place in particular, where all the eloquence of the guide is sure to be exerted to encourage the party, and where it frequently proves unsuccessful—that is, the ledge of the rock called the *Lady's Leap*. After passing this rubicon, the landing-place immediately above the cave is soon reached without difficulty; but the visitor must descend with caution, his face turned to the rock down which he climbs, while the guide directs which way he is to turn, and where to plant his foot, until at last he reaches the mouth of the sainted bed.

"The following additional description of St. Kevin's bed is taken from 'A Day at the Seven Churches,' by the late Rev. Caesar Otway:—"By this time we had rowed under Kevin's bed, and landing adjoining to it, ascended an inclined stratum of the rock to a sort of ledge, or resting-place, from whence I and some others prepared to enter the bed. Here the guides make much ado about proposing their assistance; but to any one who has common sense and enterprise there is no serious difficulty, for by the aid of cer-

tain holes in the rock, and points which you can easily grasp, you can turn into this little artificial cave; which, in fact, is not bigger than a small baker's oven, and were it not that it hangs some twenty-five feet perpendicularly over the dark deep lake, this cavity, not larger than many a pig-sty I have seen excavated in the side of a bank, could not attract so many visitors. I and two young men who followed me, found it a very tight fit when crouched together in it: at the further end there is a sort of pillow and peculiar excavation made for the saint's head; and the whole of the interior is tattooed with the initials of such as have adventured to come in. Amongst the many, I could observe those of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Combermere, &c., &c.; and we were shown the engravings of certain blue-stocking dames, as for instance, Lady M——n, who made it her temporary *boudoir*. Just where the left shoulder of the saint may be supposed to have rested, I took leave to inscribe a little c. o., conceiving it might be as well to have an entry on the saint's bead-roll with the gallant and gifted individuals who are registered therein."

Glendalough, as we have stated in our brief topographical notice of this vicinity, is bounded on the south by the summits of Derrybawn and Lugduff, and on the north by those of Brockagh, Glendassan, and Comaderry. The glen is about three miles in length, and contains, as the name signifies, two loughs: of which the upper and larger one is alone worthy of notice; the lower, a mere tarn, being very limited in its dimensions, and only covered with water during winter, or in very wet weather.

The upper lough is a mile in length, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is 441 feet above the level of the sea, and the mountains which limit it rise almost perpendi-

cularly from the surface of its still and dark waters to a height of 1,800 feet. It is the height of these stupendous mural boundaries, and the consequent exclusion of the irradiating influences of the great "orb of day" that renders Glendalough

"—— that lake whose gloomy shore,
Skylark never warbled o'er.

It is not, however, "wrapt all o'er in one perpetual gloom;" it is frequently gloriously lit up by the slanting rays of the morning sun, or illumined by his more vertical noon-tide beams.

The upper lake is fed by two streams: one, the Glanealo brook, which rushes down the gorge, separating the summits of Comaderry and Lugduff, and forms, when the stream is full, a striking feature in the scenery, as it dashes and foams through the crags and dissevered masses of rock which are scattered in the wildest disorder along the steep acclivities bounding that side of the lake; the other, the Poolanass brook, which pours its little torrent of waters, collected from the numerous streams which gurggle down the higher declivities, over a ledge of rocks, in the beautiful sylvan ravine lying between the mountains of Lugduff and Derrybawn. This romantic little glen of Poolanass forms part of the demesne of Derrybawn, the woods of which cover and adorn for a considerable distance its rocky banks. When the Glendalough river is low, the ravine is easily approached from the church-yard, by fording the stream; but it is accessible at all times by the pleasant road through the woods of Derrybawn, which leads past the ruins of the abbey or priory of St. Saviour, and close to the fissure in the face of Derrybawn rock, known as the Giant's Cut, and the heap of stones close to the Poolanass brook, which are dignified by the title of Rhefeart Church, and where, as we

have already observed, the ancient chieftains of the O'Tooles are said to be entombed.

In thus enumerating and placing in a tangible point of view all the features of Glendalough, natural as well as artificial, which we deem likely to interest the traveller, we have endeavoured to avoid all those wild flights of fancy mixed up with silly colloquy and ridiculous legends, which have been too often substituted for patient research and sober description.

We feel too deeply the effect which the venerable grey tower and lowly ruins have in sending the mind back to days that are long past—in awakening reflections on the perishable nature of all that is sublunary, as we silently gaze on the lonely and well-tenanted cemetery—in exciting trains of local and general emotions in unison with all those circumstances—and in lending a high and solemn interest to the sombre and according scenery around, to attempt to play the jester, or to indulge in those bad caricatures of native wit with which many descriptions of Glendalough abound.

Limited as is the area of Glendalough, it is not exceeded in wildness and sublimity by any of our larger lakes. "Its style," applying to it some of Dr. M'Culloch's comparisons of the Scottish lakes, "is that of a lake of far greater dimensions; the hills which bound it being lofty, and bold, and rugged, with a variety of character not found in many of even far greater magnitude and extent. It is a miniature and model of scenery, that might well occupy ten times the space."

Along the base of Derrybawn mountain there is a considerable extent of copsewood; there the shores are well fringed; but, at the upper end of the lake, and where the mountains rise perpendicularly from

the water's edge, the few stunted bushes of oak, holly, mountain-ash, and birch, which have obtained a footing, are not sufficient to soften the rugged features of the shores.

A boat can be hired by those who wish to enjoy the scenery of this place from the lake.

Glendassan, as we have lately remarked, adjoins Glendalough, being separated from it only by a single mountain ridge, of which Brockagh, Glendassan, and Comaderry are the more conspicuous summits. The road from Laragh, the great intersecting point of this mountain district, to Hollywood and Blessington runs through Glendassan, and from it the extent and boundaries of the glen can be satisfactorily known. As the only way to know the mountains, is to trace the glens—by continuing along the above road till you reach its summit-level you obtain a correct knowledge not only of Glendassan and the country lying east of it, but also of the nature and configuration of many of the surrounding mountains, of the hilly country running northward to Blessington, and a view of a considerable portion of the more fertile county of Kildare. The summit of the road, which is at Wicklow-gap, is five miles from the Seven Churches, and 1,569 feet above the level of the sea. At about two miles north of the Gap, Thonlagee mountain raises its summit to an elevation of 2,684 feet, and

Comaderry rises 2,296 feet at about an equal distance on the south; and on either side successive mountains are seen to range away.

To many, the lead-mines of Luggunure, which are in the upper end of the glen, near the road, and from two to three miles from the Seven Churches, will be objects of interest; as also Lough Nahanagan, which is within a mile of the upper mine, but occupying a higher position in one of the deep-secluded dells which diversify the surface of the declivities of Comaderry. This small circular lough, which is not more than half a mile in diameter, is the source of the stream which flows down the glen; it lies about a mile from the Wicklow-gap, and under a favourable light its dark waters and the basin it occupies are distinctly seen.

The smaller Lough Ouler lies to the north of Thonlagee, and about two miles from the road at the Wicklow-gap. It is not seen from the road, and is only accessible by crossing the high intervening moorlands.

The mountain boundaries of Glendassan, though of considerable elevation, are not precipitous; nor is the scene solitary. Cultivation is creeping up the lower parts of the glen; herds of cattle browse on the higher slopes; and the houses connected with the mines are scattered along the lower parts of its sides.

No. 9.—DUBLIN TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF GLENDALOUGH.

SECOND ROAD—34½ MILES.

BY NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENNEDY AND ROUNDWOOD.

	Statute Miles.
Newtown-mount-kennedy, as in No. 5	— 22
Roundwood	5½ 27½
Annamoe	3 30½
Laragh	2½ 33
Seven Churches	1½ 34½

This is the most convenient and generally preferred way of reaching

the Seven Churches. Tourists, however, often go by the preceding line

and return either by Newtown-mount-kennedy or Rathdrum. By this road, the traveller can readily reach Newtown-mount-kennedy by the public conveyances, where, as we have already noticed in No. 5, carriages and post-horses can be obtained.

The road from Newtown-mount-kennedy to Roundwood lies across that secondary range of schistose hills which separates the high table-land, in the centre of which Roundwood is situated, from the low and rich tracts of lands lying along the shore; and, in crossing the ridge which, considering its elevation, we effect at tolerably easy rates of ascent, we obtain extensive views of all that rich and highly adorned tract of country which stretches from the base of the hills we are now crossing to the sea, and which tract we have described in our preceding routes.

From the higher parts of the road, we also command extensive views of the high valley which reaches from the Sugarloaf to Roundwood, as also of the mountain ranges by which it is bounded.

In ascending from Newton-mount-Kennedy, we pass, on the right, *Monalin*, and in descending to Roundwood, we pass, also on the right, and at about three miles from Newtown-mount-kennedy, *Tithewer*, the residence of John F. Nuttall, Esq. where, in the grounds around the house, those who are interested in the advancement of arboriculture, will see a great variety of the well-grown specimens of the rarer species of exotic pines and fir trees to which we have referred in No. 8.

From Roundwood to the Seven Churches, as in the preceding road.

No. 10.—DUBLIN TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF GLENDALOUGH.

THIRD ROAD.

BY NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENNEDY, ASHFORD, AND RATHDRUM.

						Statute Miles.
Rathdrum, as in No. 5	:	:	:	:	:	— 38
Seven Churches	:	:	:	:	:	8 46

THOUGH this line as compared with the preceding road increases the distance twelve miles, yet the Seven Churches are more easily reached by it than by either of the preceding lines. All the hills are avoided, a most interesting part of Wicklow is driven through, and the traveller is brought by the public coaches to Rathdrum, which is within eight miles of the Churches, and where, at the inn in the town, good conveyances can be hired.

In our description of Rathdrum and its vicinity, we have described the road to the Seven Churches, as far as the hamlet of Clara; and for the next two

and a half miles, that is, from the hamlet of Clara to Derrybawn, our road keeps along the right bank of the Avonmore, and from several points affords fine views of the river and of its beautifully-wooded banks. We proceed through the woods of Derrybawn to the village of Laragh, where, as we have stated in the preceding road, Glendalough, Glendassan, Glenmacanass, and Glenavon, unite with the vale of Clara, and where all their accompanying streams fall into the Avonmore.

From Laragh we proceed to the Seven Churches, as in No. 8.

NO. 11.—DUBLIN TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF GLENDALOUGH.
FOURTH ROAD.

BY RATHFARNHAM, GLENCREE BARRACK, SALLY-GAP, AND LARAGH.

	Statute Miles.
Rathfarnham	— 3½
Glencree Barrack	8½ 12½
Sally-gap	4½ 17
Laragh	11½ 28½
Seven Churches	1½ 30½

On every hand, the environs of the city vary more or less in their character, their aspect, and their scenery; but in no direction are these matters more distinctively marked than in the tract of country through which our present road—for the first seven miles—runs. By this line, on leaving the city, we not only attain a higher elevation, and command more extensive views of the country lying around than by any of the preceding roads, but we at once emerge from dressed grounds into a dreary and uncultivated mountain region.

The suburbs of the city now extend to Roundtown; and it is not till we pass that long straggling village that we feel ourselves in the country. Passing *Bushy Park*, the handsome seat of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., and crossing the Dodder river, we soon reach the suburban village of Rathfarnham.

Close to the village, but in a state of decay, is *Rathfarnham Castle*, the ancient seat of the Earls of Ely. This castle was founded, about 1600, by Archbishop Loftus; and until the present Marquess of Ely gave it up as a residence, it continued to be, from the size and character of the castle, its architectural entrance lodges, its other appurtenances, and the beauty and extent of the grounds around it, a place of much importance. The demesne occupies 400 acres; and, among the old ornamental trees there still remain some of the finest evergreen oaks that are to be met with round Dublin. The ori-

ginal village, as may be seen from its style and arrangement, was laid out as an appendage to this fine old baronial seat; but it has now, we are sorry to say, lost that character.

In the site of the gardens of *Rathfarnham Castle* there still remains the finest and best conservatory which up to the period of its erection had been built in Ireland.

At the lower end of the village of Rathfarnham, the large nunnery of Loretto is a remarkable feature, adorned as it is by the trees of the surrounding villas.

Among the numerous villas which adorn this part of the environs, our limits will only permit us to refer to *Marlay*, *Holly Park*, *Glen Southwell*, and *Larch Hill*. The plantations of the three first-named places, adjoin and form a conspicuous mass of wood, along the base of the Dublin mountains; and the mountain streamlets which run through Glen Southwell, after refreshing and beautifying the demesne of *Marlay*, fall into the Dundrum rivulet, one of the tributaries to the Dodder.

Marlay, the fine seat of David Latouche, Esq. is about one mile from Rathfarnham, it adjoins White Church, a handsome small structure lately erected; the old church ruins occupying the neighbouring high grounds. In the fine demesne of *Marlay*, with which is connected some beautiful forest scenery, there are among the old trees, some of the largest cedars of Lebanon to be met with in Ireland, and there is also a remarkably large Luccombe oak.

Holly Park, which is only separated from *Marlay* by a public road, is remarkable from its elegant mansion; the extent and disposition of the beautiful groups and masses of holly, from which it so deservedly takes its name; its position on the side of the Dublin mountains; and the magnificent views of the city and environs which it affords. From no part of the high grounds which surround the metropolis are the city and its suburbs presented in such interesting and picturesque points of view as from the demesne of *Holly Park*.

Glen Southwell, or the *Little Dargle*, as it is generally called, adjoins *Holly Park*. It occupies the lower part of one of the ravines into which the northern declivities of the Three-rock mountain are broken; and though limited in extent, and affording from its position no views, it possesses within itself some very picturesque features. In the grounds are the displaced stones of a cromlech.

Larch Hill, the seat of John O'Neil, Esq., is situated a little above *Holly Park*. It is situated in one of the mountain glens, which serve so beautifully to diversify the northern slopes of the Dublin mountains, and is best seen from the road leading to *Killakee* by Rockbrook.

About a mile from Rathfarnham the roads to *Killakee* diverge: one road leading by *Mount Venus*, and along the west side of the demesne of *Killakee*; the other, which we prefer, from the finer views it affords, ascends along the banks of the Owen-Dugher stream, by Rockbrook, and the humble ruins of Cruagh church. In winding round the base of Cruagh hill which extends from this point to the foot of Mountpelier, we command a view at our feet of all that limited but well-defined circular portion of land, which includes the beautifully-situated demesne, handsome mansion, and fine gardens of

Killakee, together with many of the adjoining villas; as also in the distance, of the bay, the city, its environs, and the vast plain which stretches far to the north and west.

This magnificent scene, probably the most extensive tract in Ireland of rich lands lying together as also some of the more elevated and distant summits in Armagh and Down, are, however, seen to more advantage from the higher parts of the Military road, and a still more extensive view, yet, by no means so attractive, is obtained from the adjacent summit of Mountpelier, than from any part of the road lying along the northern acclivity of Cruagh Hill.

Passing Mountpelier, which, we may remark, is a conspicuous object from many parts of the city and country round, we reach the Military-road, along which we continue for the remainder of our journey. This road was made by the government in 1804, to open the fastnesses of Wicklow, and was the first application of civil engineering to upland roads in this country.

The public road which, before we arrive at Glencree, attains to the height of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, continues to ascend till we reach Sally-gap, where it rises to 1,631.

From Mountpelier to Laragh our road lies through a high, wild, uninhabited, and uncultivated mountain district, where, with the exception of Glencree, the eye ranges over a succession of naked, cheerless, heathy wastes.

On clearing Mountpelier Hill, we obtain a view of Glenismole, or the Glen of Ballinascorney, as it is generally called, with the terminating hill of Tallaght, and a portion of the rich flat country beyond. Near the head of this beautiful and densely-inhabited glen, the Dodder takes its rise; and by leaving the Military-road, and advancing to the more pro-

minent part of the hill, you obtain a view of the glen, with the stream meandering through the deep rich valley. Near the head of the glen are the hamlet and house of Castle-Kelly—the latter the romantic seat of G. Grierson, Esq., and on the opposite side of the stream are the church ruins of Kilnasantan.

Close to Glencree barrack, which, in common with the barracks at Laragh, Drumgoff, Aughavanagh, and in the Glen of Imale, was built as a station for troops after the late rebellion, but now occupied by the constabulary, there is a small but neat public-house, kept by a farmer of the name of Jones, where parties can recruit themselves.

At this point, the cross-roads to Powerscourt waterfall, Enniskerry, Bray, and various other parts of the country branch off; and here, also, magnificent views of the cultivated Glencree and the mountains which limit it are obtained. On the north we have the mountains which separate Glencree from Glencullen, varying from 1,400 to 1,900 feet in height, and extending eastwards to Shankhill; and on the south, the ample and regularly-ascending acclivities of War-hill and Douce mountains, which trend round to the Sugarloaf, and environ the beautiful dell which embraces the deer-park and waterfall of Powerscourt.

About a mile from the barrack of Glencree are the Upper and Lower Loughs Bray. They occupy two deep secluded dells, at the base of the Kippure mountain, and are, respectively, 1,453, and 1,225 feet above the level of the sea—the former covering an area of 28 statute acres, the latter 64. On the shores of the lower lough, and within a short distance of the public road, is *Lough Bray Cottage*, the picturesque retreat of the Surgeon-General, Sir Philip

Crampton. This elegant cottage, built in what is usually termed the old English style, enjoys a fine view of the beautifully wild and secluded lake, and of the precipitous sides of that part of Kippure mountain which throws its shade over its limited expanse of water. We may here remark, that Kippure mountain rears its domical summit 1,248 feet above the level of the lake, and the neighbouring mountain of Seefingan 1,116 feet, and that they form striking features in the district. The surplus waters of the two little loughs, uniting with the collected rills which rush down the sides of the adjacent declivities, are carried in one stream down Glencree, at the termination of which they blend with the Dargle.

About a mile above Upper Lough Bray, we cross the infant Liffey—a mere rill, stealing its way to the Glen of Kippure; and, having gained the steep ascent between Upper Lough Bray and Sally-gap, we have climbed the summit level of our road. At Sally-gap we are only two miles and a half distant from *Luggala Cottage*, D. C. Latouche, Esq. on the east, and about three miles from *Kippure Lodge*, the seat of John Armstrong, Esq. on the west. The latter is situated in the Glen of Kippure, and the former, as we noticed in No. 8, at the head of Glenavon.

From Sally-gap we obtain a general view of the commencement of the above glens. Glenavon and *Luggala* we have described in No. 8; and Kippure glen, with the vast assemblage of mountains on either side, we shall notice in their place.

From Sally-gap to Laragh, the road lies through the highest valley in Wicklow, if such it may be called, and through the dreariest part of its mountains. It keeps along the eastern side of the great central chain of summits, winding among the hilly surface formed by their various

acclivities, to maintain its level, and holding generally a course due north and south. The more elevated summits, with their heights, on the east side of this dreary road, taking them in their natural order from Sally-gap to Laragh, are Gravale, 2,352 feet above the sea; Duff-hill, 2,364; Mullogh-cleevaun, 2,783; and Thonelagee, 2,683. On the eastern side, the chain of mountains which bounds the valley is less continuous, nor do they attain such an elevation; and we may remark, that while they form the eastern boundary to the high valley we are traversing, they also form the western and more striking limits to Glenavon, which contains Lough Dan and Lough Tay, and which we noticed in No. 8. Following the same order in their enumeration, as in those on the western side, we may notice Knocknacloghole, whose top is 1,754; Scar, 2,105; and Carricknashanough, 1,313.

Though the acclivities of the mountains bounding this high, unbroken, moorland tract are considerably diversified, and present a succession of ravines, along each of

which the little streamlets force their way to the Avonmore, yet the scenery is monotonous, and, to the generality of tourists, we fear, will hardly dispel the gloom which arises from the vast extent of heath-clad surface, and the desolation which reigns around.

On reaching the waterfall, which is four miles from Laragh, and which is formed by the Glenmacanass stream here precipitating its little volume of waters, collected from the slopes of the adjacent mountains, over a ledge of rocks, the scenery changes; the land along the banks of the stream becomes cultivated and rendered cheerful by the influence of the meridian sun; the mountains are more displayed; and, as we proceed down Glenmacanass to the table land, which extends from the Sugarloaf mountain to the Seven Churches, we enjoy for some part of the way the companionship of the brawling rivulet, and command magnificent views of the country around Laragh, all of which we have particularly noticed in connection with the various roads leading to that central station, and generally, in No. 8.

No. 12.—DUBLIN TO GLENCULLEN AND ENNISKERRY,
AND TOUR THROUGH GLENCULLEN AND GLENDUFF.

DUBLIN TO ENNISKERRY, BY GLENCULLEN.

	Statute Miles.
Dublin to Kilgobbin	7
Kilgobbin to Glencullen	9
Glencullen to Enniskerry	12½

TOUR THROUGH GLENCULLEN AND GLENDUFF.

	Statute Miles.
Glencullen to Glenduff cross-roads	4½

DUBLIN TO GLENCULLEN.

THIS road, although it does not much increase the distance to Ennis- | kerry, as compared with the line by the Scalp, is, on account of its very

hilly nature, from where it leaves the Scalp road, seldom travelled. It discloses, however, a different kind of scenery, and affords, at least to the tourist, a very agreeable variety.

It branches off the Dublin and Enniskerry line (No. 8) at Kilgobbin, and winds along the base of the Three-rock mountain to the summit of the ridge which limits Glencullen, and thence descends to the hamlet and demesne of that name. The hamlet consists of a small convent for friars, a Roman Catholic chapel, a public-house where tourists can refresh themselves, and a few cottages; the demesne is the romantic residence of the proprietor of this immediate part of the glen, C. Fitzsimon, Esq. whose improvements form a striking feature in this mountain district.

As the road, on its leaving Kilgobbin, attains a much higher elevation than the road leading to Enniskerry by the Scalp, it commands much more extensive views of the city, bay, coast, and country around, and particularly of that part of the immediate district which lies to the east of the Three-rock mountain. From many parts of the ascent, by the intervention of the projecting rocks, very striking views of limited portions of the city and bay are obtained, as the road winds along the acclivities of the mountain. In descending to Glencullen, with the exception of some of the higher summits around Bray, the view is limited to the mountains forming the southern boundaries of the glen.

Glencullen is a ravine, lying between the Three-rock mountain on the north, and the mountains which separate it from Glencree on the south, and through which a good road connecting the above points has lately been made. The western end of the ravine, joining Killakee, is called Glenduff; it is watered by

a streamlet which runs westward to the Owen-Dugher, while the stream which runs through Glencullen flows down to the village of Enniskerry, under the name of the Cookstown river, and thence to the Dargle at St. Valorie.

The ravine is about six miles in length; and the hills which bound it on either side attain a considerable elevation. The summit of the southern range, which reaches from the Enniskerry road to the Military road, rises 1,927 feet above the level of the sea. This range, however, is much better seen from the head of Glencree, as noticed in the preceding road. There is nothing very striking in the scenery of Glencullen; the pastoral acclivities, however, rise quickly from the bottom of the glen, and the prevailing character is that of deep secluded loneliness.

From *Glencullen Lodge*, the seat of C. Fitzsimon, Esq., the road to Enniskerry lies across the steep hills which here limit the glen, affording from the acclivities good views of the eastern part of the glen and its confines, and from its summit of the country around Enniskerry; and in descending, the eye ranges over the fine demesne of Powerscourt, and the magnificent country around. The road passes *Ballybrew*, and leads to the northern entrance to *Powerscourt*, to which, on application, access is generally obtained; but in all cases it is advisable to have an order either from the agent or steward.

We may here notice that the Scalp, to which there is a good road, is only about a mile and a half from the cross-roads of Glencullen; and that a good level road branches off our present line near the *Powerscourt* northern entrance, to the Military road at the head of Glencree.

No. 13.—DUBLIN TO DRUMGOFF AND GLENMALURE, AND ASCENT TO LUGNAQUILLIA.

FIRST ROAD.

BY RATHDRUM AND BALLINACLASH.

	Statute Miles.
Rathdrum, as in No. 5	— 38
Greenan	2½ 40½
Drumgoff	3½ 44

LEAVING Rathdrum, we cross the hill which rises behind the town to a height of 759 feet, pass *Ballytigue* and *Greenan House*—the latter being surrounded by a considerable extent of wood and near to the hamlet of Greenan, which is close to the demesne of *Ballinacor*.

Although the more interesting portions of Glenmalure commence here, yet, strictly speaking, the *embouchure* of the glen is at the first meeting of the waters, where it unites with the Vale of Ovoca; and, as the lower portion of Glenmalure was not noticed in the description of the Vale of Ovoca, we have annexed the following topographical observations:—

Bounded on the west by a chain of mountains, of which Croghanmoira and Garrawaystick are the highest summits; and on the east, by the range of which Kirikee, Mullacop, and Lugduff are the most elevated, and across both of which ranges the Military road from Larragh to Aughavanagh is carried. Glenmalure stretches from the “first meeting of the waters” to the base of the Table mountain—a distance of twelve miles. It is traversed for its entire length by the Avonbeg river, which, originating in some mountain-springs on the sides of the Table mountain, after a short and hurried course, throws its little stream over a ledge of rocks called the *Eas-fall*. Meandering through Glenmalure, it receives the nume-

rous rills which are sent down the mountain sides, and at length mingles its collected waters with those of the Avonmore, under the woods of Castle-Howard.

The features of the lower part of the glen—that is, from Ballinacor to the Vale of Ovoca, a distance of five miles—are soft, undulating, cultivated, and full of beauty. The glen is there of considerable breadth, the boundaries are lower, the sides are widely displayed, and the mountains seem to spread away on either side: the prevailing character is more that of the gay, sunny valley, than of the deep mountain glen. But the part above *Ballinacor*, and to which the appellation of Glenmalure is generally limited, is narrower, more profound, and more gravely composed. Except the passes on either side along which the Military road is carried, the continuous lines of mountains on either hand rise boldly from the glen to an average height of 2,200 feet, and their precipitous sides are unbroken, save by the ravines and chasms formed by the numerous rills, which for ages they have sent down to the plain.

Passing the hamlet and demesne of Greenan, where our road from Rathdrum falls into Glenmalure, and which is six miles from the Ovoca inn, and two miles three quarters from Rathdrum, we reach *Ballinacor*, the beautifully-situated residence of W. J. Kemmis, Esq. where a handsome mansion has been lately built,

and other extensive improvements effected; and at three miles from Greenan we reach the solitary inn of Drumgoff, where tourists generally stop, and where good accommodation is afforded.

On passing the woods of *Ballinacor*, the upper and more interesting part of the glen gradually opens to view; and from this point to its termination at the base of the Table mountain, a distance of seven miles, we have a continuation of the most magnificent mountain scenery.

No; there is no glen in Wicklow comparable with this portion of Glenmalure. In none of the other glens do the mountains assume such well-defined outlines, and at the same time attain to such elevations; no where is the prevailing character of the place less disturbed by the traces of cultivation, the attempts at improvement, and other unaccording circumstances; no where is the repose so profound, and the scenery so striking; no where do we appear to be so embosomed in mountains; nor do we remember any other combination of natural objects in the glen-scenery of the district, so capable of awakening emotions of awe and sublimity.

We proceed up the glen along the banks of the Avonbeg, now narrowed into a pleasing mountain-stream, and which, by its meanderings, bisects the rich strips of cultivated lands which are met with along the base of the mountains. We soon pass the lead mines of Ballinafinchogue, which, from their contiguity to the road, and the nature of the mines, are very conveniently situated for those who take an interest in such extraordinary operations. The adit of what is called the Ballinafinchogue mine has been driven horizontally from the level of the public road into the heart of the mountain;

and by the ore-waggon, which run along the rail-road, easy access is afforded to the subterranean operations. We may remind those who may wish to avail themselves of these means of seeing the mines, that permission from the overseer is necessary, as also an over-all dress to protect their clothes. At three and a half miles from Drumgoff we reach the base of the Table mountain, and at five miles, the Ess waterfall.

The road, which through the glen is in many places but ill-suited to wheel-carriages, becomes, as it ascends the hill, a mere bridle-path. It is carried over the Table mountain, at an elevation of 2,266 feet, and thence down the opposite mountain sides to the Glen of Imale. The Ess-fall is about half-way up the mountain; but, during long droughts, the fall itself, from the paucity of the stream, is not worth the labour of the ascent. The views, however, of mountain and of glen, from different parts of the ascent, and particularly from the summit, which also commands the Glen of Imale, will amply repay those, whose time and taste may induce them to make the journey.

We had almost forgotten to speak of the gullies which furrow the precipitous sides of the mountains, and of the thousands of torrent-rills which they send down to the Avonbeg. In seasons when they are all aflow, and many of them are then really pretty cascades, they add inconceivably to the beauty as well as to the grandeur of the glen.

"The wild vale called Glenmalure has been long celebrated in an historic point of view, as the asylum and strong fastness of Feagh Mac Hugh O'Brien, or O'Bryn of Ballinacor; upon whom Spenser recommended Queen Elizabeth to expend

both men and money, in endeavouring to hem him in by a circuitous disposition of troops. The plan for surrounding Mac Hugh was, to place two hundred men at Ballinacor, two hundred at Knockalough, two hundred at Ferns, two hundred at Leix, and two hundred at Offaly; from which may be conjectured the number of all his allies, and the terror of his arms: all these detachments being placed as guards upon the great families residing at these places, who were in alliance with him. In the unhappy disturbances of 1798, Glenmalure was the scene of many deeds of blood."

ASCENT OF LUGNAQUILLIA.

Drumgoff, where guides can be obtained, is the best point at which to commence the ascent of Lugnaquilla, which rises 3,039 feet—the highest of the Wicklow mountains, and one of the five mountains in Ireland which rise 1,000 yards above the level of the sea. On leaving the inn, we soon pass the lonely barrack of Drumgoff, which from its magnitude and position forms a striking object in this mountain region, and proceed along the Military road towards Aughavanagh for a short distance, when you turn to the right, and climb the front of Drumgoff hill. "Having reached the top of Drumgoff, the course lies northward, following the bed of a mountain-torrent up a gentle sloping vale for a considerable distance, until a small pool called Kelly's Lough, is reached: passing this retired hollow, you climb a steep precipice of loose rubble and long grass, a work of considerable difficulty; but with the exception of this one spot, the entire ascent of Lugnaquilla will be found exceedingly easy to those who have been the least accustomed to mountaineering expeditions. From the

ridge above this steep, the dark cliffs of the majestic mountain begin to appear; and from thence the approach to the summit lies over a smooth green sod. On the top of the mountain there is a great extent of table land: the highest point is marked by a large stone, resting upon small and low supporters, not unlike a Druidical cromlech; it is called Pierce's Table."

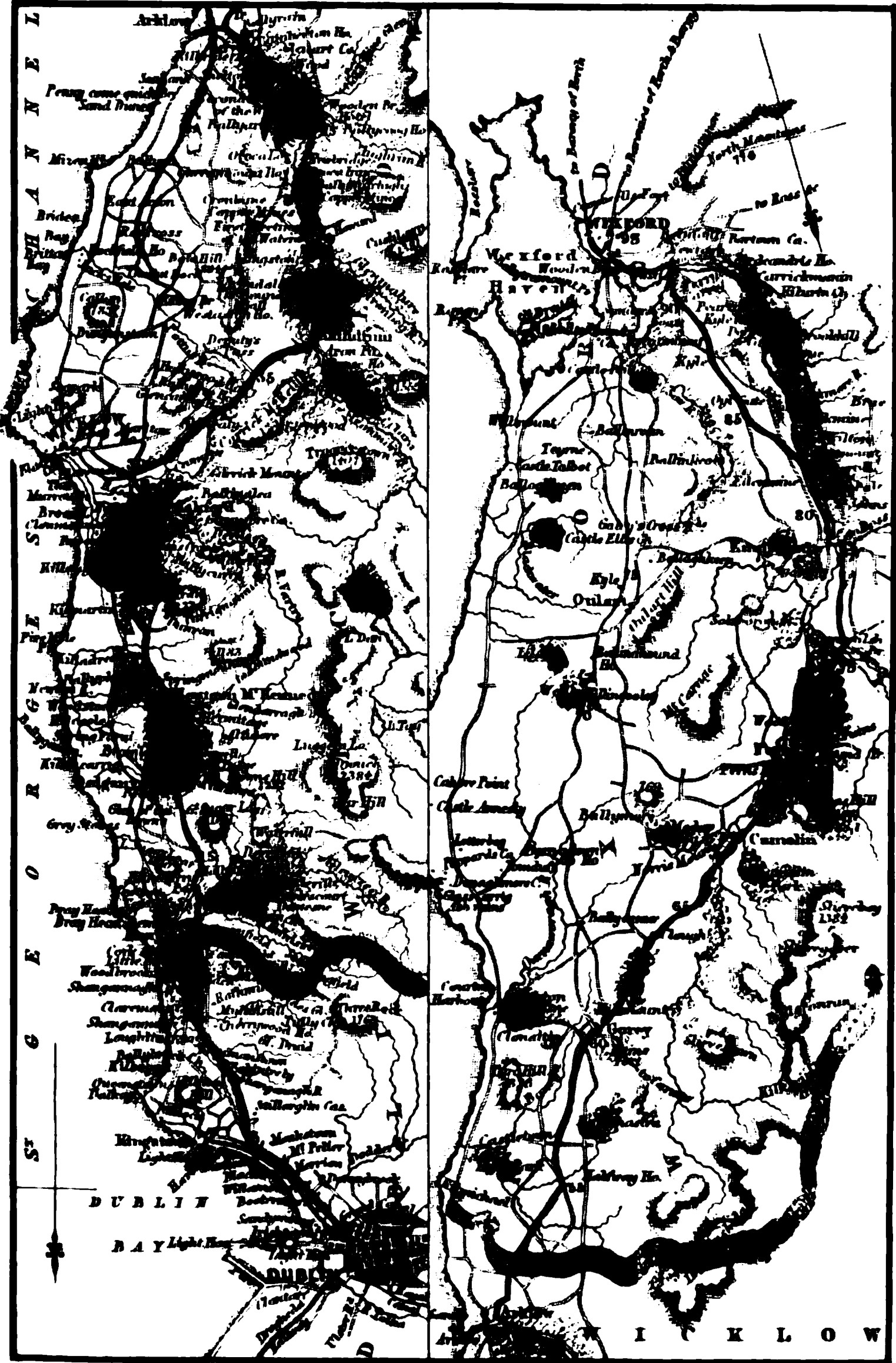
The side of the mountain towards Aughavanagh is broken by the *South Prison*, a deep secluded dell, overhung by bold, rugged, and precipitous rocks; while the side that faces the Glen of Imale, is broken by a similar hollow, overhung in a like manner, and called the *North Prison*.

From the elevation of the mountain, in clear weather, a very extensive view is obtained. Southwards, the eye ranges over the whole county of Wexford and its ocean boundaries; on the south-west, the vast tract formed by the central parts of the counties of Carlow and Kilkenny, from the base of the mountain to the higher summits of Tipperary, is seen; northward, the boundless plains of Kildare, Meath, and Westmeath can be traced; and eastward, that assemblage of mountains that trend away summit over summit, to St. George's Channel lies before us.

To vary the journey, we would recommend those who ascend Lugnaquilla, and who have not visited the waterfall, which is at the upper end of Glenmalure, to return by it, in preference to coming down by the same path by which they ascended. In the event of returning by the waterfall, the journey will be about seventeen miles; and, if by the same way in which it is ascended, fourteen.

DUBLIN to WEXFORD

95 Statute Miles.



No. 14.—DUBLIN TO DRUMGOFF AND GLENMALURE.

SECOND ROAD.

BY LARAGH AND THE MILITARY ROAD TO DRUMGOFF.

						Statute Miles.
Laragh, as in No. 8.	.	.	.	.	.	| — | 28 |
Drumgoff	.	.	.	.	.	| 5½ | 33½ |

THE portion of the line from Laragh to Drumgoff, forms part of the Military road. It is seldom travelled except by tourists and the few who live in its immediate vicinity.

This is the most interesting portion of the Military road: the rates of ascent are easier than those of the adjoining portion from Drumgoff to Aughavanagh, and the scenery in connection with it, as well as the views from the summits, are much more interesting. It is carried across the lower parts of the mountains which separate the Vale of Clara from Glenmalure, and of which, as we have before remarked, Kirikee, Mullacop, and Lugduff are the highest summits, at an elevation of 913 feet, and commands from several points, the most varied and extensive prospects of country, far and near.

On leaving *Laragh*, we cross the Glendalough river, pass close to the mansion of Derrybawn, W. T. Bookey, Esq., noticed in No. 8, and continue through the plantations of that demesne for the first two miles. As you ascend, you command extensive

reaches of the Avonmore river, winding through the sylvan Vale of Clara, and of the great extent of copse-wood which adorns its precipitous banks.

From the higher parts of the road you obtain an extensive prospect of the country around; of the vast assemblage of mountains ranging to a great distance southward; and, in a general way, of the whole tract of country to the north, which lies between the several mountains, stretching from the Seven Churches to the Sugarloaf and the sea.

There is no scene throughout this mountain-district more strikingly grand than that which is obtained of the mountains of Glenmalure, on descending the road leading from Laragh to Drumgoff; nor is there any where a higher degree of quiet pastoral beauty exhibited, than in the lovely glen of Ballyboy, which lies to the right of our road, and about a mile from Drumgoff. In the centre of the glen is the ruined house of Ballyboy, with its few remaining trees.

No. 15.—DUBLIN TO WEXFORD.

FIRST ROAD.

BY ARKLOW, GOREY, AND ENNISCORTHY.

						Statute Miles.
Arklow, as in No. 5	.	.	.	.	.	— 50½
Gorey	.	.	.	.	.	10½ 60½
Camolin	.	.	.	.	.	7 67½
Ferns	.	.	.	.	.	4 71½
Enniscorthy	.	.	.	.	.	7½ 78½
Kyle	.	.	.	.	.	8½ 87½
Wexford	.	.	.	.	.	5½ 93

This is the principal road to Wexford, and all the intermediate towns given in the table; and along this line all the public conveyances travel.

Leaving Arklow for Wexford, the scenery and character of the country at once change—the mountains retire to the west; the surface be-

comes comparatively flat, open, and destitute of timber; the seats are few and far between; the dry, shingly soil, in immediate contact with the inclined strata of the transition schists which we have left, is succeeded by a good surface on a deep, retentive subsoil, generally incumbent on marl; and the whole district, in its nature and aspect, forms a striking contrast with the country travelled through between Dublin and Arklow.

Still, it is not devoid either of beauty or interest: the surface, which is generally undulating, is occasionally relieved by hills, which attain to a considerable elevation; the soil is good; the farms are larger than those generally met with; the farm-houses are of a better description; and the dwellings of the peasantry bespeak more comfort than in the more remote districts to the south and west; and, we may add, that these remarks apply, with some exceptions, to the greater part of the country connected with our present route.

To the eye of the experienced agriculturist, however, throughout the whole extent of this fine tract of country, the want of good fences and draining, and the total absence of any thing like system in farming-operations must be but too apparent.

The tract of country which falls under our notice between Arklow and Gorey, and which may be said to be connected with this, the principal line of road, is about twelve miles in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the sea, and on the west by the range of hills which stretch from Croghan-Kinsella to the vicinity of Camolin. They are respectively, Croghan-Kinsella 1985 feet; Annagh hill 1498; and Slieveboy 1385; and, between Slievebawn and Slieveboy, are the summits of Slievegower and Ballyconran.

The above remarkable range of

hills, while they serve to limit the district through which a portion of our present road lies, serve also to separate it from the valley which reaches from Coolattin to Aughrim, and through which the road between these places is carried.

On leaving Arklow we pass the houses of *Elton* and *Emmaville*, and at two and a half miles, enter the county of Wexford. About a mile and a half from the county bounds and near the shore, is Arklow rock, which rises 411 feet above the sea. Near it are the grave-yard and site of Chapel Hogan, Lady's-well, Patrick's-well, and Bull-of-rock. These antiquities are situated on the limited portion of rocky shore lying between the long ranges of sand-hills extending along the coast. As we proceed, we have the hamlet of Coolgreany about a mile to the right, near which is *Newtown Lodge*; and at five miles from Arklow we reach the small church of Inch. About a mile to the east of Inch church, is *Hyde Park*, the handsome seat of John Beauman, Esq., and near it, the dilapidated house and demesne of *Castletown*. At two miles from Inch church, to the right of the road, is *Ballynestragh*, the seat of Sir Thos. Esmonde, Bart.; near it is the village of Limerick, around which are some church ruins and the remains of a castle, the ancient seat of the Esmondes. To the left of the road and within a mile of the shore is Tara hill. It is situated on the sea-side road, leading to Courtown. It is the highest land on this part of the coast, rising to an elevation of 826 feet, and is a remarkable feature in the country. From various parts of the hill, as well as from its summit, extensive views are obtained of the coast and district around.

Gorey, which principally consists of one street of three quarters of a mile in length, is a place of some antiquity,

having obtained a charter of incorporation from James the First. In the main street, are the principal houses, shops, inns, church, schools, market, and court-house. A large and remarkable Roman Catholic chapel with a nunnery attached has lately been built in the pointed style. It is situated on the south side of the main street, in which direction the town has been lately extending itself.

A fever-hospital adjoins the town, and the union work-house is about a mile to the west of it.

The weekly markets, where a considerable quantity of poultry and agricultural produce are disposed of, are well attended. The Barnoge stream, which rises a little to the east of Gorey, runs past the town, and falls into the Owen Avarragh a little below it.

The principal inn of the town, where post horses and carriages can be obtained, is kept by Ebbs.

Close to the town is *Ramsfort*, the seat of S. Ram, Esq. the principal proprietor of the town and country lying immediately around it. This large demesne possesses a considerable extent of fine old timber, and the park contains a beautifully varied surface. The old mansion, a large building, was burnt by the insurgents in 1798. The present house is a small but comfortable residence.

Woodlands adjoins Ramsfort. Millmount lies a little to the south, and Clonattin, to the east of the town.

Courtown, the seat of the Earl of Courtown, is pleasantly situated on the sea side about three miles from Gorey. The mansion is a plain structure, to which considerable additions have lately been made. The small streamlet, the Owen Avarragh, runs through and adorns the pleasure grounds and southern end of the park. In the dressed grounds around the house, which are

sheltered from the sea breeze, are some of the largest and finest evergreen shrubs which we remember to have met with. They are principally the commoner sorts, but they have attained to an extraordinary size, and are strikingly beautiful. Among them we may notice an evergreen oak, which has assumed more the habit of the bush than the tree. Its outline is domical—the stem, at three feet from the ground, is sixteen feet in circumference; but, above this, it divides into numerous ramifications. The branches extend over an area, whose periphery is 210 feet. It is one of the largest and at the same time one of the most beautiful evergreen bushes in the kingdom. In the higher and more exposed parts of the park, which are exposed to the sea breeze, it is with difficulty that trees can be reared, at least to any size.

The small harbour of Courtown is about a mile from the demesne, and near it is the village of River Chapel. The parish church is in the demesne: and pleasantly situated a little to the east of it, are the glebe-house, and school, and *Seafeld*, the latter, the residence of W. Hore, Esq.

In addition to the preparatory remarks we have made on the general nature and appearance of the district, we have little more to offer in reference to the country between Gorey and Camolin.

At two and a half miles from Gorey, we reach the church, hamlet, and cross-roads of Clogh, and at six miles, the village of

CAMOLIN,

which, we regret to state, exhibits unequivocal signs of decay. It is watered by the Bann, a small river which takes its rise on Annagh-hill

and falls into the Slaney a little below Scarawalsh bridge. Till lately Camolin formed part of the large estates of the Earl of Mountnorris, whose demesne, *Camolin Park*, is within one mile of the village.

The demesne, with the surrounding manor, is the only landed property which the noble family of Mountnorris now possess in Wexford, the remainder having passed into other hands, principally those of Dublin merchants.

Camolin Park, since the family have ceased to reside there, has fallen into decay. It covers a considerable extent of surface, and its position is well defined by the domical hill of Slieveboy, the base of which is about a mile to the north of the demesne. On the south side of the village are *Norrismount*, Robert Brownrigg, Esq. and *Medop-hall*, Thomas Smith, Esq. Two and a half miles south-east of the village is *Ballymore*, the seat of Richard Donovan, Esq. and near it is the detached hill of Ballymore, which, from its elevation, 769 feet above the sea, and its isolated position, is a remarkable feature in the district for many miles around.

The ancient episcopal town of Ferns is only three miles from Camolin, and ere we reach it, the house and demesne of *Ferns* are passed. This was the residence of the bishops of Ferns up to the death of Dr. Elrington, the last diocesan, in 1836; when, by the Church Temporalities Act, the See was united to Ossory, and the house and demesne lands let under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The house is a plain large substantial building; and the demesne, which is fertile, is watered by the Bann river. The demesne wood is about a mile from the house, and on the right-hand side of the road, and though merely an oak

copse, is a feature in the country, and locally known as the woods of Kilbora, Coolpuck, and Coolroe.

The cathedral of St. Eden's, in the town of Ferns, is a small plain building, erected in 1816, and used as the parochial church. It is attached to the site of the ancient church of St. Eden's, believed to have been erected in the sixth century; and near the latter, are the ruins of the Augustine monastery, founded by Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, in 1170, and in the demesne the ruins of St. Peter's church are pointed out.

The castle of Ferns was originally built by Strongbow, who married the daughter of Dermot Mac Murrough; and, as it constituted one of the military castles, held of the crown, for the defence of the country, it was repeatedly destroyed and re-edified in the turbulent periods that followed. It appears, however, that its final demolition was effected, by the parliamentary forces under Sir Charles Coote, after the civil war which commenced in 1641.

Adjoining the town, on an elevated site, are the extensive ruins of this once formidable pile, and which still form a very striking feature in the country for many miles around. It was originally a place of great strength, of quadrangular form, and defended at the angles with round towers, one of which is still entire, and contains a small chapel with a groined roof, the interior of which has been recently fitted up. The tower commands from its summit, an extensive view of the country around.

The poor small town of Ferns possesses in itself little to interest the traveller. Like the castle, it suffered from repeated sackings and burnings. It never appears, however, to have been a place of any importance; and even during the residence of the latter bishops, it exhibited unequivocal signs of poverty and decay. On leaving

Ferns, the country to the west of our road becomes more open, and the eye, ranging over the low and intervening hills, rests on the lofty granite range of Mount Leinster and Blackstairs, which, in that direction, terminate the view; and, on the south-east, the prospect is limited by the high grounds which connect with the hill of Oulart.

From Ferns to Enniscorthy there are two roads nearly equi-distant,—one proceeding by the right bank of the Bann, and crossing the Slaney, at Scarawalsh bridge; the other, keeping the left side of the Bann, by Clonewood and by the demesne of *Solsboro*. The former is the more level line, and the road now generally travelled.

Two miles from Ferns, we pass between the woods of Crory and Clone—the former often called Ferns Wood, and lying to the right side of the road; the latter, being on the opposite side and on the left bank of the Bann. At four miles from Ferns we reach Scarawalsh bridge, where we cross the Slaney, which, a few perches below the bridge, is augmented by the Bann rivulet, and at a mile farther down, below *Killabeg*, and close to the demesne of *Solsboro*, it receives another and a considerable mountain stream.

The Slaney is here a fine clear river, as yet uninfluenced by the tide water, and its windings through the rich pastoral valley for several miles above and below Scarawalsh bridge, are extremely beautiful.

As we approach Enniscorthy, the country assumes a still more cheerful and cultivated appearance; and, among the improvements which have been effected on the Earl of Portsmouth's estates, embracing as they do the town of Enniscorthy and a very valuable tract of country around, Toomsallagh, the farm of Mr. Rudd, is conspicuous. It is beautifully situ-

ated on the bank which connects with Mount Carnac, a summit, rising 454 feet above the sea.

ENNISCORTHY,

as seen from the north, has a very venerable aspect. The more ancient and principal part of the town, including the castle and its grey towers, is situated on the side of a steep hill, and the houses rise over each other, in all that irregularity and variety of outline, for which the older and similarly-situated towns are remarkable.

The castle, originally built by Raymond le Gros, is one of the earliest military structures of the Anglo-Norman settlers. It is a very remarkable building, as well from its situation as from its style. The body of the building is of a square form, flanked at each corner with a round tower.

It appears that the castle and manor were at one time possessed by the Kavanaghs, and subsequently granted by Queen Elizabeth to Spencer the poet; and that the castle was taken by Cromwell, and afterwards repaired by Sir Henry Wallop, ancestor of the Earl of Portsmouth, the present proprietor, to whom also, as we have already remarked, the town and a considerable tract of the fine country lying around it, belongs.

A fragment of the Franciscan Convent is all that remains of the ancient ecclesiastical structures which were erected here.

Enniscorthy, which of late years, has extended considerably on the left bank of the river, carries on a very considerable retail trade, and at the weekly markets a great deal of grain and other agricultural produce are disposed of. The Slaney, which from Enniscorthy downwards, is a large tidal river, is navigable

for barges of considerable tonnage, and by it coal, timber, iron, limestone, manure, and other commodities, are brought up from Wexford; and, by which also the agricultural produce for shipment is borne down to that port. To facilitate the trade by the Slaney, two quays have been built at a considerable expense, which sum was partly defrayed by the trustees of the Earl of Portsmouth, and partly by subscription.

As the river occupies the greater part of the valley, the principal part of the town reaches along the abrupt banks on either side; consequently, the streets are in many places inconveniently steep. This, however, as regards the ingress and egress to and from the town, has been remedied by level lines of roads, which have been lately formed in various directions.

Enniscorthy contains a court-house, market-house, union work-house, and fever hospital, a church, Roman Catholic chapel, a convent for presentation nuns, and meeting-houses for Methodists and Quakers, together with various schools. There are two branch banks—the Bank of Ireland and the National; a brewery, some flour mills, and a considerable extent of corn stores. In the centre of the town there are a number of respectable houses, but the suburbs consist of long lines of poor cabins. Still, with all the disadvantages of site, Enniscorthy is comparatively a clean and orderly town.

The principal inn and posting establishment is kept by Newsome, successor to Rudd. Mr. Fayle, the postmaster of the town, also keeps good post-horses.

There is no scene in this part of the country more beautiful than the rich valley above and below Enniscorthy, through which the Slaney flows. Though the banks do not

rise abruptly from the river, they are highly cultivated, and attain to a considerable elevation, and the verdant pastures lying along the water's-edge is of the richest character.

The left bank of the river, above the town, is adorned by the plantations of *Solsboro*, the seat of the Rev. S. Richards, and also by those of *Greenmount*, and of several other villas; and on the right bank, below the town, by the woods of *St. John's*, the seat of Dr. Hill; and the plantations of *Borodale*, the residence of D. Beatty, Esq. This place is delightfully situated in the glen, through which the small river Boro meanders to meet the Slaney.

The valley and windings of the Slaney, the town of Enniscorthy, and the interesting country around it, can be readily seen from Vinegar Hill, which adjoins the town. This quartz hill, which is a remarkable feature in the district, and which also serves to mark out the site of Enniscorthy for many miles around, rises 389 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the most fertile quartz hills which we remember to have seen, the surface being covered with a rich deep soil to the very summit. In addition to the views which its summit affords of the town, river, hills, valleys, and country around, it commands the whole extent of the district lying westward from the valley of the Slaney to that of the Barrow. We mean that portion of the country which is bounded by Mount Leinster and Blackstairs mountains on the west, and on the south, by the low range of sterile quartz hills, locally known as the mountains of the Barony of Forth.

In the rebellion of 1798, Enniscorthy was the scene of much hostility, being for a considerable time in the possession of the rebels, who

committed great excesses. On Vinsgar Hill, at one time, 10,000 of the insurgents were encamped, and there they were finally routed by the royal army under General Lake.

From Enniscorthy to Wexford, the country partakes of the same varied surface and good soil, which are common to the preceding parts of our route, but it also exhibits the same backward state of agriculture, and the neglect of draining common to these parts. Though comparatively better, in these respects, than many parts of Ireland, it is truly melancholy to see such an extent of fine land so sadly neglected.

From Enniscorthy to Wexford there are two roads, one on either side of the Slaney; that by the right bank, which leads to the numerous seats along that side of the river, is hilly, and increases the distance a mile; that by the left bank is more level, and is the line of road generally travelled. The former line, on which none of the public conveyances run, and which is chiefly used by those who reside, or who may have business in that part of the country, is interesting to the tourist, not only as leading to the different seats along that side of the river, but as presenting a variety of scenery, particularly at *Carrickmanus*, and the other narrow glens, which the road crosses.

Proceeding by the mail-coach line, which, for the first three and a half miles, keeps along the left bank of the Slaney, and close to the river, we reach *Edermine*, the seat of Sir John Power, Bart., where a neat house has lately been erected.

At *Edermine* the road leaves the Slaney, and keeps generally about a mile from it, till it crosses the estuary at Ferry Carrig.

About two and a half miles to the east of *Edermine*, is *Ballikoele*, the seat of John Maher, Esq., where a

handsome mansion has lately been built, and other extensive demesne improvements effected. This demesne is situated on the edge of a large basin-shaped tract of country, through which the streamlet called the Sow River forces its reluctant way. This tract, generally known as *Ithybog*, contains a vast extent of waste but highly reclaimable lands, which, it is hoped, under the facilities of the new drainage act, will soon assume another and a better aspect. The dilapidated demesne of *Oulertleagh* is about two miles from *Edermine*, and near the cross road leading thence to Enniscorthy.

Passing the poor and uninteresting hamlet of Oylgate, at about nine miles from Wexford, the hamlet, cross-roads, and demesne of *Kyle* are reached. The former is close to the road, and contains the post-office for the district around, and several handsome cottages. The latter is the seat of William Harvey, Esq. It is delightfully situated on the banks of the Slaney, and commands a very fine view of one of the longest and most interesting reaches of that river. This scene includes the whole extent of *Bellevue*, the handsome seat of A. Cliffe, Esq., and *Brookhill*, of the Rev. William Bell, prolonged by *Mackmines*, the seat of ——— King, Esq., and *Birch Grove*, that of Admiral Wilson.

The old castle of *Mackmines*, with its venerable trees and shrubs, impart to it a considerable degree of interest. All the above places are situated close to each other on the right bank of the river, and certainly constitute a rich scene. Below *Kyle House* is *Lonsdale*, the residence of Percy Harvey, Esq. and *Newtown*, ——— Redmond, Esq. Near the latter, an iron bridge, across the Slaney, is now in progress

of erection ; which, when finished, will greatly facilitate the intercourse between the opposite banks of the river. Between *Lonsdale* and *Newtown*, and close on the Slaney, are the ruins of *Deep's Castle*.

Opposite to *Newtown*, and on the right banks of the river, are *Health-field House*, *Killurin House*, and church. These places, joining *Bellevue*, form, with it, a long reach of wooded grounds along that side of the river.

Close to the demesne of *Kyle* is the modern church of *Kilpatrick*, and within a mile of the cross roads of *Kyle*, but at the left side of the road, are *Sion House*, the residence of A. Lyster, Esq., and the neat hamlet of *Crossabeg*.

Adjoining *Crossabeg* are the villa of *St. Edmonds*, and *Artramont*, the seat of G. Le Hunte, Esq. The latter is beautifully situated at the head of the estuary of the Slaney, and, from its delightful grounds, commands fine views of the estuary, harbour, and town of *Wexford*. The *Sow* rivulet here falls into the Slaney. Above its embouchure, and before it reaches the demesne of *Artramont*, it runs through a lovely winding glen, a part of which is well known as *Eden Vale*, and forming, in its course, three small, but picturesque cascades.

The old castle of *Artramont*, which is situated in a verdant knoll near the sea, is a striking feature.

Close to *Artramont*, and three miles east from *Kyle*, is the village of *Castlebridge*. It is situated within half a mile of the head of the estuary of the Slaney, and is watered by a small stream which falls into the *Sow* before it reaches the sea.

As *Castletown* is only three miles from *Wexford*, a great portion of the corn of the surrounding district is sold here, in order to avoid the heavy

tolls of *Wexford* bridge ; here it is stored, and hence boated across the estuary to the port of *Wexford* for exportation.

Returning to *Kyle*, and pursuing our course to *Wexford*, at two miles from the former, we reach *Saunders' Court*, the seat of the Earl of *Arran*. About thirty years ago, this demesne was abandoned as a residence by the noble family of *Gore*, and its noble oak-woods and hedge-row trees, which at once sheltered and adorned the country for miles around, were prostrated. It is now, however, in an advanced state of renovation. Already the growths of natural copses adorn the glens, and already the young plantations mark out the long and flowing boundary lines ; and even to the passer by, the commencement of that character is apparent which this extensive place is intended to receive. *Saunders' Court* demesne, which stretches along the northern banks of the estuary of the Slaney for a mile and a half, possesses a beautiful and highly-varied surface, being broken by several narrow glens and ravines, through which small streamlets flow to the sea. The mansion, which is about to be re-edified is at present unoccupied. Among the few old trees at *Saunders' Court* that have escaped the axe and the tempest, are a number of very remarkable cedars of *Lebanon*, a handsome marsh oak, and the finest deciduous cypress probably in the kingdom.

Mount Anna, the residence of A. Barlow, Esq., is near the northern entrance to *Saunders' Court* ; and at the cross road leading to *Killowen*, is *Arran Cottage*, the residence of T. Nayler, Esq.

On passing by the mail-coach road, which runs through a part of the demesne of *Saunders' Court*, we obtain good views of the estuary of the Slaney, the town of *Wexford*, and

high country lying around it, and, at the termination of the demesne, we reach the bridge and castle of *Ferry Carrig*, which was built to defend the pass of the *Slaney*, and ranks amongst the earliest military edifices constructed by the Anglo-Normans. It was erected by Lord Robert Fitzstephen de Marisco who entered Ireland in the year previous to the arrival of Earl Strongbow.

Of the castle, which was originally a small building, all that remains is the square tower, picturesquely situated on the pinnacle of a rock close to the river.

On the opposite side of *Ferry Carrig*, and also on a high bank close to the river, the foundations of *Shan-a-court*, or *John's Court Castle*, said to have been built in the reign of King John, and in which that monarch held a court, can still be traced.

A mile below *Ferry Carrig*, on the left bank of the *Slaney* is *Killowen*; and at two miles, *Percy Lodge*, the seat of — Freke, Esq., at present occupied by the Earl of Arran. On the right or opposite bank, are *Cullintra*, *Barntown*, *Ardcan-drin*, and *Carrickmannen*, — *De-vereux*, Esq. In the grounds of *Barntown* are the remains of an old castle, co-eval, as some think, with *Ferry Carrig*. *Carrickmannen*, which is one of the oldest seats in *Wexford*, and now in a state of decay, is very romantically situated on the banks of the *Slaney*; and near it, a very picturesque bridge has been lately thrown across the deep ravine which bounds it on the west. The above places, on the right bank of the river, are now easy of access, from the new road which has been lately formed along the water's edge to the new bridge at *Carrickmannen*, and thence to *Enniscorthy*.

There are few views more striking than that which is obtained from the

bridge of *Ferry Carrig*, nor do we remember to have seen any where a more striking combination of objects.

Above the bridge, the windings of the broad tidal river, with its high and partially-wooded rocky banks; below, the expanded estuary with its cultivated slopes; on either side of the river, the roads which have been cut out of the solid rock, exhibiting the manifold contortions and disruptions of the schistose strata; the long and simple timber bridge, crossing the mouth of the river, and connecting the above roads; the grey and time-honoured walls of the castle of *Ferry Carrig*, which crowns the steep, and presides over the romantic scene—all combine to arrest the attention of even the most casual observer.

Proceeding to *Wexford*, along the right bank of the estuary, a little beyond *Ferry Carrig*, we pass on the right, and about a quarter of a mile from the road, *Bellmont*, the seat of C. A. Walker, Esq. This demesne is finely situated on the high and picturesquely broken grounds which reach to the base of the hills of *Forth*. *Park-house*, *Janeville*, *Bettyville*, and several villas are passed, before we reach

WEXFORD,

the county town, situated on the margin of the large harbour, into which the *Slaney* discharges its waters. This harbour, which is of an oblong form, is about eight miles in length by three in breadth; its seaward sides being bounded by long sandy ridges formed by the action of the ocean. These sand banks run out from the mainland, and approach to within a mile of each other, and this open space forms the entrance to the harbour. The northern bank, which is about four miles long, is termed the

Raven, and the southern bank, about five miles in length, and on which there is a coast-guard-station, is called Rosslare. At these terminating points, where they limit the entrance to the harbour, they rise respectively twenty-nine and thirty-two feet above the tide water. Owing, however, to a bar at the mouth of the harbour, vessels above two hundred tons' burthen cannot enter it, even at spring tides, without being lightened of a part of their cargo.

The town is of high antiquity; and, as far as can be learned, from the earliest historical notices concerning it, was a maritime settlement of the Danes. Nothing further, however, is known of it till it was besieged and taken by the Anglo-Normans, soon after their landing at Bannow-bay. From that period to 1649, when it was possessed by Cromwell, and the garrison put to the sword, this town had its full share of the feudal wars which devastated the kingdom; and again, in 1798, it was the principal head-quarters of the last rebellion. In that year it was occupied by the insurgents for the space of three weeks, during which time many acts of cruelty were perpetrated.

The first charter to Wexford on record, is that of 1318, which was confirmed and extended in subsequent reigns.

Wexford is picturesquely situated at the eastern end of the low range of quartz-hills, locally known as the barony of Forth mountains; a part of the town reaches along the base of the hills, and the remainder occupies the flat shores of the western side of the harbour. As approached from the Ferry Carrig road, it is not seen to advantage, but, from the opposite side of the estuary, it has a very singular and striking appearance.

From north to south, including

the suburb of Faithe, the town is about a mile and a quarter in length—its breadth is variable.

Many of the principal streets are very narrow, and every where they are badly paved; and like most of our towns, Wexford contains its ample proportion of wretched lanes with all the usual concomitants, misery and want. Along the quays, and in the more modern streets, however, there is abundance of space; and throughout the town there are a number of well-built and respectably-inhabited houses. The town is now lighted with gas, and a good supply of water has been provided.

As the county town, Wexford contains the county court-house, gaol, hospital, and infirmary; the municipal buildings appertaining to the corporation, and the fiscal offices connected with the revenue; to which we may add a small infantry barrack on the site of the old castle at the south side of the town. None of these buildings are in any way remarkable either for their situation or architecture.

The ecclesiastical buildings are—of the Established Church—St. Iberius and St. Selsker. The former is a plain building with rusticated quoins, and surmounted by a small cupola. The latter is a small structure built in 1816, in the early English style of architecture; and is connected by a small vestibule with the massive ancient tower, and other remaining parts of the old abbey. In the churchyard, which is surrounded by a portion of the old walls of the earliest built parts of the town, are several ancient monuments, and the ruins of St. Selsker abbey. The Roman Catholic places of worship are, the Franciscan church, St. John's, and St. Peter's. The two former are plain buildings in the town; the latter is a unique modern building in the Gothic style, with a very large rose window on the east-

ern end, of elaborate design. It is attached to St. Peter's College, which occupies an elevated site on Summerhill, and is a conspicuous object rising high above the other buildings of the town. This building is to form a quadrangle—the eastern front of which is nearly finished. It exhibits a square tower in its centre with octangular turrets at each angle, which is to be surmounted by a spire, 140 feet high. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Independents.

There are various schools: the principal are St. Peter's College, above stated, the diocesan school, the parochial school of St. Patrick—the latter aided by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity—the girl's school connected with the Presentation Nunnery, and the national school, to which we may add the Redmond Female Orphan House.

Some of the walls with portions of five of the towers which surrounded the original part of the town are still to be seen. They encompass the church-yard of St. Selsker, and the walls are still in a sufficient state of preservation to show that they were twenty-two feet high, and supported in the inside by a rampart of earth twenty-one feet thick. The ruins of several of the ancient churches can still be traced throughout the older parts of the town; but the more remarkable are the tower and other fragments of St. Selsker, founded in 1190, and the ruins of the church of St. Mary, to both of which we have adverted. A large portion of the present town stands beyond the old mural lines of defence.

TRADE AND COMMERCE—The bank of Ireland, Provincial and National banks of Ireland, have each branches in the town.

The export trade, which is limited to cattle, poultry, butter, grain, and

other agricultural produce, is considerable; and there are upwards of one hundred and twenty registered vessels of the aggregate burden of 7000 tons, and above six hundred seamen, belonging to the port. There are also two steamers between Wexford and Liverpool. The imports embrace all the various articles usually brought to Ireland.

The shops are good, and the retail trade is extensive. Few towns can boast of being better supplied with provisions—particularly poultry—of which great quantities are weekly sent to Liverpool. Many kinds of fish including oysters of a very large size, are taken on the coast, and barnacle and other edible sea fowl frequent the shore.

A considerable trade was formerly carried on in the malting and distillation of corn; but since the general spread of temperance societies, these branches of business have greatly decreased.

The quay extends for nearly half a mile from the bridge, having a general breadth of sixty feet. The shipping interest has been greatly promoted by a patent slip and ship-building yard erected by J. E. Redmond, Esq.

White's hotel is one of the best in the south of Ireland; and his posting establishment is not to be surpassed.

The union work-house, a handsome building, occupies a conspicuous site near the northern entrance to the town.

Wexford is connected, with the country on the opposite side of the Slaney, by a raised causeway at either side, and a wooden bridge in the centre. The causeways are respectively 650, and 188 feet in length, and the bridge is 733 feet; and near the town end of the latter is the draw-bridge to admit vessels up and down the Slaney. The bridge of Wexford was the

scaffold on which many of the dreadful acts of the insurgents in 1798 were perpetrated.

The villa of *Cromwell's Fort* adjoins the suburb of *Faithe*; and the villas on the north side of the town we have already generally enumerated.

The country around Wexford, particularly on the west towards the barony of Forth-hills is high, broken, and romantic; and from many parts of the grounds rising immediately over it, good views are obtained of the town, the harbour, the estuary, the coast, and country adjacent; and from these points a much better knowledge of the district lying around the town can be obtained than from any description.

The Raven rocks, the summit of the Forth hills, 776 feet above the sea, are only four miles west from the town. The road to them passes by *Roseville* and *New-bay*, and through a high and picturesquely broken

country. The views from the summit of the rocks embrace on the one hand, the whole of that part of the county of Wexford which lies to the south of the Forth hills—the fertile baronies of Forth and Bargo, their dunes and sea lough, with a boundless extent of ocean; and, on the other hand, the greater part of the remainder of the country, more particularly the harbour and coast northward, the estuary and river, with the various seats along their banks; and, in general, the whole of the country, as far as the eye can trace eastward, to the mountain limits of Wicklow; northward, to those of Carlow; and westward, to those of Kilkenny. Those who are anxious to know the character of the country, the bearings of the different points around Wexford—in fine, the topography of this interesting district, will learn much by perambulating the ridge of the sterile quartz hills of Forth.

No. 16.—DUBLIN TO WEXFORD.

SECOND ROAD.

BY GOREY AND OULART.

					Statute Miles.
Gorey, as in No. 15.	.	.	.	.	— 60½
Oulart	:	:	:	:	13½ 73½
Wexford	:	:	:	:	12 85½

This road is eight miles shorter than by the preceding; but should Arklow be reached by No. 6, a saving of sixteen miles will be effected.

From Gorey to Wexford, by Oulart, there are no public conveyances, and as the road is seldom travelled, it will be necessary to make previous arrangements, so as to have a relay of horses ready at Newland's inn, at Oulart.

There is also a road from Gorey to Wexford along the coast, which does not much increase the distance, but, on account of its state of repair, and the want of inns, it is not

generally travelled. It keeps, generally, about a mile and a half from the shore, and passes through the villages of Kilmuckridge and Blackwater, rejoining the Oulart line at Castlebridge. This road also connects with *Courtown*, which the traveller may take on his way from Gorey. There are no places of accommodation along the shore, nor is the road good, or travelled except by those who are located there, or who may have business along the coast. With the exception of Cahore Point, which is rocky, a smooth and fine sandy beach extends

from *Courtown* to *Raven Point*, a distance of twenty-four miles.

The tract of country, through the centre of which our road from *Gorey* to *Wexford* by *Oulart* lies, is bounded on the east by the sea, and on the west by the low and unconnected chain of summits which stretch from the hill of *Ballymore* to that of *Oulart*. These hills also serve to separate it, for so far, from the contiguous and parallel tract of country which was noticed in the preceding route. The country is bleak and dreary; nor is there any striking scenery to attract the attention of the traveller, not even, except around the few residences, a thorn hedge, to vary or to break its monotony. The diversity of surface and the nature of the soil are somewhat similar to the adjacent parts of the county of *Wexford*, but the state of culture, we regret to say, is still more backward. No where do the hills attain a greater elevation than 300 feet. The surface, on the higher levels, is generally light and shingly; on the low grounds a sandy loam, incumbent, or a retentive marly subsoil. With one or two exceptions, as at the village of *Blackwater*, where the hills attain an elevation of 278 feet, the shore is generally flat; nor is there any extensive collection of dunes, or sand-hills, along the smooth, sandy beach, except at *Cahore Point*, where they extend south for nearly four miles, and maintain a very considerable, though variable breadth. A road from *Courtown* to *Wexford* runs generally within a mile and a half of the shore, but, as we have already observed, it is principally used by those who are located along the coast.

Leaving *Gorey* for *Oulart*, at three and a half miles, we reach *Barnadown House*, the residence of Mr. Brownrigg; and near it *Ballywater*, Charles, Doyne, Esq.; and at

five, the hamlet and church of *Ballycanew*. Twelve miles from *Gorey* we reach *Wells*, the seat of Robert Doyne, Esq. The house has been recently repaired, and altered from a plain square building to the early style of Tudor architecture; and the grounds around the mansion, and the approaches to it, are in progress of formation in a style conformable thereto. Adjoining the demesne of *Wells* is the church of *Killincooly*, and the house of *Ballinahound*.

About two and a half miles from *Wells*, we reach the hamlet of

OULART,

which consists of a small, comfortable, country inn, where post horses and cars can be obtained; a police barrack, fever hospital, glebe house, Roman Catholic chapel, and *Kyle*, the residence of Mr. Lee, with several detached cottages.

About two and a half miles from *Oulart* is *Island*, the seat of William Bolton, Esq.; and at four miles, and on the sea side road from *Courtown* to *Wexford*, is the hamlet of *Kilmuckridge Ford*, close to which is *Upton*, the residence of Mr. Morton, and *Letterbeg*, Mr. Walsh. Near the shore are the prostrate ruins of *Castle Annesley* and the coast-guard station.

Two miles south-east from *Ballycanew*, is the hamlet of *Killenagh*, near which is *Tomduff*, Captain Sparks; and at five miles, close to the strand, are the modern church of *Donaghmore*, and the ruins of *Glasscarrig Abbey*.

About the same distance from *Ballycanew*, but more to the south, and close to the road, is *Peppard's Castle*, the residence of H. White, Esq. This place fronts the dreary sand hills of *Donaghmore*; and at the eastern end of them is *Cahore Point* and coast-guard station. *Cahore Point* is said to be the place

where Dermot M'Murrough, king of Leinster landed on his return from England, in 1169.

The hill of Oulart, which lies a little to the north of the hamlet of that name, is a conspicuous object, rising 293 feet above the sea.

From Oulart, the road lately made from Castlebridge, winds among the bleak and low slaty hills, which diversify the surface of this district, and only require to be planted, and otherwise improved, to render them beautiful.

At Gaby's cross-roads, which are two miles from Oulart, the road to the east leads to the thriving village of Blackwater, situated about two miles from the cross on the coast road, and within a mile of the shore; and near the village, are the house and ruins of Castle Talbot, the old seat of the Talbots, and the property of William Talbot, Esq., father to the Countess of Shrewsbury. The situation of Blackwater village is well marked out by the hills which surround it, and rise from 300 to 400 feet above the sea. They also form a striking feature along the coast, and command views of the country around, of the town of Wexford and its environs, of the long line of smooth beach, running northward to

Cahore Point, of the harbour and estuary, and an unbroken and boundless extent of ocean. The highest of these hills is called Lough Doo, from a small lough of that name near its summit.

About a mile to the north of Gaby's cross-road, is the village of Ballaghkeen. This village is near the source of the Sow rivulet, and its site is remarkable from the hill, which rises behind it, and which connects with the ridge of Oulart, on the one hand, and Vinegar Hill on the other.

Four and a half miles from Gaby's cross-road, we pass, on the left, the hamlet and Roman Catholic church of Skreen; and near to the village is *Ballinroan*, R. S. Guinness, Esq., and a mile and a half to the right of the road, is *Willmount*, the residence of Mr. Goodall.

Two and a half miles from the cross-road leading to Skreen, we reach the village of Castlebridge, noticed in our last road, and which is about three miles from Wexford: and pursuing our way along the narrow peninsula which separates the harbour from the estuary, we pass the ruins of *Ballytramon Castle*, and several villas, and soon reach the wooden bridge leading to Wexford.

No. 17.—DUBLIN TO WEXFORD.

THIRD ROAD.

BY BLESSINGTON, BALTINGLASS, TULLOW, NEWTOWNBARRY, AND ENNISCORTHY.

						Statute Miles.	
Tallaght	.	.	.	.	.	—	6½
Blessington	.	.	.	.	.	11½	17½
Baltinglass	.	.	.	.	.	19½	37
Tullow	.	.	.	.	.	11	48
Newtownbarry	.	.	.	.	.	12½	60½
Enniscorthy	.	.	.	.	.	12½	73½
Wexford	.	.	.	.	.	14	87½

THE Kilkenny Day Mail, which travels as far as Baltinglass, and the caravan and cars to Tullow, are the only public conveyances on this

road, at least between Dublin and Enniscorthy. Conveyances, however, can be hired at Tullow and Newtownbarry.

The road runs along the western bounds of the county of Wicklow to its limits at Baltinglass, and exhibits all the frontier mountains on the west side of the highland district of that county in their most imposing forms. It meets the Slaney at Stratford, and thence keeps generally along its banks to Wexford. This fine range stretches in one unbroken chain from the Three-rock mountain which forms the magnificent background of Dublin, to the mountain which overhangs Baltinglass—a distance of thirty-six miles.

Every summit is locally known under its well-defined name, the more remarkable of which we shall notice in due course; they rise from 1,500 feet to 3,000 above the level of the sea, including Lugnaquilla, one of the loftiest mountains in Ireland. Though in common with all the mountains of this district, they are soft and domical in their outlines, yet they are everywhere beautiful; and in many places, from their altitude and disposition, singularly striking.

Though the mountains along this line of road exhibit a more continuous and a more elevated outline than those along the sea-side of this highland district, and though they are traversed by several well-defined glens and romantic ravines, and in many respects are entitled to rank higher in our alpine scenery, yet, from their northern aspect, they fall immeasurably short as compared with them in regard to picturesque effect and beauty; they are deficient in that light and shade—they want that warmth and cheerfulness which is characteristic of the sunny slopes along the coast.

There are two roads to Tallaght: they one by Rathmines and Roundtown, the other by Dolphin's Barn and Crumlin, but leading from different parts of the city. By Crumlin there is little to remark beyond the undulating, fertile, and beautiful-

ly-varied surface travelled over, and the outlets from Dublin to Roundtown we have briefly noticed in No. 11; and from that suburban village to Tallaght, the country may be considered as a continuation of the environs of the city. This district of country, which is limited on the south by what are usually termed the Dublin mountains, derives no inconsiderable share of its interest from those magnificent boundaries: and, although it is naturally rich, and the surface highly varied, it owes much less to the hand of art than many of the less-favoured localities around the city.

On leaving Roundtown, our road lies between the handsome seats of *Terenure* (F. Bourne, Esq.) and *Busky Park* (Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.): the former occupying a considerable extent of the richly-planted grounds on the right; and the latter, on the left side of the road, stretching along the banks of the Dodder.

On clearing the plantations connected with *Terenure* and *Busky Park*, a magnificent view of the Dublin mountains, and of the rich intervening country, is obtained on the left, while on the right, the view is limited by the plantations connected with the numerous villas which stretch from *Terenure* to *Templeogue*; among which we may notice the handsome residences of *Fortfield* and *Cypress Grove*.

Passing the plantations and church-ruins of *Templeogue*, the country assumes a different aspect—the villas are of a more humble character and thinly scattered; the soil, however, is rich, and although in the immediate vicinity of the city, we regret to say, but poorly cultivated.

Templeogue is an old residence of the Domville family, but now occupied by Charles Lever, Esq.

On the south, in addition to the general range of the Dublin moun-

tains, we have a view of Glenismole, in the upper end of which the Dodder has its source; as also of Mountpellier, the Tallaght hills, and the more lofty mountain of Seechen—all of which respectively limit this fine glen; as also of the hamlet of Firhouse, several paper-mills and villas in the foreground. The romantic little hills around the gap of Ballinascorney, which embosom the sequestered hamlet of that name, as well as the commencement of the road, which at a very high elevation, is carried across the base of Seefingan mountain to the valley of Kippure, can also be traced. On the north, we have the beautifully-undulating tract known as the Green Hills, in which the old castle of Timmon, originally granted by King John to Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, is a striking feature. We now remark that *Castle-kelly*, the romantic seat of G. Grierson, Esq., is at the head of Glenismole, and *Friarstown*, P. Shaw, Esq. at the foot of it.

Tallaght appears to have been formerly a place of considerable importance. An abbey was founded here in the eighth century, and about the middle of the fourteenth century a castle was built by the then archbishop of Dublin, which continued to be the seat of his successors for many years. Subsequently a more modern mansion was erected, and a demesne enclosed, in which the archbishops of Dublin resided till 1803. In 1822 the dilapidated mansion and the demesne were let under the ecclesiastical commissioners, to ——— Lenteigne, Esq., who has built a neat house near the site of the former mansion. A fragment of the old castle still remains in the present garden; and attached to the church, which is a neat modern building in the pointed style of architecture, is an ancient belfry. The

poor village consists of a few houses, and contains about three hundred inhabitants.

About two miles from Tallaght we commence the ascent to the high valley reaching from the head of the Glen of Saggard to Baltin-glass—a stretch of twenty-six miles, and through which our road lies: and as we ascend we gradually obtain a view of that vast champaign tract lying around Dublin—the largest, the richest, and the most important plain in the kingdom. For many miles from the base of the hills the more prominent features in the flat can be traced. To the east, overlooking the city and the bay, the view is limited by the point where sea and sky seem to meet; westward, the eye ranges over illimitable space; and on the north, the distant mountains of Louth, Armagh, and Down can be distinctly traced. From the heights adjacent to the road, of course more extensive prospects of this apparently boundless plain are obtained; but from these higher elevations this fine tract of country is not presented in so favourable a point of view. We may observe that this magnificent scene is more strikingly displayed in approaching than in leaving the city. In the latter case it is gradually disclosed; in the former, the eye having been long confined to the mountain-valley, the whole scene at once bursts on the astonished sight.

Having gained the summit-level of the road, crossed the head of the ravine, called Glen Saggard, along the eastern sides of which we have ascended, we reach the great upland valley which stretches hence along the base of the mountains to Baltin-glass.

We may here remark, that the pretty little Glen Saggard, we have just crossed, and of which we have had a full view in our ascent, is

watered by the Slade, the stream which flows through the rich plain by Clondalkin, and after turning several large mills in the southern vicinity of the city, falls into the Liffey under the Royal Hospital.

The part of the mountain-valley through which we travel for the next twelve miles, is bounded on the west by the range of hills which separate it from the great plain we have just adverted to; and across which hills two or three roads are carried to Naas and other neighbouring towns. They are in the order in which we pass them. Slieve Thoul 1308 feet, and the lower hills, Coreen and Slieve Roe. On the east, the first portion of the valley—that is, till it is intersected by the Glen of Kippure—is limited by the hill of Dowry, the Butter mountain, and Seefingan; which, in the order stated, rise respectively 1,060, 1,459, and 2,364 feet above the level of the sea.

Passing the stage called Brittas, at six and a half miles from *Tallaght*, we enter the county of Wicklow, and at seven and a half, reach the point near the Horse-shoe, where the road branches off by the Glen of Kilbride to the Military road at Sallygap; and near the latter, is the source of the river Liffey, which runs through the glen. About a mile from the above branch is *Kilbride Manor*, the seat of George Moore, Esq., where a new mansion and other improvements are in progress, and *Kilbride Cottage*, the residence of the Rev. Ogle Moore; and at two miles, near the confluence of the Bride and Liffey, is *Ballyward*, the residence of Mr. Finnemore: adjoining *Kilbride Cottage*, are the Golden-hill quarries, whence the granite used in the fronts of the greater part of the public buildings in Dublin has been taken: now, however, a much more beautiful, and a better description of granite is obtained from Bally-

stockan, beyond Blessington. The small church of Kilbride is romantically situated in the glen, about a mile above Kilbride Manor, and near where the Shankhill stream falls into the Liffey; and at four miles up the glen, where the Athdown brook joins the above river, is *Kippure Park*, the seat of John Armstrong, Esq. Opposite to *Kippure Park*—that is, on the left bank of the Liffey—is the *Coronation Plantation*, a large tract planted by the Marquess of Downshire on a sheltered portion of his lordship's extensive surrounding estate, in the year in which William the Fourth was crowned, and named in honour of that event.

The Glen of Kippure—that is, from the church of Kilbride to Sallygap—is about six miles. It is well-defined, and its breadth gradually widens downwards. As before stated, it is watered by the Liffey, which issues from the base of Kippure mountain, near the Military road, and is augmented in its progress down the glen by the numerous streams which rush down the mountain sides. The glen is bounded on the north by Seefingan, which rises 2,364 feet, and Kippure, 2,473 feet above the level of the sea. The south side is limited by the lower summits of Glenflugh, Sorrel-hill, and Ballynatana; which, in the order stated, attain the elevations of 1,327, 1,915, and 1,346 feet.

The scenery of *Kilbride*, though on a large scale, is not striking. The softly-rounded outlines of the mountains, with their gentle acclivities, produce, however, a pleasing and at the same time a beautiful effect. There are no rugged features; the whole is of a softly-swelling pastoral character. A good deal of the bottom and sides of the glen have been reclaimed, and the whole of the former is reclaimable.

The cross-road from Kilbride to

Sallygap, a distance of eight miles, is, for a mountain district, easy in its inclinations, and affords a good line of communication to those who are anxious to explore this interesting portion of the country. From Sallygap, the point of intersection with the Military road, the traveller can proceed to Dublin by Killakee and Rathfarnham; to Roundwood by Luggala; or to the Seven Churches. The old hilly road by Ballinascorney joins the Glen road at *Kilbride Manor*; and the recently-formed line from Ballinascorney, by the south side of the Butter mountain, falls into it near *Kippure Park*;—so that by either of these lines *detours* can be made.

From the Horse-shoe, the residence of Mr. Coogan, where the road branches off to Kippure Glen, we proceed to Blessington through a fertile and interesting country, leaving the river Liffey—which meanders through the rich and beautiful valley, lying along the base of Ballynatana and Blackmoor hills—about a mile and a half on our left.

The small town of Blessington is situated on an elevated ridge of ground at the termination of the first valley through which our road lies. It is also situated on the verge of the county of Wicklow, the town almost reaching the county of Kildare, and within a short distance of the river Liffey.

It forms part of the Marquess of Downshire's Wicklow estates, and consists of one wide street, through which the public road is carried—the houses are comparatively clean and comfortable. It contains a commodious parish church, schools, a neat market-house, police barracks, a house for Lord Downshire's resident agent, and Kilbee's excellent hotel and posting establishment.

The country to the west of the town is beautifully varied by a series

of high undulating grounds, which connect with the hills of Slieve Roe and Coreen, and these hills form the highest part of the ridge which separates the ground around Blessington from the fertile plains of Kildare—Slieve Roe attaining an elevation of 1,100 feet. Adjoining the town, a few trees mark out the site of *Downshire Park*, the house in which the noble family of Downshire occasionally resided. It was burned in the rebellion of '98, and the ruins have been lately removed.

About a mile and a half to the south of Blessington, on the mountain road leading to the Seven Churches of Glendalough by Wicklow Gap is *Baltiboy's*, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth. This demesne is situated on the left bank of the Liffey, and near it are the ruins of St. Mark's church and the castle of Burgage. St. Mark's cross stands near the church ruins, as also the holy well, dedicated to that saint. This assemblage of small ruins is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Liffey, and opposite to *Baltiboy's*.

From the summit of the road beyond the river, we command, on the north, a view of that rich pastoral valley which reaches from Kilbride to the point on which we stand, and of the Liffey, now an important river, meandering beautifully through it.—This portion of the valley of the Liffey, than which, as regards soil, we know of none richer in Wicklow, is about five miles in length, its breadth about a mile. It is bounded on the east by the Blackmoor hills, and on the west, by that ridge of land which connects with the elevated plain where stands the town of Blessington.

On the south and east, we have the extensive, rugged, and partially-cultivated plain, bounded in these directions by the mountains

of Blackhill, Moanbane, Blackwells, and Slieve Gadoe, or Church Mountain. These mountains, whose summits respectively attain, in the order above stated, 1,984, 2,313, 2,296, 1,753, and 1,791 feet above the level of the sea, together with their included hills, sweep around from north to south in one vast circular outline, and form one of the most striking mountain ranges on this side of Wicklow. About two miles to the east of Baltiboys is the hamlet and chapel of Lackan; and about a mile beyond them, in a deep mountain recess, lying between Sorrell Hill and Black Hill, are St. Boodin's well, Temple-Boodin church ruins, and *The Lodge*, the retreat of Mr. Sheehan.

The above district is traversed by the road which runs from Blessington to the Seven Churches, and the branch line to Hollywood; and through the plain a few narrow roads are carried to the cultivated localities. On the base of Moanbane mountain at Ballynastockan, which is about two miles south from Baltiboys, are the granite quarries from which were taken the stones used in the handsome front of the Jesuits' church in Gardiner-street, and other public buildings lately erected in Dublin.

The King's river, the carrier of the hundreds of named and nameless streamlets which flow down the vast amphitheatre of mountains here noticed, forces its mazy course to the Liffey—a junction with which it effects under the east side of the hill of Baltiboys.

From the top of Baltiboys hill, which rises above Colonel Smith's demesne, to a height of 992 feet, and which is very easy of access from the higher parts of the public road, an extensive view is obtained of the district whose outlines we have essayed to sketch, as also of the more

prominent points of the country around.

The traveller in pursuing his way from Blessington to Baltinglass, passes at two miles from the former, on the left, *Russelstown*, the residence of John Hornidge, Esq. adjoining, which, on the right, is *Russborough* the seat of the Earl of Milltown. The fine Grecian mansion of *Russborough* occupies a conspicuous site on the limited grounds which are immediately attached to it, and commands a full view of one of the most magnificent mountain ranges in Wicklow, the circular outline of which we noticed generally in our description of the country, as seen from the hill of *Baltiboys*. The mansion of *Russborough*, as seen from the road, is a striking object, as well from its position as from the extent of front it exhibits to view. The façade which includes the central building, circular colonnades, and wings, together with the domestic offices on either side, extends to about 700 feet.

To the south of *Russborough*, but on the left bank of the Liffey, and forming a rich foreground to the mountain scene we have just referred to, are *Tulfarris*, Rich. Hornidge, Esq. *Stormont*, *Willmount*, and *Humphreystown*. *Tulfarris* demesne is delightfully situated on the Liffey, and stretches for a considerable distance along its southern bank.

Four and a half miles from Blessington, the celebrated Fall of Pollaphuca is reached.

The waterfall, or, more correctly speaking, the rapid, for such it really is, is formed by the Liffey, which, having pursued its devious course from Kilbride church (where it leaves the Glen of Kippure and first assumes the character of the river) to this point, a distance of nine miles, measuring along the fertile valley through which it flows,

exclusive of its meanderings, enters at a short distance above the fall, with its greatly-increased volume of waters, a deep chasm, whose rocky sides rise perpendicularly to a very considerable height above the bed of the river. A few years ago, a bridge of one high-pointed arch with embattled piers was thrown across the narrowest part of the chasm, along which the public road to Baltinglass is carried; and, immediately under, the river throws its concentrated volume of water over a series of rocky ledges into a deep pool, or as it is termed in Irish, Pollaphuca, the Demon's Hole. Below the bridge, the chasm widens to a ravine, the steep sides of which being planted, add much to the general effect, and the river spreads over a wide and rugged bed for a considerable distance, after which it pursues its peaceful course in graceful windings down the vale to Ballymore-Eustace.

At all times this limited portion of the course of the Liffey is highly interesting; but it is sublime when the river is full—when the large volume of water is swept along the narrow chasm, and thrown resounding over the broken ledges into the caldron, and thence borne boiling and foaming among the shelving and dissevered rocks that impede its onward course.

This fine piece of river scenery forms part of the demesne of *Tulfaris*, but it is liberally thrown open to the public by Mr. Hornidge. A small house of entertainment within the grounds has also been fitted up, together with a ball-room and other conveniences.

By commencing at the ball-room, which is at the foot of the ravine, as we have already suggested, and walking up the river bank, the rapid and bridge are more advantageously seen; and from the high seat above the bridge, the length and depth of

the upper chasm, and also of the lower ravine, are seen in their most extensive, if not in their best and most imposing points of view.

The small village of Ballymore-Eustace, with its cloth manufactory, neat church, and chapel, is romantically situated on the banks of the Liffey about a mile below Pollaphuca. The country around is highly and beautifully diversified, forming the termination of the hilly range which stretches from Saggard to Ballymore-Eustace. For a considerable distance above and below the village, the scenery along the river banks is attractive. Above we have just noticed—below, it is of a more subdued and richer character, embracing several of the demesnes to be noticed in the succeeding roads. A little below Ballymore-Eustace, to the west, is *Stonebrook*; and on the south, *Ardinode House*; and near the village *Broomfield*, formerly the lodge of the Earls of Mountcashel.

Bishop's-hill which attains an elevation of 935 feet above the sea, is a little above the village, and Donade moat, which attains an elevation of 570 feet, is a feature in the hilly country lying to the north.

Many parts of the country adjacent to and below Ballymore-Eustace are highly diversified, fertile, and well cultivated, contrasting strongly with the dreary and wretchedly-cultivated valley through which the greater part of the road from Pollaphuca to Baltinglass lies.

The valley from Pollaphuca to Baltinglass, through which the road runs, lies along the boundaries of the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, where the mountain granite blends with the transition schists of the lower levels, and where also the high-land district of Wicklow may be said to terminate. For six miles the Carriggower rivulet meanders through the valley, and falls into the

Slaney a little above the Stratford cotton factory.

The more remarkable mountains which, on the east or left side of the road, limit this well-defined valley, are Slieve Gadoe or Church mountain, so called from the remains of a small place of worship being found on its summit, the Wet mountain, Donard mountain, Keadeen mountain, and Baltinglass hill. These mountains running southerly in the above order, attain respectively an elevation of 1791, 1753, 2095, and 1256 feet above the level of the sea. On the west, the valley is defined by a varied ridge of cultivated lands, which, in the vicinity of *Tynte Park*, attains an elevation of 861 feet.

About a mile from Pollaphuca, on the left, the traveller reaches the demesne of *Hollywood*, part of the estate of Lord William Beresford. The house, like that of Downshire Park, was burnt during the late rebellion, and also, like it, has not been rebuilt. The plantations of this picturesquely-situated residence form a striking feature along the generally bleak mountain sides. The road from this point to the Seven Churches, which was lately formed with a view to open up the large intervening mountain district, passes through the hamlet of Hollywood, which is a short distance from the mail-coach road on the left, and now only consists of a church, chapel, and a few houses.

The surface of the pastoral acclivities adjacent to Hollywood are singularly, and, in many places, very picturesquely broken, and the rocks heaved up and detached in huge grotesque masses. Tradition has it that St. Kevin selected this vicinity for his residence ere he had seen the wilder and more secluded scenes of Glendalough; and the sites of his chair, bed, and cave, are still pointed out. They are situated a little above

the church, and marked in the above order on the ordnance map.

Near *Rathattan*, or *Tyrone Park*, formerly the occasional residence of the noble family of Waterford, now a farm-house, and only remarkable from its few old remaining trees, the road to Donard, by Hollywood glen, branches off the mail-coach line. The road is about four miles in length, and lies along the base of Slieve Corragh and Slieve Gadoe—the latter the Church mountain already noticed; and through the glen, as it is termed, but more strictly speaking, the rocky defile, for about a mile and a half. The defile, generally known as Hollywood glen, though not eminently striking, is very picturesque, and is well worthy of remark as the only natural feature of the kind on this side of the Wicklow mountains.

The mountain road from Hollywood to the Seven Churches, is merely a branch of the road leading from the Seven Churches to Blessington.

It crosses the ridge which rises above the hamlet of Hollywood at tolerably easy rates of ascent, and affords good views of a great part of the county of Kildare, and many of the more distant and higher elevations. It winds along the sides of successive mountain ranges, displaying as it advances, a great extent of highland but monotonous scenery. At four and a half miles from Hollywood it meets the road branching to Blessington, and at ten reaches Wicklow gap which is its summit level. The latter we have noticed in connexion with the Seven Churches and the Vale of Glendassan.

A little to the right of Hollywood, on the cross-road leading to Kilcullen, is *Whiteleas*, the residence of J. M. Lynch, Esq.

For the next three and a half miles, that is, from *Rathattan* to Merginstown cross-roads, the country is

dreary, the deep and highly improvable surface of the valley, and its immediate boundaries, being in a sad state of neglect. At Merginstown turnpike, the cross-roads leading to Dunlavin on the west, and Donard on the east, branch off.

The village of Donard is a mile and a half from Merginstown turnpike. It occupies a secluded locality at the foot of the comparatively low hills bearing its name, and which stretch, with some slight intermissions, from the base of the Wet mountain to the higher summits which sweep around Baltinglass. Donard contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, several respectable residences, one or two good public-houses, which are also the retail shops for the supply of the surrounding mountain district, and at which tourists can rest. The ruins of the church, which was burned in 1798, are in the village. *Donard House*, the residence of ——— Heighington, Esq., rises immediately over the village; and the plantations of his demesne add very much to the appearance of this remote locality.

Across the low range of hills which rise immediately behind Donard a road is carried to the

GLEN OF IMALE,

which affords to the traveller one of the best views of this fine mountain valley. This valley—for, as we have elsewhere stated, every space bounded by mountains in Wicklow, irrespective of length or breadth, has been designated a glen—is circular in outline, and is surrounded by six principal summits, whose names and heights are as follow:—Wet-mountain, on the east, 1753 feet; Table-mountain, 2302 feet; Lugnaquilla, the highest in Wicklow, and among the highest

in Ireland, 3039 feet; Slieveveagh, 1560 feet; Readen, 2143 feet; and Baltinglass hill, which rises immediately over that town, and on which are Rathcoran and Rathnagee, 1256 feet.

As we have remarked, the general outline of the Glen of Imale is circular, and the cultivated part of it is about three miles in diameter. The soil is naturally good, and susceptible of great amelioration by draining: but of this, the basis of all improvement, little, comparatively speaking, has been done.

There are four roads leading from various parts of the country to the Glen of Imale:—one from Donard, as we have just noticed; a second from Baltinglass road, branching off our present line, and leading past Donaghmore church, near the road leading to Stratford, which is the easiest way of access to the glen for wheeled carriages; a third, which leads from Hacketstown and Rathangan, and all the country on the south side of the glen, and crosses Ballinabarny gap on the south side, at an elevation of 1178 feet, and at tolerably easy rates of ascent; and a fourth on the east side, connecting the Glen of Imale with Glenmalur, which crosses the gap on the Table mountain, at an elevation of 2226 feet; but the ascents from either glen by this road are unfit for vehicles of any description. Along these steep acclivities, the roads are mere bridle paths.

The Glen of Imale is certainly entitled to rank among the finest parts of Wicklow scenery. In a general point of view, it possesses no picturesque features, and perhaps no combination of objects rising to sublimity, at least in the estimation of such as are accustomed to those alpine regions, where nature works on an incomparably grander scale. The general cultivation, too, and

extent of improvement in the valley, while they awaken other and perhaps higher trains of thought, tend also to lessen that repose—that wildness which we are wont to meet with, and which, in our associations, are characteristic of mountain glens; but in the views from various parts of the road leading around Imale there is a softened beauty, a grandeur, arising from the circular sweep of the mountains, as well as from their uniform configuration—from Lagnaquilla, which rears its huge dome 2500 feet above the general level of the valley, and, together with the lower and gently-rounded summits, form the limits of the glen.

The greater part of the mountain activities of the Glen of Imale are pastoral, and almost all the lower lands in the glen are cultivated. In many parts the soil is fertile; and though there is a good fall from the arable lands to the rivulets, little drainage, comparatively speaking, has been effected. In the upper end of the valley, and about five miles from Donard, stands the solitary and now deserted barrack, erected at the same time and for the same purposes as the other barracks generally noticed in No. 11. In the centre of the valley are *Ballinclea* and *Coolmoney House*; the latter the occasional residence of Lady Hutcheson: and at the principal entrance to the Glen of Imale, to which we have already adverted, are the church, chapel, and school of Donaghmore.

In noticing the southern side of Lagnaquilla, No. 13, we adverted to the South Prison, the deep dell on its lofty sides, out of which issues the Ow, a rivulet, the name and distinctive character of which are soon lost in the lower and more important streams; we have now to direct the attention of the traveller

to a similar basin on this the northern side of the mountain, in which the Slaney, a far more important river, has its source, and under that appellation, which it preserves during the whole of its course, is the bearer of many a tributary stream to the ocean.

A little to the south of the source of the Slaney, a number of united streamlets issuing from the broken sides of the mountain, form the Little Slaney, which falls into the former a little below the house of Coolmoney. By these two streams all the evanescent and perennial rills which rush down the mountains encompassing and forming Glen Imale, are borne to the vale of Stratford.

Two miles to the west of Merginstown turnpike, near the cross-road leading to Dunlavin, and adjoining the summit level of the ridge, is *Tynte Park*, the seat of Joseph Tynte Prat, Esq.; at three miles from Merginstown, on the way to Baltinglass, the principal road leading to the Glen of Imale is reached; and at four miles the Slaney, so important a feature in our onward course, is crossed, as it emerges from the Glen of Imale; and near this, on the right, the cotton-spinning factory of Stratford-on-Slaney is passed.

On the summit of the beautiful bank which rises about 200 feet above the factory, is the small town of Stratford-on-Slaney. It is principally occupied by the people employed in the factory; and, from its elevated site, church, chapel, and meeting-house, is a conspicuous feature in the surrounding country.

The road now runs for about a mile through the demesne of *Saunders' Grove*, the seat of — Saunders, Esq., the fine old trees of which, amid many mutations, have happily been so far preserved as to show the original style of this finely-situated place.

On the rising-grounds to the west of Saunders' Grove, is *Golden Fort*, General Saunders; and Knockrigg, James Wall, Esq.; and about two miles to the south is *Kilranelagh*, the seat of Rev. J. F. Green; and adjoining it *Ballinroan*, — Cumming, Esq. This romantic locality is situated in a high valley, included in the general range of mountains stretching along the left side of the plain, and is but little seen from any part of the mail-coach road. It is approached on this side of the mountains by the road branching off our present line at Tuckmill-bridge. Adjoining *Kilranelagh* demesne are the ruins of Kilranelagh church. About a mile north of the demesne are the concentric mounds of Brusselstown. From Saunders' Grove to Baltinglass, a distance of two miles, the Slaney meanders through a rich and lovely valley, which is bounded on the east by the acclivities of Baltinglass hill, and on the west by those of Timorin. Through this valley the traveller also proceeds, crossing the Slaney at Eldon-bridge, and passing *Stratford Lodge*, the seat of the Earl of Aldborough.

At the commencement of *Stratford Lodge* demesne, and in a pleasant situation, is the Aldborough Arms, a comfortable inn, kept by New, where angling parties frequently stop. Lord Aldborough's lodge is situated on the bank which rises over the road, and is adorned with thriving trees from New's inn to the beautiful school-houses adjoining

BALTINGLASS,

a poor, straggling town, which, though well situated as regards the surrounding district, carries on little, if any trade; the principal business done being in a few retail shops. There are, however, two bleach-

greens in the neighbourhood of the town.

Adjoining the parish church are the remains of the Cistercian abbey, founded in 1148 by Diarmid Mac Meerchad O'Cavanagh, who was interred here. The ruins consist of a series of seven pointed arches, springing from alternated round and square pillars. The church appears to have been a large structure, and the east end, which is still standing, has the remains of a lancet-shaped window. The remaining part of the ancient castle has been converted into a farm-house. The above are all that remain to attest the antiquity of what appears to have been, in former days, a place of very considerable importance, and was granted to the FitzEustaces by Henry VIII. There are two inns for the reception of travellers, Murphy's and Winnett's, where cars can be hired; and New's inn, which we noticed in passing, is about a mile from the town.

The hill which rises immediately over Baltinglass on the east to a height of 1256 feet, and on which are Rathcoran and Rathnagree forts, is easy of ascent, and affords extensive views of all the country around the town, as well as of the extensive plain in the county of Carlow, which here follows the course of the Wicklow mountains. These mountains which from Dublin to Baltinglass have held generally a south-west bearing, now change their course, and, from Baltinglass hill, as a pivot, wheel to the east; but again resume their former direction, and are seen gradually diminishing in the distant perspective.

To the south of Baltinglass, near the road leading thence to Hacketstown, and pleasantly situated on the plain which stretches along the base of Carrick mountain, are *Slaney Park*, Rev. A. W. Grogan; *Hume-*

wood, W. W. Fitzwilliam, Esq.; and *High Park*, W. J. Westby, Esq.

The hills forming the western side of the valley, through which the road from the vicinity of Hollywood to Baltinglass lies, terminate with those of Tinorin and Knockpatrick, which rise respectively to a height of 1023 and 851 feet above the sea. These hills lie to the north-west of the town, and form the western termination of the ridge which separates the low lands of Kildare from the high lands of Wicklow.

On leaving Baltinglass for Tullow, we again enter the granite district, in which we continue till we reach the vicinity of the small town of Clonegall. Throughout the whole of this comparatively low tract of country, which is watered by the Slaney, the surface is considerably varied by the ridges which traverse it, and by the low hills which are scattered around—the latter seldom rising more than three hundred feet above the general level of the surface.

In proceeding to Tullow, at two miles from Baltinglass, we enter the county of Carlow. On the left are *Slaney Park*, already noticed; *Fort Granite*, T. S. Dennis, Esq.; and the ruins of Mount Neill; and on the right, are Rahill church ruins and mound. The road leading to the small village of Rathvilly, which lies a little to the left, is soon reached, as are also the schools endowed by the late Mr. D'Israel on the right, and the adjoining demesne of *Richards-town*, the Rev. Mr. Whitty, and *Bettyfield*, — Hutchinson, Esq. At seven miles from Baltinglass, *Rathmore*, the seat of C. Putland, Esq. is reached; and at Rathmore-bridge, the road crosses the Slaney. About one and a half miles east from *Rathmore* is *Lisnavagh*; and near it the site of *Acaun Castle and Abbey*, also the ruins of *Acaun Monastery and Church*. Adjoining the latter

is *Acaun cromlech*. Passing *Coppeneagh*, on the right, and *Tullow Cottage*, the occasional residence of Robert Doyne, Esq., on the left, at about four miles from Rathmore-bridge, the traveller reaches the town of

TULLOW,

which is situated on the Slaney, and surrounded by a pleasingly-diversified country. It carries on a good retail trade with the adjoining district; and at the mills of Messrs. Doyle and Pim a considerable quantity of flour is made. The town is evidently improving, and a handsome church and Roman Catholic chapel have lately been built. The spire of the latter and tower of the former are striking features, and serve to point out the town at a great distance in the surrounding country. The friars of the small monastery and the nuns of the small convent superintend three of the schools which are in the town. The soil, for a considerable distance around, is rich and improved; and what always appears pleasing to the traveller, the farm-houses, though small, have a neat, comfortable appearance. There is a small inn in the town where post horses can be hired.

The country around Tullow is pleasantly diversified, particularly to the south and east, where the higher hills blend with the Wicklow mountains.

Adjoining the town, are *Tullow Cottage*, R. Doyne, Esq.; and on the road leading to Carlow, *Castlemore House*, J. Eustace, Esq., and *Hardy-mount*, J. H. Eustace, Esq.; and on the road leading to Castledermott, is *Castlemore Moat*, a conspicuous object.

On the road leading to Carnew are the small demesnes of *Rath*, — Whelan, Esq., and *Knockloe*.

There are two roads, nearly equidistant, from Tullow to Newtonbarry: the old road which keeps the right bank of the Slaney, *via* Kildavin; and the new line running along the left side of the river, *via* Clonegal. The latter being more level is now generally travelled.

By the old line, on leaving Tullow, we cross the Slaney, pass at a short distance *Elmgrove* and *Ardristan*; and at four miles, on the right, the ruins of *Castle Grace*. At six miles we reach *Altimont*, — St. George, Esq.; a little beyond which, *Sherwood Park*, — Bailey, Esq., is passed on the right, and *Kilbride*, J. R. Keogh, Esq., on the left. Near the above demesnes, but on the opposite side of the Slaney, are *Ballintemple*, the handsome seat of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., and *Broomville*, James Butler, Esq.

Barrah-hill, which lies about two miles to the south of the demesne of *Kilbride* is passed on the right; and the road now approaching the uplands which connect with Mount Leinster, at nine miles from Tullow, reaches the small hamlet of

KILDAVIN,

which is romantically situated near the base of Mount Leinster, and a short distance from the Slaney, here an important and beautiful river.

In ascending the hilly road which lies between Kildavin and Newtownbarry, a good view is obtained of the Wicklow and Wexford mountains, and of the beautiful windings of the Slaney, as it flows under the wooded banks of *Carrickduff* and Woodville to *Newtownbarry*.

And we may here remark, that from the heights adjacent to the road, Mount Leinster and the summits which connect with it, can be readily ascended. From the higher points of Mount Leinster exten-

sive views can be readily obtained of the whole country, from *Baltin-glass* to *Kildavin*, through which we have travelled; of the dreary plain which lies along the base of Mount Leinster and Blackstairs mountains; of the greater part of the county of Carlow; of a considerable extent of the county of Kilkenny; and of the long-extended line of the Wicklow mountains, stretching away, summit over summit, far to the north. On the other hand, the whole extent of the county of Wexford, with its low but sea-girt coast, lies beneath; the little hills and ridges which are scattered through the central parts of it, can all be distinctly traced; and also its higher summits, blending on the north with those of Wicklow, and, on the south, with those of Kilkenny and Waterford.

By the new road from Tullow to Newtownbarry, which is the line generally travelled, we keep for a considerable distance along the base of the most southerly of the Wicklow mountains, which here do not rise more than 1,400 feet above the sea.

At a mile and a half from Tullow, *Rathglass*, W. Pilsworth, Esq., is reached, to the east of which are, on the cross-road leading to *Shillelagh*, *Ardoyne*, and *Killamure*. Crossing the Dereen river, in its progress to the Slaney, *Newstonehouse*, R. Eustace, Esq., is passed, at three miles from Tullow; and to the east of it is *Money*, A. Nixon, Esq. Passing the Black Lion cross-roads, we leave *Broomville*, J. Butler, Esq., and *Ballintemple*, the handsome seat of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., on the right, and soon reach the small town of

CLONEGAL,

which is pleasantly situated on the confines of the counties of Carlow, Wicklow, and Wexford, on the

left bank of the Slaney, and near where the Derry river, the carrier of the various streams which issue from the high grounds between this and Carnew, falls into the Slaney. It contains the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house. In the town is an old castellated mansion, formerly occupied by the Esmonde family.

The river banks are beautiful: in the vicinity of the village there are several good farm-houses; and the surface of the country around is highly varied.

At Clonegal, we leave the granite formation and re-enter the schistose district.

The Derry river is crossed on leaving the village, and the road keeps along its bank and that of the Slaney for two miles after their confluence, when it enters the plantations of *Woodville*, through which it continues to

NEWTOWNBARRY,

the most interesting of all the small towns on this line of road, is situated in a deep-wooded valley, through which the Slaney flows, and where, at the upper end of the town, it receives the Clody. The Clody carries down the numerous rills which issue from the northern slopes of Mount Leinster, and, for so far, separates the counties of Wexford and Carlow. Although there is much to regret, as regards many of the cottages, on the score of inattention to neatness and comfort, there is much to admire in the general appearance of the town.

The church is a handsome structure. The Roman Catholic chapel is in the vicinity of the town. There are several schools, a small fever hospital, and a barrack, in which a military detachment is occasionally quartered. The inn at which good

post horses can be had is kept by Mrs. Ralph.

The vicinity of Newtownbarry is highly picturesque, and in many places very romantic, and the varied surface which connects with the adjacent hills, is in several places, adorned by the trees of the different villas. In no part of the kingdom do we remember finer timber than that which constitutes the demesne of *Woodville*, the beautifully-situated residence of the Hon. S. R. Maxwell; and we hope, that in the contemplated changes, Newtownbarry will not be stript of its sylvan honours. The residence of *Woodville* is a commodious cottage, and the demesne, which is extensive, enjoys some splendid scenery. The valley in which Newtownbarry is situated, is bounded on the south by the range of mountains which run from the Slaney to the Barrow, and which, for so far, form the lofty confines of the counties of Wexford and Carlow. The higher summits of this single range of granite mountains, which are so remarkable in the surrounding country, are Mount Leinster and Blackstairs, which respectively attain an elevation of 2,610 and 2,409 feet above the level of the sea. On the north, the boundaries of the valley are the high grounds which connect with the mountains of Wicklow and the detached summits which prevail in the adjacent portion of the county of Wexford.

The principal villas near the town are *Brown Park*, *Ryland Ville*, the *Glebe House*, and *Clohamon House*; and, about four miles from the town, are *Beaufield* and *Prospect*.

From Newtownbarry to Enniscorthy there is a good road on either side of the Slaney, and the distance by either line is nearly the same. That along the left bank of the river is the better and more generally travelled, at least by the public convey-

ances; and from the proximity of the roads, the descriptions are alike applicable; both lines fall into the Dublin and Wexford mail-coach road by Gorey and Ferns, near Scarawalsh bridge.

Leaving Newtownbarry, the road keeps the right bank of the Slaney, for nearly two miles, when it crosses the river at the village of Clohamon, where a small cotton factory is carried on. Farther down, are the pleasantly-situated villas of *Ballyranken* and *Newlands*; they adjoin *Clobemon Hall*, the seat of Matthew de Renzy, Esq. The house is a neat modern building, and the extensive plantations of this residence, aided by those of the adjoining villas, add much to the beauty of the general scenery. A little below *Clobemon Hall*, are the village and church of Ballycar-

ney, and on the opposite bank of the river, is *Mountfin*, — Carey, Esq. The old mansion, with its connecting yards, surrounded by the fine old trees, few though they be, have a venerable appearance. On the high grounds above the house, there is a considerable extent of natural coppice-wood, which helps to relieve the bleakness of the adjacent country. A little below *Mountfin*, is the cottage of William Richards, Esq. The valley through which the river here flows, is by no means rich: the banks are tame, and but little adorned from this, until the road joins the Dublin and Wexford mail-coach line at Scarawalsh bridge.

From Scarawalsh bridge to Wexford, the road is common to this and the preceding line; and has therefore been already described.

No. 18.—DUBLIN TO TINAHELY AND CARNEW.

FIRST ROAD—61½ MILES.

BY RATHDRUM AND AUGHIRM.

							Statute Miles.
Rathdrum as in No. 5 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	— 38
Aughrim .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 46
Tinahely .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 54
Carnew .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7½ 61½

We may observe that the new road from Aughrim to Carnew, leaves Tinahely to the right, thereby saving three miles as compared with the tabular distance.

Although this is the shortest road to the small towns of Tinahely and Carnew, from there being no public conveyance, it is not the road generally travelled; besides, it is hilly from Rathdrum to Aughrim.

Leaving Rathdrum, the road crosses an elevated ridge, whence good views are obtained of the mountain ranges lying to the west, also of the lower end of Glenmalur, in descending to the hamlet of Ballina-

clash. This hamlet is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Avonbeg.

Proceeding to Aughrim, *Whaley Abbey*, the residence of R. W. Whaley, Esq. is reached at a mile from the hamlet of Ballinaclash. The house was erected on the site of an ancient monastery, said by Archdall to have been built by the brother of St. Kevin.

Passing *Whaley Abbey*, the road keeps along the base of Cushbawn-hill to Aughrim. Cushbawn-hill rises to an elevation of 1318 feet, and is one of the frontier summits which connect with the great central mountain range of the district.

The small village of Aughrim is pleasantly situated in the centre of the glen which bears its name, and which extends from the *second meeting of the waters* to Aughavanagh—a distance of thirteen miles. It is watered by the Aughrim river, the stream which bears along the contents of the Derry water and the Ow river to the Ovoca. The hamlet of Macredden, on which are the ruins of Carysfort Castle, is two miles from Aughrim; it is situated in a mountain glen on the slopes of Cashbawn.

Glen Aughrim has been generally noticed in connexion with the *second meeting of the waters* in No. 5.

From Aughrim to Carnew the road lies wholly through a portion of that wide valley, which, with some slight interruptions, reaches from the Aughrim river to the vicinity of Newtownbarry, and which, so far as our present road runs, is bounded, on the west, by the chain of mountains which extends from the village of Aughrim to Shillelagh; and, on the east, by the ridge which stretches from Croghan-Kinsella to Slieveboy. The whole district through which our road lies, forms part of the estate of the Earl Fitzwilliam—by far the largest proprietor in the county of Wicklow, and one who has uniformly evinced the utmost liberality and regard for the improvement of his estates, and the comfort of his numerous and respectable tenantry.

There are three roads from Aughrim to Tinahely, holding generally a course parallel to each other: the old line, which is hilly, runs by Preban church and *Ballybeg*; the centre road running along the right bank of the Derry water, is that generally travelled; and the third, or south road, branching off the former, at Kilpipe-bridge, is the direct line to Carnew.

On leaving Aughrim, the wood and house of *Roddinagh* are left a little to the right, and the demesne of *Clone* to the left; and at Kilpipe-bridge, which is a mile and a half from Aughrim, the roads to Tinahely and Carnew separate.

In proceeding along the banks of the Derry water, the carrier of all the streams which issue from the mountain sides, on either side of the valley, to the Aughrim river, there is but little to interest the traveller, either as regards the cultivation of the soil, or the general scenery. The church of Preban, and the plantation around *Tankersley*—Coates, Esq; *Ballingen*—Newton, Esq.; and *Ballybeg*—Symes, Esq.; all which are situated to the right on the slopes of the hills, and on that side limit the valley, and serve to break the monotony of the scene. Behind *Ballybeg* there is a romantic glen, where roads to Hacketstown and Aughavanagh branch off. Our road skirts the Killaveny wood, passes the Roman Catholic chapel and church before we reach

TINAHELY,

a neat small town, romantically situated on the broken grounds lying along the base of the mountains, which, as we have before observed, run from Glen Aughrim to the vicinity of Newtownbarry. It contains a few retail shops, and a comfortable little inn, or public-house, where a car can be hired, an extensive flour mill, a tan-yard, and a soap manufactory. It appears that Tinahely formed part of the vast estate of the celebrated and unfortunate Earl of Strafford, who commenced the erection of a splendid mansion at Coolrus, about a quarter of a mile from the town, the ruins of which are vulgarly

called—"Black Tom's Cellars." On the attainder of that nobleman, the estate was forfeited to the crown and subsequently became the property of the ancestor of the Earl Fitzwilliam, the present proprietor. During the disturbances of 1798, the town was entirely destroyed; but was soon after rebuilt. Adjoining the town is Townview, the residence of Lieutenant Moreton.

From the hills which adjoin the town, and rise from 1300 to 1400 feet above the sea, extensive views can be readily obtained of the valley we have travelled through—of the mountain ranges which limit it—of the adjacent heights—and of the comparatively low tract of country running westward to Newtownbarry.

Coolattin Park, four miles distant from Tinnahely, is the only residence the Earl Fitzwilliam has in this county. The park, which is situated on a fine bank clothed with oak, commands extensive views of the princely territory annexed to it. The mansion is a plain commodious structure, and is occupied by Mr. Challoner, his lordship's relative, and resident agent. Neither in the arrangement and keeping of the grounds, nor in the style of the mansion, are there any of the concomitants of the baronial residence: the whole place is laid out and kept for the convenience of the local agent, and the occasional visits of his lordship. But, what is of far more immediate importance, the large farm which adjoins the demesne, exhibits in its management the most perfect example of the most approved modern system of agriculture. It is truly a model farm, and well worthy of a visit from all who take an interest in rural affairs.

The country around *Coolattin* is extremely varied—the hills rising

upwards of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The park is separated from the extensive wood of Tomnafinogue by a narrow verdant valley, watered by one of the tributaries of the Green-Island river—the stream which runs from Tinnahely to Shillelagh, and falls into the *Derry* river, the bearer of the waters of the district to the Slaney at Newtownbarry; while those of the eastern parts of the valley we have just travelled through, are carried to the Aughrim river by the *Derry* water.

It is in this portion of the estate, the barony of Shillelagh, that many of those great improvements have taken place, which have tended so much to exalt the noble house of Fitzwilliam as landlords, and at the same time to raise the character of this district. These improvements are simply what every one can readily understand—the location and encouragement of a respectable class of practical farmers; and no where has the beneficial effects resulting from such a practice been more fully evinced, than in the country around *Coolattin*. The comfortable farm-houses, with their accompanying trees which are scattered around, give this upland tract of country all the cheerfulness of some of the more favourite English localities.

The hamlet of Shillelagh is about a mile and a half from *Coolattin*. The best road to it is through Lord Fitzwilliam's farm, to which we have just adverted. The only objects of interest are the handsome church, lately erected by his lordship, and the romantic country around. The district of Shillelagh was formerly noted for its extent of oak forests, and the durability of its timber; now, except, the old oaks in *Coolattin* Park, and in some of the adjoining woods, little but copse-wood remains.

Carnew, three miles from Coolatin, consists principally of one main street, and, beyond a little retail business, carries on no trade. It contains a comfortable inn, where post horses can be obtained, a commodious church, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The loan fund, which was established in 1834, has been here very successfully carried on. For several years, loans to the amount of £200 weekly have been made, without the loss of a single penny. In the rebellion of 1798, the town was destroyed by the insurgents.

The old castle, which, in common with all our military castles, is popularly said to have been destroyed by Cromwell, was lately repaired by the proprietor, the Earl Fitzwilliam, and is now occupied by the rector, the Rev. H. Moore.

In common with the district, the country around Carnew is hilly, and

in some places, the surface attains a considerable elevation. Kildavin hill, within three miles of the town, rises to 1,063 feet; and, from its summit, extensive views of the improved country around Carnew can be readily obtained.

Carnew, and a large part of the country around, forms part of the estate of the Earl Fitzwilliam, and in no part of this district of the kingdom, are so many respectable farm-houses to be seen as around Carnew.

The style of the houses, with their accompanying offices, hedge rows and trees, the size of the farms, and their management, will remind the traveller of many parts of England.

Among the farms we may enumerate *Tombrien, Upper Bullingate, Lower Bullingate, Hillbrook, Croncy Horn, Ballyellis, Umrigar, Donishall, Coolboy House, and Kilcavin.*

No. 19.—DUBLIN TO CARNEW.

SECOND ROAD—70½ MILES.

BY GOREY.

						Statute Miles.
Gorey, as in No. 18	:	:	:	:	:	— 60½
Carnew	:	:	:	:	:	10 70½

ALTHOUGH this road increases the distance ten miles, yet it is the most convenient way of reaching Carnew. To Gorey there are three public conveyances daily; and thence carriages can be readily hired. From Gorey to Carnew there is little to attract the notice of the traveller; this portion of the country, however, is comparatively improved, as the scattered hedge-rows indicate, even to the most casual observer. At two miles

from Gorey, we cross the Bann river, near which there are several respectable farm-houses; and at this point the Bann is augmented by the waters of the Lesk, another small rivulet along which our road proceeds to the hamlet of Crannford, from whence there are two roads to Carnew, equi-distant, and leading through a comparatively low and well-cultivated country; but the road generally travelled is that along the Lesk streamlet.

No. 20.—DUBLIN TO TINAHELY AND CARNEW

THIRD ROAD—6½ MILES.

BY BALTINGLASS AND HACKETSTOWN.

	Statute Miles.	
Baltinglass, as in No. 17	—	37
Hacketstown	9	46
Tinahely	7	53
Carnew	7½	60½

BALTINGLASS, where cars can be hired, is easily reached by the daily conveyances from Dublin; and thence to Hacketstown, the road keeps along the base of Carrickmountain, passing in succession the demesnes of *Slaney Park*, *Hume-wood*, and *High Park*, all of which have been noticed in No. 17. At six miles from Baltinglass the road enters the county of *Carlow*.

The country from Baltinglass to Hacketstown is similar in its character and aspect to that lying between Baltinglass and Tullow, and is also generally described in No. 17. Hacketstown, which is a small place, occupies an elevated position, being nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea. It contains a neat parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house. The *De-reen* rivulet, one of the tributaries of the *Slaney*, runs within a short distance of the town, and from the summits which lie immediately

around, namely, *Constable and Hacketstown hills*, but particularly from *Eagle-hill*, which is 973 feet in height, magnificent views of the neighbouring mountains and country around are obtained. In the vicinity of the town are *Woodside*, *Ballyhalane*, and *Ballasallach*.

On leaving Hacketstown, the country gradually assumes a bleak, desolate, and uncultivated appearance; the soil becomes boggy and elevated; and the high grounds connecting with the mountain acclivities, wild and broken. At three miles from Hacketstown, the traveller re-enters the county of *Wicklow*, and also re-enters the mountain district. From this part to *Tinahely*, the road runs through a mountain valley, whose sides rise from 1,300 to 1,400 feet. These heights form part of the mountain chain which stretches from the *Glen of Aughrim* to the vicinity of *Newtownbarry*.

No. 21.—DUBLIN TO KILKENNY.

FIRST ROAD—73½ MILES.

BY NAAS AND CARLOW.

	Statute Miles.	
Rathcoole	—	10
Naas	10½	20½
Kilcullen	6½	26½
Ballymore	10½	37
Castledermott	6½	43½
Carlow	6½	49½
Leighlin Bridge	8	57½
Royal Oak	2½	60½
Kilkenny	13½	73½

FROM Dublin to Naas may be considered as the main stem of the roads leading to the principal parts of *Leinster*, and nearly to all *Munster*; and,

as regards soil and appearance, is, certainly, one of the finest portions of the inland part of the kingdom.

Leaving town by Kilmainham and Richmond Barracks, the environs, which, in this direction, are less defined and improved than in the other outlets of the city, are soon cleared. We cross the Grand Canal, pass on the right the Golden-bridge cloth factory, and, on the left, various paper mills, which are situated in the valley watered by the Slade. This streamlet issues from the glen of Saggart, and, after propelling various mills along its course, including those which we have just noticed, and crossing our road several times and watering numerous tan yards, it falls into the Liffey under the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham.

Drimnagh Castle, which is near the road leading to the straggling village of Crumlin, is seen a little to the left; and, at four miles from the city, we pass the road leading to the village of Clondalkin.

This village, which is six miles from the city and about half a mile to the north of our road, is remarkable from its round tower, the first of those singular structures which is met with on this side of the city. Its height is about ninety feet, its diameter fifteen, and it is covered with a conical roof of stone, and is in good preservation; the entrance is about ten feet from the ground, and the base of the column to that height was, about sixty years since cased with strong masonry. In the upper part a loft has been formed, to which there is access internally by ladders, and from this gallery an extensive prospect over the surrounding country is obtained.

Adjacent to the modern parish church, some of the foundation walls of the old monastery, which appear to have been founded at a very remote period, can still be traced. There is a Roman Catholic chapel

in the village, and near it the monastery of Mount Joseph, to which there is also a chapel attached; and connected with the monastery is a large national school.

To the left of our road, and on the high grounds, which connect with the more elevated lands lying around Tallaght and Saggart, are *Newlands* and *Belguard*; and on the right *Corkagh*, and several smaller villas.

From this to Naas, we have on the south side of the road, the beautifully varied schistose hills, which connect with the higher granitic mountains of Wicklow; and, on the north side, the vast limestone plain which occupies so large a portion of the centre of the kingdom.

The straggling village of Rathcoole, which is ten miles from Dublin, and through which our road runs, is situated at the junction of the hilly roads leading to the villages of Rathmore and Ballymore-Eustace, and other places lying among the intervening hills.

About half a mile to the south of Rathcoole are the hamlet and paper mills of Saggart, and about two miles to the north, is the village of Newcastle. Near the latter, and not far from the Grand Canal, which runs through the adjacent flat, is *Castle Baggot*, the seat of J. J. Baggot, Esq.

Proceeding to Naas, *Athgoe House*, the residence of Mrs. Skerrett, is passed on the right. It is situated on the rising grounds which connect with the hill of Castlewarden, the north side of which is adorned with the demesne of *Lyons*, the fine seat of Lord Cloncurry. The demesne is not seen from this line of the road; but from its elevation, and also from the extent of its plantations, it is a remarkable feature in the open and flat country lying more to the north. The mansion is a fine structure elegantly furnished; and in the park there is a remnant of the

ancient castle of Lyons destroyed in 1641.

Before we reach Barry's posting-house at Blackchurch, which is two and a half miles from Rathcoole, we enter the county of Kildare, and pass on the left *Johnstown*, the seat of Sir John Kennedy, Bart. The demesne, from its situation among the hills, is not seen from the road. To the right is *Castlewarden*, the residence of — Palliser, Esq. and above it, the hill of Oughterard, on the summit of which are the dilapidated round tower and church ruins which bear its name. The hill rises to a height of 438 feet, and affords a good view of the rich country lying around. At the foot of the hill, and within a mile of the road, is *Bishopscourt*, the fine residence of the Earl of Clonmel.

On passing the village of Kill, with its neat church, chapel, mill, and schools, the traveller soon reaches *Palmerstown House*, the seat of the Earl of Mayo. The park stretches northward to the Grand Canal, and below it; but beyond the canal is *Sherlockstown*, — Sherlock, Esq. *Palmerstown*, from its style, extent of grounds, and the neat manner in which it is kept, together with the attached and clean village of *Johnstown*, with its comfortable inn, and schools, &c. is a striking, and at the same time, a very pleasing feature on this line of road.

Adjoining *Palmerstown* is *Kerdiffstown*, the seat of — Hendrick, Esq., and both of these demesnes, together with the village of *Johnstown*, are watered by the Morrill, one of the numerous streams which fall into the Liffey.

To the south of the village of *Johnstown*, in the high and beautifully-diversified country which connects with the hills lying around Blessington, are the united demesnes of *Furnace* and *Forenaghts*; the former the seat of Edward Beauman, Esq., the latter Rev. J. C. Wolfe. These places,

from their elevation and the varied beauty of their surface, are remarkable features on this line of road. A mile and a half from *Forenaghts* are the hamlet, glebe, and church of *Rathmore*, together with the large rath, which the word *Rathmore* literally means. The locality is very romantic, and the moat, from its elevation, is a remarkable feature.

Naas, which, alternately with *Athy*, is the assize town for the county of Kildare, is pleasantly situated in the centre of a very fertile and well-cultivated tract of country; and at its weekly markets a considerable quantity of agricultural produce is disposed of. It is, next to *Athy*, the largest town in the county of Kildare, and carries on a considerable retail trade with the surrounding country. A branch of the grand canal runs past it, by which corn and other produce are conveyed, and, being the point where the roads leading to the principal towns in the south of Ireland branch off, it is a place of considerable thoroughfare. The principal inns are *Harrington's* and *M'Evoy's*, and at both houses good post-horses and carriages can be obtained. The principal street is about half a mile in length, and from it various lanes branch off. The county court-house is in the main street, and the new gaol adjoins the town; and close to the town are the infantry barracks. The church is a modern edifice in the pointed style, with a large square tower attached to it. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large modern building, and adjoining it is a convent for nuns of the presentation order. There is a diocesan school, with various others, parochial and private. There are also a dispensary, county fever hospital, a union work-house, with one or two small private alms-houses.

Naas, which is of high antiquity, was, at an early period, the residence of the kings of Leinster, and, after

the English invasion, was, together with a large adjacent territory, granted by John, Earl of Morton, to William Fitzmaurice. It was afterwards surrounded with a wall and otherwise fortified; and, it appears, had its ample share of the havocs of the feudal wars that followed from the time of Henry II. to that of Cromwell. Of the castle and various religious houses which were erected here, little remains; the only fragment of architectural antiquity being a part of St. David's Castle, now the residence of the rector. The rath, near the centre of the town, is a high conical mound, commanding a view of the flat country lying to the north and west. On it the states of Leinster are said to have held their general assemblies. In 1569 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter, which was extended by James I. in 1609. About half a mile from the town on the Limerick road is *Jigginstown* house, a large brick mansion commenced by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, but never finished. Close to the town on the road leading to Sallins and Clane is *Oldtown*, the seat of Dean Burgh; and on the road to Blessington is *Craddockstown*.

Leaving Naas for Kilcullen, at about two miles from the former, we pass, on the left, *Killashee*, — Graydon, Esq. In the demesne are a parish church and the remains of a round tower. The country on either side of the road is fertile, and in many places much improved. Before we descend to the valley of the Liffey, in which Kilcullen is situated, we command a view, on the left, of *Harristown*, the fine seat of Robert La Touche, Esq. This large and well-wooded demesne is beautifully situated in the rich valley which is watered by the Liffey in its progress from Pollaphuca to Kilcullen; and, from its extent, is an interesting ob-

ject in the rich country lying around it, and which may be said to extend southwards to the base of the hills running from Dunlavin to Blessington, a distance of ten miles. In the demesne of *Harristown* is Carnalway church, and adjoining are several comfortable villas. *Stonebrook* demesne lies between *Harristown* and the village of Ballymore Eustace, and *Sallymount*, the seat of M. C. C. Roberts, Esq. adjoins *Harristown*, but on the opposite or left bank of the Liffey.

The small town of Kilcullen, or as it is sometimes called, Kilcullen-bridge, to distinguish it from Old Kilcullen, which lies about two miles to the south, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Liffey, here a fine river, winding beautifully through a deep fertile valley, and dividing the town into two nearly equal portions.

There are two inns, one at either side of the bridge; but the principal inn is the Red Lion, kept by Dunn, where travellers generally stop, and where good post-horses and carriages can be obtained. Kilcullen contains several well-built houses, and a few respectable retail shops.

Castle-Martin, the handsome seat of W. H. Carter, Esq., adjoins the town, and its plantations beautify the left bank of the Liffey for a considerable way downwards. In the demesne are the ruins of a small chapel erected by the Fitzmartins, the original proprietors. A little above the town, and also on the banks of the Liffey, are the interesting ruins of New Abbey, founded in the fifteenth century for Franciscans, by Rowland Fitz-Eustace, whose tomb, and that of his lady, can still be traced. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the abbey and its lands were granted by Elizabeth to Spenser the poet. Close to New Abbey is the modern Roman Catholic chapel, which was partly built by the stones of the

abbey; and about a mile above the town, on the road leading to Dunlavin, is *Gilltown*, the seat of the Rev. J. Borrowes.

Old Kilcullen is situated about two miles to the south of Kilcullen-bridge, and is passed about half a mile to the right of the road, on our way to *Halverstown*. It occupies an elevated site, and was formerly a place of importance. A monastery was founded here early in the fifth century, and after the invasion of the English, a castle was built by the Fitzmartins, and the town strongly fortified with embattled walls and gates; it is now reduced to a small village, and all that remains to attest its antiquity is a fragment of the old monastery, some curiously sculptured stones, and the dilapidated stump of a round tower. These antiquities occupy the summit of the hill, and are surrounded by the burial-ground and enclosed by a low wall.

In the rebellion of 1798, the insurgents, who had assembled at Old Kilcullen in considerable numbers, were driven from it with great loss by General Dundas; and several thousands of them afterwards surrendered to him on the neighbouring hill of Dun-Aillinne, where they had occupied an entrenched camp. This hill is about a mile west from Old Kilcullen, and on its summit, which is six hundred feet in height, a circular entrenchment can still be traced.

A mile beyond Dun-Aillinne, on the road leading to Kildare, is *Ballysaxhouse*, the seat of — O'Kelly, Esq., and at two miles, *Normanby Lodge*. Beyond these villas, and contiguous to the Curragh of Kildare, are *Jockey Hall*, *Turf Lodge*, *Maddenstown-house*, *Lark Lodge*, and several other villas.

About half a mile from the cross-road leading up to Old Kilcullen, we reach *Halverstown*, the neat and highly-improved seat of Peter Pur-

cell, Esq.; and a little farther on the right, *Calverstown*, the estate of Robert Borrowes, Esq., remarkable from its young plantations, comfortable farm-houses, and various other improvements. These improvements are not seen from this line of road. A mile from *Calverstown* is *Bullhill*, which, though only rising five hundred and seventy-four feet above the sea, is a feature in the comparatively low country lying to the north and west of it. From *Halverstown* to *Castledermot* our road on the one hand skirts the low schistose hills of Kildare which blend with the higher granite mountains of Wicklow; and on the other, runs along the edge of the great central plain, which is here partially broken by the low ridge of hills running from the neighbourhood of *Calverstown* to *Ballitore*, a distance of four and a half miles.

At four and a half miles from *Halverstown* we reach the cotton factory of *Inchaquire*, and at a mile and a half from *Inchaquire* reach the village and inn of *Ballitore*; the inn and posting-house is kept by Glazebrooke. The small town of *Ballitore* lies about a quarter of a mile to the right, in the peaceful valley through which the Greese stream meanders. The Greese is one of the Barrow's numerous tributaries, and, on leaving *Ballitore*, it flows through the demesne of *Belan*, and falls into that river about two miles below *Oak Park*. The valley in which *Ballitore* is situated is bounded on the west by the hill of Mullamast, which attains an elevation of 563 feet, and on the east by the beautiful hills which rise immediately behind the inn, and run on to the higher summits of Wicklow.

A number of the Society of Friends have located in the town of *Ballitore*, and carry on several branches of manufacture, including that of flour,

for which there are large mills; and we need scarcely add that habits of comfort and cleanliness are the concomitants of this locality.

The celebrated Edmund Burke received the rudiments of his education here; and Mary Leadbeater, author of "*Cottage Dialogues*," was a native and resident of this place.

Ballitore house and several neat villas adjoin the town. About two miles east from the inn, encircled by the beautifully verdant hills which lie between *Ballitore* and the valley of the Slaney, are *Ballynure*, the seat of Henry Carroll, Esq., and *Grangecow*, that of David Mahony, Esq.; and adjoining the latter is the hamlet of the Grange. *Rathsallagh*, the seat of the Lord Chief Justice Pennefather, is about three miles from *Ballitore*, on the road leading to Dunlavin.

Proceeding from *Ballitore* to *Castledermot*, at a mile and a half we reach the village of Timolin, where, it is stated, a monastery was founded by St. Moling, of Ferns, in the seventh century, and a castle built by the Lord of Norragh in the reign of King John. The church of Timolin adjoins the town, and the Roman Catholic chapel is at Moone, which is about half a mile distant. Our road passes close to the hamlet and chapel of Moone on the left, and Moone Abbey, the residence of B. A. Yeates, Esq. on the right. This place takes its name from the Franciscan monastery, which was early founded here, and a portion of which still exists. A part of the castle, said to have been built by some of the early English adventurers, still stands in connexion with the present mansion. The Greese rivulet, which propels the machinery of a large flour mill near the village of Moone, flows through the demesne.

Leaving Moone, we pass through *Belan*, the former seat of the Earls of Aldborough, but now in a state

of sad dilapidation. Between two and three miles south-west from *Belan*, and on the great plain which runs thence to the valley of the Barrow, are the villas of *Milbrook* and *Kilkea Lodge*. Near the latter is *Kilkea Castle*, now occupied by P. Caulfield, Esq. This castle was built in the end of the twelfth century by De Lacy, and afterwards passed to the Earls of Kildare; and in 1426 it was rebuilt by Lord Kildare, and now belongs to his descendant, the Duke of Leinster. Near the castle are the remains of an old church; and the hill, which is within a mile of it on the south, rises to 469 feet.

On the east side of *Belan*, and about two miles from the road, is *Davidstown*, the seat of Robert Archbold, Esq., M.P. This place is romantically situated among the pastoral hills which connect with the mountains lying around Baltinglass.

From *Belan* to *Castledermot*, a distance of three miles, the road holds one continued straight line.

The small town of *Castledermot* is situated near the southern end of the county of Kildare. It contains a small inn, Harrington's, at which post-horses can be obtained, and some retail shops for the supply of the country immediately around. This place appears to have derived its name and origin from St. Diermit, who is stated to have founded an abbey here about 500; and also to have been the chief residence of the O'Tooles for many years. On the English invasion, the town, with other territories of the O'Tooles, were granted to Walter de Reddlesford, who built a castle and founded a priory; and, at the dissolution of religious houses, the priory and lands annexed thereto were granted to Sir Henry Harrington.

The town suffered much during the various insurrectionary wars that followed the English invasion; but the final demolition of the castle and

ecclesiastical buildings was effected by the forces under Cromwell in 1650. The architectural fragments that remain to attest its former importance are still interesting. In the church-yard are the ancient round tower, several curious crosses, and a Norman arch, the remnants of a church built by the first English settlers; and, on the opposite side of the street, adjoining the chapel, are the beautiful ruins of the Franciscan abbey church, and the chapel of St. Mary.

The town of Castledermot is watered by the Lear, a small stream which rises in the high grounds a little to the north of the town, and falls into the Barrow at Oak Park.

On leaving Castledermot, the general features and character of the country change. On the south and east it becomes more open: the Wicklow mountains trend away to the south, and the intervening hills are lower, fewer, and more scattered. On the west, the eye ranges over the vast flat that runs to the base of the sand-stone hills of the Queen's County and Kilkenny, and which hills include the principal coal formations of this part of the country. Under various names they extend from the valley of the Barrow at Carlow to the valley of the Nore at Kilkenny, a distance of fourteen miles; their average breadth being about twelve miles, and their highest summits about 1000 feet.

About three miles before we reached Castledermot, we entered the granite district, in which we now continue for about three miles, when we enter the narrow lime-stone valley which extends to Gowran, a distance of nineteen miles.

From Castledermot to Carlow, a distance of six miles, the road holds one straight undeviating course; the soil immediately adjoining is poor, and, for a considerable distance, the granite boulders are strewed about.

Burton Hall, the seat of W. T. Burton, Esq., is passed on the left, at about three miles from Castledermot, and one and a half miles from the road. At this place a long straight avenue, bounded by fine trees, leads to the house. Adjoining *Burton Hall* is *Russelstown*, W. Duckett, Esq., and *Duckett's Grove*, J.D. Duckett, Esq.

Four miles from Castledermot, the road enters the county of Carlow, and also enters the demesne of *Oak Park*, the fine seat of Colonel Bruen; the handsome Grecian mansion and principal part of the demesne lying to the right of the road, and the deer park to the left. The grounds around the house are extensive, flat, but well wooded, and contain a large artificial lake. The surface of the deer-park is beautifully varied and well stocked with deer, and is by far the largest and finest enclosure of the kind in this part of the kingdom.

Our road continues through *Oak Park* for a mile and a half, when we reach the improved environs of

CARLOW,

The chief town of the county, situated on the Barrow, and surrounded by a well-cultivated and fertile tract of country. The Burren stream runs through it, and falls into the Barrow in the centre of the town. Carlow is connected with the thriving and populous suburb of Graigue by a bridge thrown across the Barrow—Graigue being on the opposite side of that river, and in the Queen's County.

Carlow, though a place of considerable antiquity, has few remains indicative of its early origin. It appears that the castle, a considerable portion of which still rises high over the Barrow, was early founded by the Anglo Normans; and sustained repeated sieges and batterings from that period down to its demo-

lition by the republican army under Ireton.

Although few authentic particulars exist relative to the early history of the castle, yet it is generally believed that it was long one of the principal fortresses of the English in Leinster within the pale.

As the shire town, Carlow contains the county gaol, court-house, infirmary, and fever hospital, with various other charitable establishments. The court-house is a handsome edifice, with a fine Doric portico, in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens, and is an important feature in the town. The district lunatic asylum for the counties of Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Wexford, is a large building at the north end of the town; and the union workhouse, one of the best of these structures, occupies a conspicuous site at the south end.

The church is a modern structure, with an elegant spire of very considerable height. The Roman Catholic cathedral is a handsome cruciform building in the pointed style, with a lofty tower at its western extremity surmounted by a lantern of beautiful design, terminating at a height of one hundred and fifty-one feet from the base. The remains of the late Dr. Doyle, bishop of the diocese, are interred at the foot of the altar, and a fine monument, executed at Rome by Hogan, has been erected in the cathedral to his memory.

The Roman Catholic college for the education of divinity students is near the cathedral. It is a large square building, connected with two wings by corridors, and is situated in an enclosure of thirty-four acres. A small chapel is attached to it. There are two nunneries in the town, the Presentation and the Sisters of Mercy. There are also a Scotch Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, and Friends' Meeting-house. There are a diocesan school, parochial and na-

tional schools, with several others. There are two subscription reading-rooms, branches of the Bank of Ireland, National, and Provincial; and to the south-east of the town is the small cavalry barrack. Carlow, from its position on the river Barrow, which is navigable for barges from its junction with the grand canal at Athy to the port of New Ross, and thereby possessing a communication with that town, Waterford, and Dublin, is well situated for trade: and to these facilities may be added its distance from any other town of importance, and the rich agricultural country by which it is surrounded. Its principal business consists, however, in the manufacture of flour, and the exportation of corn, butter, and other agricultural produce. The butter is of a very superior quality, and finds a ready sale in the London market.

The town is of considerable extent, and contains a number of good streets, of which the two principal, intersecting each other at right angles, divide the town into four nearly equal portions. The whole town has, comparatively speaking, an air of neatness, cleanliness, respectability, and comfort. The retail shops are numerous; and the suburbs are incomparably superior to those of any other of our provincial towns. There are two newspapers published weekly.

The principal inn is the Club-House, Whitmore's, where good post-horses and carriages can be obtained.

About a mile and a half to the east of the town, and near the road leading to Tullow, is *Pollerton*, the seat of Sir Charles Burton, Bart.; near it is *Browne's Hill*, R. C. Browne, Esq.; and at four miles, *Moyle*, the seat of T. Bunbury, Esq. About a mile from Moyle, near the parish church, are the foundations of the round tower of Kellystown.

The navigation of the Barrow, including the locks requisite to maintain the water at the required levels, and the towing paths along its banks, while highly useful in a public point of view, have tended, by destroying the privacy and preventing the natural current of the water, very much to lessen the charms and picturesque effects arising from the river scenery in connexion with the town. Still, wherever privacy and elevation could be obtained, the banks have been planted and otherwise improved; as the various villas on the left side of the river, below the town, evince.

There are few finer tracts of country than that in the Queen's County, which stretches westwards from the village of Graigue to the base of the hills, and generally along the right bank of the Barrow, for a considerable distance above and below the town; nor is there in this portion of the kingdom a tract which has been more improved, as well in an ornamental as in an agricultural point of view. Among the numerous villas which adorn this rich flat, we can only notice *Cooperhill*, the residence of E. Cooper, Esq. which is near to the village of Ballickmoyler; and *Hollymount*, of W. Fishbourne, Esq.

At the hamlet of Killeslin, which is on the road leading from Carlow to the collieries, and near the ruins of the old church, are the foundations of one of the ancient round towers. And here we may remark, that from the roads leading hence across the hills to the collieries, and still better from the higher summits adjacent to the road, views can be readily attained of the town of Carlow and the rich country around it; of the town of Athy, and of the peaty tracts which stretch far to the north; of the rich vale of the Barrow, through which that fine river flows from Athy to the town of Carlow. A great part

of the county of Kildare can also be discerned; as also the county of Carlow, from the Barrow to its eastern and southern confines; and a considerable range of the highlands of Wicklow and Wexford.

Clogrennan, the seat of H. Rochfort, Esq., is delightfully situated on the right bank of the Barrow, about three miles below Carlow; and its goodly mansion and extensive plantations along the base of the hill which bears its name, and which attains an elevation of 1032 feet above the sea, have a good effect from many points of the road and high grounds on the left bank of the river. In the demesne are the picturesque remains of an ancient castle of the Butlers, to whom this place formerly belonged.

A very interesting and well-defined tract of country extends from Carlow to Kilkenny. It is bounded generally on the south-east by the granite mountains of Mount Leinster and Blackstairs, which reach from the valley of the Slaney to that of the Barrow; and, on the north-west, by the sand-stone hills which run from the Barrow to the Nore. Though this portion of the country cannot be advantageously seen from the road, yet from many of the adjacent heights it can be satisfactorily surveyed.

As, in the plan of our work, we must necessarily describe the roads running through different portions of this tract, we shall limit our observations to those parts of the country which successively come under our view.

From Carlow to Kilkenny the road holds generally a course parallel to the range of sand-stone hills on the right, to which we have just adverted. These hills are a very remarkable feature in the country, rising in several places to upwards of 1000 feet, with their southern acclivities, which

are presented to the road, cultivated to the summit.

Geographically, these hills are included under the Slieve Margy range of mountains; but, topographically, they are known under various appellations. Thus the part stretching from the town of Carlow towards Stradbally is known as the Queen's County hills, and the part ranging from the town of Carlow towards the town of Kilkenny are locally called the hill of Clogrennan, the ridge of Old Leighlin, and the Castlecomer hills.

These hills extend southerly, as regards the bearing of our road, for an average distance of ten miles, and embrace the principal coal formations in this part of Leinster; the circular valley, through which the road from Athy to Castlecomer is carried; and a vast extent of highly reclaimable but at present very imperfectly cultivated lands.

From Carlow to Leighlin-bridge the traveller passes through a fertile tillage country, keeps the left bank of the Barrow, and enjoys good views of its tame banks and quiet waters.

On clearing the pretty villas of *Erindale*, *Bellemont*, &c., which lie along the left bank of the river, the extensive flour mills and house of *Millford*, — Alexander, Esq. are passed; and hence, enjoying a full view of the ridge of Old Leighlin, and its cultivated slopes, with the rich intervening country lying along its base, the traveller keeps along the river banks to the small straggling town of Leighlin-bridge, so called from the bridge here crossing the Barrow; the first bridge having been erected in 1320, by Maurice Jakis, a canon of the cathedral of Kildare, to facilitate the intercourse between the country lying to the east of the Barrow, and the cathedral of Leighlin, which is situated about two miles west from the town.

Near the bridge, on the left bank

of the river, is a square tower, a remnant of Black Castle, one of the earliest strongholds of the Anglo-Normans, which appears to have been erected to protect this important pass, shortly after their arrival in this country. The curtain walls which enclosed the quadrangle, as also the foundations of the bastion towers, can still be traced. A monastery is said to have been afterwards joined to the castle.

The modern church and Roman Catholic chapel are on the west or right bank of the river. Although Leighlin-bridge is a great thoroughfare, and the Barrow navigation runs through it, little business or trade of any kind is carried on.

Old Leighlin, which lies two miles to the west of Leighlin-bridge, at the base of the long cultivated ridge which bears its name, and now a poor village, was formerly a place of importance. The see was founded in 632; and its cathedral church, dedicated to St. Lazarinus, having been destroyed by lightning in 1060, was rebuilt between 1153 and 1185, and again restored in 1527. It is a venerable building, and has, since the diocese of Leighlin was united to Ferns in 1600, been used as the parish church.

From the village of Old Leighlin, the old cross road to Castlecomer, which was carried straight across the ridge, alike regardless of our modern gradations and rates of ascent, serves to mark out, in a rural and pleasing way, the site of this remote and ancient locality. The road, as it attains an elevation of upwards of 800 feet, affords the traveller, from its higher parts, and still better from the higher summits to which it leads, extensive and highly interesting views of the country around; of the high and bleak country, in which tillage and moorland are strangely mingled, lying to the north and west; of the

windings of the Barrow; of the rich central plain of Kilkenny; and of all the county of Carlow, from the base of the ridge of Old Leighlin to its southern boundaries—the summits of Mount Leinster and Blackstairs.

Adjoining Leighlin-bridge is *Stewart Lodge*, W. R. Stewart, Esq., and on the left of the road leading to the Royal Oak are *Burgage*, *Killinane*, and *Malcolmville*, the latter the residence of — Mullhalen, Esq.

The Royal Oak, which is two and a half miles from Leighlin-bridge, is a small hamlet and posting stage—at present there is no inn, the post-horses being kept by Walsh. The hamlet is close to the river Barrow, within one mile of Bagenalstown, and where the roads by Bagenalstown to Borris, Goresbridge, &c., branch off.

A little to the west of the Royal Oak, in the sand-stone district, which is here close to the road, the flag stones, which are generally known in Dublin and throughout the country as the Carlow flags, are obtained.

About half a mile from the Royal Oak our road enters the county of Kilkenny, and at one mile reaches the church and demesne of *Shankill*, the latter the handsome residence of J. K. Aylward, Esq. The hamlet of Shankill lies a little to the left on the road leading to Gowran; and *Mount Rothe*, Sir T. M'Kenny, is passed at a mile from *Shankill*. From this to the vicinity of Kilkenny, the plain is narrowed by the lengthened line of sand-stone hills, which run from Gore's-bridge to the base of the mountain of Slievenaman, and which form the frontier hills to the more easterly and more elevated mountain ranges.

From this point, at least in the country connected with the road, there is but little to interest the traveller till he reaches the vicinity of Kilkenny. There is no variety in the general

appearance of the surface—the farms are generally small, and badly tilled, and the soil, in many places, particularly along the base and slopes of the hills, is of an inferior quality.

About eight miles from the Royal Oak, *Blanchville House*, the seat of Lieutenant-General Kearney, is passed; it lies about two miles to the left of the road, and a little beyond *Clifden Castle*. Two miles to the right, on the road leading across the hills by the village of John's Well to Castlecomer is *Clara Castle*. Like *Clifden Castle*, and many of the old and smaller castellated structures, *Clara Castle* forms part of a farmstead.

Two and a half miles from Kilkenny, *Lyrath*, the seat of Sir J. W. D. Cuffe, Bart., is passed on the right; and a little beyond it, on the left, *Sion Hill*; and from this may be said to commence the environs of

KILKENNY,

the principal town of the county whose name it bears, situated on the Nore, which flows proudly through it. The older and principal part of the town, however, occupies the right bank of the river.

Kilkenny dates its origin from a very remote period; but, of its military history little seems to be known till after the invasion of the Anglo-Normans. It appears that Strongbow early possessed himself of the town, and built the castle; that, in 1195, the town obtained its first charter from his son-in-law, the Earl of Pembroke; in 1391, James Butler, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Ormonde, purchased the castle from Thomas Le Spencer, Lord of Glamorgan and Kilkenny; and from that period to the present, amid all the mutations of time, and amid all the havocs and feuds of the civil wars, the castle has remained in the possession of this family.

It was rebuilt by the second Duke of Ormonde; and the present structure, consisting of considerable alterations, and great additions to that building, was commenced by the late, and finished by the present Marquess, from the designs of Mr. Robertson, of Kilkenny. It is one of the largest and best of our castles, and, unlike the modern structures of the same style, has happily retained the large interior courtyard. The gallery, which is 150 feet in length, contains an excellent collection of paintings, principally portraits, and many of them illustrative of the long line of descent of this noble family. The grounds, which are, from the nature of the locality, very limited, are arranged in a style corresponding with the character of the building.

The castle occupies an elevated site on the right bank of the Nore, whose quiet waters flow past its lofty walls, and commands extensive views of the town and of the rich surrounding country. Though from many points the castle has a good effect, yet, it is seen in its most imposing points of view in connexion with the river, or with the river in the foreground. There it seems better to command the town; and there its baronial character is better displayed: and there, too, a train of thought is awakened, carrying the mind back to the times when the towers and battlements, which are now raised merely for architectural effect, were necessary to the purposes of security and repose.

In its ecclesiastical history, Kilkenny, in common with most other diocesan sites, dates its origin from the earlier ages of Christianity. The see of Ossory was placed by St. Kieran at Seir Kieran, in the fifth century, and removed to Ahavoe in 1053, and to Kilkenny in 1178, and from the latter period, the cathedral church of St. Canice dates. It is a

plain cruciform structure, in length 226 feet, in breadth 123. The tower is disproportionably low, but still from its summit, to which there is easy access, the traveller can command a good view of the city and country around it, of a part of the valley of the Nore, and of the windings of the river, and a great extent of the plain which sweeps far to the west along the base of the Tullyroan hills. The interior, which is lofty and in good preservation, is divided, as cathedral churches usually are, into nave, aisles, transepts, choir, and chancel. There are several monuments to the more eminent of those who received sepulture here, and the interior has also afforded a resting-place to eight of the bishops, and several of the noble house of Ormonde.

Close to the cathedral is an ancient round tower, 108 feet high, and 48 feet in circumference at the base. The surrounding cemetery is planted, and approached from the town by a flight of steps. The diocesan house and deanery are near the cathedral, as is also the diocesan library, founded in 1692 by Bishop Otway, and now containing upwards of 3000 volumes. The consistory court and chapter-house are also adjoining the cathedral. The other ancient ecclesiastical buildings are the abbey of St. John, founded by the Earl of Pembroke about 1211. In its history it appears to have been demolished to make room for a foot barrack; but, in 1817, it was re-edified with a due regard to the preservation of the original style, and adapted to the purposes of a parish church, from the designs of Mr. Robertson of Kilkenny.

The Dominican or Black Abbey, situated in Irishtown, was founded in 1225. The remains are extensive, and possess much interest. The structure was cruciform, with a square tower rising in the centre, which

is still in good preservation. The end window, divided into five lights by mullions of stone, is of very spacious proportions; and the architecture of parts of this church ranks among the best examples of this style of pointed architecture to be met with in the kingdom; it has also been repaired, and is now used as a Roman Catholic chapel.

The ruins of the Franciscan Friary, which is situated on the banks of the Nore, also possess much interest. The body of the church is still standing, but deprived of its roof. The central tower still exists, as also the remains of the western window.

The other parts of the friary are now occupied by a brewery and other buildings.

In many of the older parts of the town, portions of ancient structures can still be traced.

The modern church of St. Mary's, in High-street, together with the cathedral, and St. John's, already described, constitute the places of worship in connexion with the Established Church. The Roman Catholic places of worship are four—one in each parish; that of St. Canice is a handsome modern edifice in the pointed style, as is also the handsome modern chapel in Maudlin-street; the other two are plain buildings. There are also chapels attached to the Presentation Convent, Capuchin and Dominican Friaries. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house in the town, and there is also a small but neat Scots Church.

The grammar school, called the college of Kilkenny, was originally founded by Piers Butler, Earl of Ormonde, in the sixteenth century; but it fell into decay, and was rebuilt in 1684 by the Duke of Ormonde; and again, in 1782, by parliamentary grants. It is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Nore, and has accommodation for eighty boarders. Swift, Congreve, and Dr. Berkely,

Bishop of Cloyne, with many other eminent men, were educated here. On the south side of the town, and on the right of the road leading to Clonmel, is the new Roman Catholic college. It is a modern building, in the Gothic style; but a part of the eastern front is all that has yet been erected. Our limits will not admit of us even enumerating the various schools for the humbler classes, endowed, parochial, national, subscription, and voluntary; we must therefore pass on to the union work-house, which is situated on the Castlecomer road; St. James's Asylum for widows, founded and amply endowed by James Switzer, Esq., on the Bennett's-bridge road; the Ormonde Hospital, for a like purpose; and Bishop Pocock's endowment at Linton.

In addition to the county court-house, gaol, infirmary, and hospital, Kilkenny contains the principal buildings appertaining to it as a corporate town; but as none of these structures are in any way remarkable, we deem it useless to enter into any lengthened description. Adjoining the city, on the road to Castlecomer, are the large infantry barracks.

From the English invasion in 1170, down to the parliamentary war in 1641, Kilkenny appears to have been the most important of the inland provincial towns. It was frequently the residence of the lord lieutenant, and in it the parliaments were occasionally held. During that long period it had its full share of all the sackings, burnings, and miseries, consequent on the intestine commotions which then prevailed; but, amid all the havocs of the civil wars, it increased in extent and importance. In its incipient state, the town was divided into distinct localities; the part immediately around the cathedral of St. Canice, and which is defined by the stream called the Breagh,

one of the Nore's tributaries, was called Irishtown; the other part, immediately connected with the castle, was called Englishtown; but of these distinctions, the latter is obsolete.

Its corporate privileges were extended from the date of its first charter, by William Le Marischal, down to that of James I., under whose charter it was governed till the operation of the municipal corporation act in 1841.

The city, which returns a member to the imperial parliament, is traversed by the Nore from north to south, dividing it into two unequal portions. Two bridges are thrown across the river, Green's and St. John's; the latter, though an elegant structure, and the principal line of traffic, is ill-suited, both by form and position, to effect the ostensible objects for which it was erected—an easy communication across the river. Like all old towns with which we are acquainted, the greater part of the streets are irregular, narrow, and inconvenient; and even in the wider and more modern streets, many of the houses are but ill-suited either to business or comfort: and, while there are many excellent dwellings in and around the town, there are at the same time, as well in the interior as in the outlets, an ample share of wretched hovels, with their certain concomitants—misery and filth.

Kilkenny formerly carried on a considerable trade in the manufacture of blankets, coarse cloths, and linens, but these branches of trade have greatly fallen off; and latterly, owing to the great temperance movement, the distilleries and breweries have almost disappeared. The corn and general retail trade now form the principal business. The town is well supplied with the variety of coal called anthracite, which is obtained from the neighbouring collieries; and the limestone adjoining the town, and

which constitutes the rock of the district, admitting of a fine polish, on a black ground, occasionally interspersed with white veins, is extensively worked up into chimney-pieces, &c. and is well known as Kilkenny marble. There are two weekly newspapers published; and there are branches of the Bank of Ireland, Provincial, and National banks, in the town.

The Club-house in Kilkenny, kept by Walsh, has been long celebrated as one of the best hotels and posting-houses in the kingdom; and the Victoria hotel, lately opened, is a comfortable house.

As we have already remarked, a general view of the city and country around is seen from the tower of the cathedral; but the town is seen to more advantage from the elevated lands lying along the left bank of the river, as also from the road leading to Castlecomer. There, the principal part of the town, occupying the right bank of the Nore, terminated on the one hand by the venerable cathedral of St. Canice, and on the other by the baronial castle of the Ormondes, is finely displayed. From the heights on various sides of the town, the city is seen under various modifications and aspects; but perhaps the best general view of Kilkenny and the country around is obtained from *Altamont*, the little verdant hill capped with a neat cottage, adjoining the Dublin entrance to the town, which rises to considerable elevation above the surrounding plain.

From Green's-bridge, there are good views both up and down the river; on the one hand, the large wheels of the various mills, with their accompanying dams, the ruins of the Franciscan friary, the adjacent parts of the town, the partially-wooded banks, and the castle, perhaps, in its most imposing forms. On the other hand, the cathedral, round tower, and older parts of the

town, together with the windings of the upper part of the river. John's-bridge, also, affords good views of the castle and of the river on either hand.

The soil around Kilkenny is very variable. Along the base of the sandstone hills, which run westward from the valley of the Nore, there is a large flat tract of poor wet surface, on a deep retentive subsoil; while, along the valley of the Nore, and to the south and south-east of the town, the soil is dry, very fertile, and the surface varied and beautiful.

The river banks below the town are the most attractive part of the environs. Along the right side of the Nore, a public mall extends for a considerable distance, and thence the walk may be prolonged by a foot-path down the river. Though the banks are in many places comparatively tame, yet they every where present a high degree of quiet pastoral beauty; generally they are not continuous, being broken by the rich alluvial holms, through which the ample river majestically flows.

To the north, above the town, and along the river banks, on the road leading to Freshford, the country assumes a more romantic character; and in many places, particularly in the vicinity of *Three Castles*, the scenery is very picturesque. *Three Castles*, the seat of — Ball, Esq. is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Nore, about five miles from Kilkenny. Of the three small castles, which give name to the place, two are in ruins, and the third has been partially restored.

At three miles on the same side of the town, but on the road leading to Castlecomer, is *Dunmore Park*, a large detached demesne belonging to the Marquess of Ormonde, and near it the caves of Dunmore. The caves are an interesting natural feature, bearing a general resemblance to the caverns found in different parts of the limestone formations.

Bennett's-bridge is about five miles south-east of Kilkenny, on the road leading to Thomastown. The road generally travelled keeps along the right bank of the Nore, and runs through a very beautiful and fertile country, passing at a short distance from the town, on the left, the farm of the Marquess of Ormonde; and at three miles, *Kilfera*, the seat of Henry Ryan, Esq. This demesne is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Nore. Adjoining *Kilfera*, is *Sheastown*, J. Power O'Shea, Esq. but not occupied as a residence. Bennett's-bridge is a small, poor hamlet, but beautifully situated on the banks of the Nore. Near it are two large flour mills. On the right, a little above the bridge, are *Maiden Hall*, and the glebe-house of Burn church; and on the left, *Blackwell Lodge*, the residence of Richard Shea, Esq. The road which keeps along the left bank of the river also passes through a beautiful country, and leads to several pleasantly-situated villas.

The small village of Tullaroan is about eight miles west of Kilkenny, on the mountain road leading to New Birmingham and Killenaule. It is situated in the centre of the sand-stone hills, and is surrounded by a great tract of sadly neglected, though highly improvable country. This village formed part of the vast estates of the Graces, Barons of Courtstown, descendants of Raymond le Gros; and about a mile and a half from it, are the remains of the large baronial castle of that once powerful family. On the road leading to Tullaroan from Kilkenny, and near the latter, is *Castle Blunden*, the seat of Sir John Blunden, Bart.; and at two miles from Kilkenny, *Bonnetston*, — Collis, Esq.

The other seats and villas around Kilkenny will be noticed in connexion with the succeeding roads.

No. 22.—DUBLIN TO KILKENNY.

SECOND ROAD.

BY NAAS, KILCULLEN, AND ATHY.

	Statute Miles.
Kilcullen, as in No. 21.	— 26½
Athy	16 42½
Castlecomer	16½ 59
Kilkenny	13 72

On this line a coach runs on alternate days to Clonmel *via* Kilkenny; it is also travelled by the Dublin and Waterford night mail, and, as far as Athy, by the Dublin and Cork mail. There are passage-boats daily between Athy and Dublin along the Grand Canal, and cars from Carlow and Kilkenny in connexion with the canal-boats.

In branching off the preceding line, we leave the ruins of Old Kilcullen to the left, and Dun Aillinne to the right, both of which we have already noticed; and, at four miles from Kilcullen-bridge, pass, on the right, *Ballyshannon House*, and, at eight miles, the neat church, school-house, and rectory of Fontstown. At three miles to the right of Fontstown Church, are the house, castle, and chapel of *Nurney*, near which, and on the edge of Maddenstown Bog, is *Eagle Hill*.

Two miles from Fontstown Church the traveller reaches the Moat of Ardsul, one of the most remarkable from size and site of those extraordinary tumuli or barrows, of which so many, both military and sepulchral, are to be met with in various parts of the kingdom, and which are considered by antiquarians as the relics of the most ancient eras. This moat is rendered still more conspicuous for many miles around, from being covered with a thriving plantation of young trees. It is also historically interesting, as the battle-field of a sanguinary conflict,

fought in 1315 by the Scots, under Edward Bruce, and the English, under Sir Hamon le Gros, in which the latter were defeated.

From the higher parts of the road, which are considerably elevated above the adjacent plain, extensive views are obtained of the country around; and in descending from the Moat of Ardsul to

ATHY,

the valley of the Barrow, the town, the hilly country beyond it, and the great extent of boggy country to the north, are commanded. Athy, where, alternately with Naas, the assizes for the county are held, is the largest town in the county of Kildare. It is situated on the Barrow, which has been rendered navigable for barges downward to Ross and Waterford, and the navigation is also connected with the Liffey at Dublin by the Grand Canal. These circumstances, added to its central situation, and the tillage country around, present many inducements to improvement; still it is a place of little trade.

At an early period of the English ascendancy, Athy appears to have been a frontier town of the Pale; and here, as in all their other settlements, monastic establishments soon followed the foundation of the military castles; and accordingly, it is stated, that two monasteries were erected here soon after the English

invasion. In 1308 the town was burned by the Irish. In 1315 it was plundered by the Scots, under Edward Bruce. In 1506 a castle was built for its defence by the Earl of Kildare, the remains of which, under the name of White's Castle, now form part of the police barrack. In 1648 the town was possessed by the Irish, under O'Neil; and two years afterwards it was occupied by the parliamentary army. In its history, it is noted as the place where Donald O'Brien crossed the Barrow after the battle of Clontarf.

The town received corporate rights in 1613, at the instance of Sir Robert Digby. The court-house is a small building, and the county gaol is a little out of the town, on the road leading to Carlow. In the town there are a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, with several schools.

The principal trade is in corn, of which a good deal is ground at the neighbouring mills, but the greater part is forwarded by the Grand Canal to Dublin. There is a small cavalry barrack in the town, and the union workhouse is adjacent.

Below the town, on the banks of the Barrow, are the villas of *Cardington*, *Barrowford*, *Bellevue*, and *Salisbury*; and at two miles, *Bert*, the seat of Lord Downes. This demesne, from the extent of its plantations, is a feature in the country. *Geraldine* is about a mile and a half north of the town, on the road leading to Kildare. The interesting ruins of Woodstock Castle, which is supposed to have been built by a descendant of the Earl of Pembroke, are close to the town; and adjoining *Bert* are the remains of the castles of Rheban and Kilberry, both of which were occupied by the earlier English settlers: and in the

country around the town are the remains of many similar but smaller structures.

In the country below Athy, and on the left bank of the Barrow, are the villas of *Farmhill*, *Grange-mellon*, and *Levitstown*. The latter is about five miles from Athy, on the road to Carlow. On the right bank of the river, at three miles from the town, is *Kilmorony*, the seat of Rev. F. S. Trench. About two miles from *Kilmorony* is *Ballyfoyle House*. This demesne is beautifully situated on the Barrow.

A considerable portion of the country on the north and west sides of Athy is flat, boggy, and uninteresting; and the peat-moss district, which occupies so great a portion of the central parts of the kingdom, approaches to within a short distance of the town.

About a mile and a half from Athy we enter the Queen's County, and at four miles reach the village of Ballylynan. Adjoining the village, on the right, is *Rahin*, — Weldon, Esq., and beyond it are the ruins of Ballyadams castle and church, and *Southfield House*; also Inch house, and the ruins of Milltown castle.

Two miles from Ballylynan, *Gracefield* is passed on the right. This seat is the residence of — Grace, Esq., and is beautifully situated on the rising grounds to the right.

A mile to the east, on the cross-road which leads through a rich and highly cultivated country to Carlow, is *Maidenhead House*; and at two and a half miles, the village of Arless, near which is *Ashfield Hall*, P. Gale, Esq. At Arles is a remarkable burial vault of the Grace family, the descendants of Raymond le Gros. The road here rising considerably above the plain we have left, commands an extensive view of the flat country around Athy.

At this point, which is six miles

from Athy, the traveller leaves the limestone formation, through which, with some slight exceptions, he has travelled from Dublin, and enters that of the sandstone, which contains the principal coal-basin in this part of the kingdom, and we may add, the most extensively worked coal-field in Ireland.

A mile from the road leading to *Gracefield*, the Douglas rivulet, one of the Barrow's tributaries, is crossed; and, at two miles, the first coal-workings in this direction are reached. All the coal of this district, which is popularly comprehended under that of Castlecomer, is of that very distinct variety called by mineralogists anthracite. It is found at no great depth from the surface, on the estates of various individuals; and the workings, which are scattered over a tract of about eight miles in length, appear to have been carried on in a very primitive, irregular, and desultory manner.

The general outline of the coal-field, and country immediately connected with it, is basin-shaped. The valley is considerably elevated, and the hills which limit it attain in several places an elevation of 1,000 feet above the sea. On the north and east, these hills, sweeping around the valley of the Barrow, form the striking features to which we have adverted in our notices of Carlow and Old Leighlin; and, on the west, they blend with the hills of the Queen's County, to be noticed in the succeeding roads.

The sides of the hills are cultivated, and the higher summits are generally bleak moorland. The valley is watered by the Dinin, the carrier of all the upland streams of the district to the Nore; and the soil, which is generally inferior, is held in small divisions by the numerous peasantry, who, induced by the mining operations, have from time to time located here.

On reaching the summit-level of the road, the general aspect of the district is cold and dreary, at least as compared with the country just travelled through.

The contrast, and, we may add, as regards Ireland, the novelty of the scene is heightened by the numerous rude engines at work, the heaps of waste coal which are strewed around, the numberless abandoned pits, the sterile subsoil and subterranean refuse which are strewed over the surface, and the numerous black huts of the miners, which are scattered over the cheerless half-cultivated plain.

Three and a half miles from Wandesforde-bridge, where we crossed the Douglas stream, the cross-road leading to Leighlin-bridge is passed, and at five miles we cross the Dinin river, and enter the county of Kilkenny. A little above the latter, on the road to Carlow, are *Garendenny*, the residence of — Butler, Esq., and near *Towlertown*, — Stapleton, Esq.

Travelling among the numerous coal-pits—old and new—a few working, and many more abandoned, we pass on the right, Gazebo Hill, which is 525 feet in height; and near it, the church and the Roman Catholic chapel, both of which take their name from the hill. At four miles from the county bounds we reach

CASTLECOMER.

One is forcibly struck with the appearance of this comfortable, clean, regularly-built, and respectably-inhabited town, and with the extensive plantations around it; all which contrast so strongly with the bleak and sterile country we have just travelled through.

The town, which contains a commodious church, Roman Catholic chapel, a small Wesleyan meeting-house, various schools, court-house, and small infantry barracks, is

watered by the Dinin, and adorned by the plantations of the adjoining demesne. The latter is the fine seat of the Hon. C. H. B. S. Wandesforde, the proprietor of the town, and of a great extent of the surrounding country. The mansion adjoins the town, and the plantations of the demesne lie around it.

At the inn, which is commodious, post-horses can be hired. It is kept by Boyd. At the weekly markets a good deal of agricultural produce is disposed of. There are several retail shops for the supply of the district, in which, however, but little business is done, owing to the proximity of Kilkenny.

The country around Castlecomer is very hilly, and the surface very varied. It is, however, every where tilled, except on the summits of the higher elevations.

On leaving the town, we enjoy the companionship of the Dinin river for the next six miles; which, having been augmented by the mountain rivulets at Castlecomer, is now a fine stream. It carries its clear waters through a rich and beautiful valley to the Nore, and along which

valley the traveller also pursues his way. At Dysart bridge, two miles from Castlecomer, the Dinin receives a further increase to its volume from the Dysart river, which flows through a picturesque glen connected with the hills to the left of our road.

From this to Kilkenny, the surface of the country is highly varied, fertile, and beautiful. On crossing Dysart bridge at the confluence of the above river, we leave to the right, *Webbsborough*, — Webb, Esq., and at six miles from Castlecomer we reach *Jenkinsonstown*, the fine seat of Major Bryan. The demesne, which lies wholly to the right of the road, is beautifully situated, and watered by the Dinin, which falls into the Nore about a mile beyond it. *Jenkinsonstown*, from its situation and its fine woods, is a remarkable feature in the country around.

About a mile and a half from the road leading to Jenkinsonstown, *Dunmore Park* is reached, which, with the remainder of the road and country adjacent, we have noticed in No. 21, in connexion with the neighbourhood of Kilkenny.

No. 23.—DUBLIN TO KILKENNY.

THIRD ROAD.

BY BALTINGLASS, CASTLEDERMOT, AND CARLOW.

	Statute Miles.	
Baltinglass, as in No. 17,	—	37
Castledermot	7½	44½
Carlow	6½	51½
Leighlin-bridge	8	59½
Royal Oak	2½	61½
Kilkenny	13½	75

THIS is the road now travelled by the Kilkenny day mail-coach. It branches off No. 17 at Baltinglass, and joins No. 21 at Castledermot.

The only observations we deem it necessary to make here, refer solely to the part of the country lying between Baltinglass and Castledermot,

DUBLIN TO WATERFORD

the other portions of the country being noticed under Nos. 17 and 21, respectively.

From Baltinglass to Castledermot, the country travelled through is of that undulating character which generally prevails throughout the adjacent parts of the counties of Kildare and Carlow. The road leaves the county of Wicklow about two miles

from Baltinglass, when it enters the county of Kildare; in which it continues to Castledermot. It passes near the base of the hill of Knockpatrick, which is 855 feet in height, and passes the cross roads of Graney, where a small portion of the nunnery founded here in 1200, by Walter de Ridlesford, can still be traced.

No. 24.—DUBLIN TO WATERFORD.

FIRST ROAD, 96½ MILES.

GOWRAN AND THOMASTOWN.

	Statute Miles
Royal Oak as in No. 21	— 60½
Gowran	6½ 67
Thomastown	8½ 75½
Ballyhale	5½ 80½
Mullinavat	7 87½
Waterford	9 96½

On leaving the Kilkenny line at the Royal Oak, we travel through a fertile and beautifully varied country for the next sixteen miles, certainly the richest portion of the county of Kilkenny. Close to the Royal Oak, and near the Kilkenny road, is *Mountrath House*—Sir Thomas M'Kenny Bart.; and on the left, the house and ruined Castle of Paulstown. At five miles from the Royal Oak, the traveller reaches the small town of

GOWRAN,

consisting of a single street of half a mile in length, and through which the road runs. The south side of the street, which joins the demesne of Gowran, forms part of the estate of Lord Clifden; the north side belongs to Robert Bayly, Esq., of Norlands. Considerable improvements have already been effected in the town, which originally consisted of lines of wretched cabins, and of

which there are yet too many; but, as the existing leases expire, it is the intention of the proprietors to construct more seemly and more comfortable houses for the inhabitants.

The ruins of the Abbey of Gowran are highly interesting. It contains several ancient monuments—among them, that of James, third Earl of Ormonde, and commonly called the Earl of Gowran. The date of the abbey is uncertain. The parish church, which occupies the site of the chancel, contains a monument to Lord Clifden, who died in 1789. The Castle of Gowran was originally built in the fourteenth century by the third Earl of Ormonde, re-edified in 1580 by Margaret, Countess of Ormonde, and destroyed by Cromwell in 1650. The Roman Catholic chapel adjoins the town. Beyond the little done in the few and small retail shops, no business is carried on. At Maher's and Shortall's, two

respectable public-houses, cars can be hired.

The demesne of Gowran, the seat of Viscount Clifden, adjoins the town, and may be said to be in a transition state, having, till of late years, been neglected as a residence. But even now, in the incipient state of the improvements, the outlines of the young plantations, enclosing a large extent of the beautiful grounds to the south of the house, can be traced; and throughout the town, evidences of what is intended may be seen, from the enclosing and preservation of the abbey—from the supply of spring water to the inhabitants, brought up from the lower levels by means of the hydraulic ram—and by the substitution, in every available spot, of comfortable houses for miserable hovels.

The mansion is a small but handsome house close to the town. On the south-side of the demesne, are the ruins of Neigham Castle; and within the grounds, near the Dungarvan road, are the ruins of Ballyshanmore Castle.

Three miles from Gowran, the hamlet, church, and chapel of Dungarvan are reached. Connected with the hamlet is a handsome range of cottages, erected by Lord Clifden. In the centre are schools, the wings being occupied by the teachers and labourers. Dungarvan is situated in the centre of that rich tract of country which lies along the base of the sand-stone hills, running from the Barrow at Gore's-bridge, to the base of the mountain of Slievenaman, and which, together with the higher summits of the clay-slate rocks, form the frontier hills to the higher granite mountain of Brandon, whose domical summit is seen peeping over the intervening heights. The highest point of this well-defined range of frontier hills is the summit of

Coppinagh, which rises 1202 feet above the sea.

A mile and a half west from the hamlet of Dungarvan, on the cross road leading to Kilkenny, are the round tower and church ruins of Tullaherin, and near them are *Clohill House*, *Castlefield House*, and the old Castles of Ballinaboly and Kilbline.

Two miles from Dungarvan, on the high grounds to the right, Summerhill, the seat of J. S. Davis, Esq., is passed; and at two and a half miles the church and demesne of *Kilfane* are reached—the latter the seat of Sir John Power, Bart. The house is pleasantly situated in the valley, which is watered by two small mountain streams, and the plantations occupy a considerable extent of the adjacent heights, which connect with the still more elevated hills on the south.

Adjoining *Kilfane* is *Kilmurry*, the seat of the Right Hon. C. K. Bushe, late Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, which, like *Kilfane*, is watered by the above-mentioned streams; and like it also, the demesne, though to a less extent, contains fine trees, and beautifully varied grounds.

At a mile and a half from *Kilfane* the traveller reaches

THOMASTOWN,

beautifully situated on the banks of the Nore; the principal part of the town, however, occupying the left side of the river, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, of five arches. This place is said to derive its name from the founder, Thomas Fitzanthony Walsh, one of the earliest Anglo-Norman settlers; and among its antiquities, the original town-walls can still be traced. Two of the square towers, connected with the fortifications, still remain near the bridge, and throughout the town various remnants of the old build-

ings still exist. Five beautifully pointed arches constitute the ruins of the old Dominican abbey—the present parish-church occupying the site of the chancel. In the latter, and also among the ruins, are several ancient monuments. The town contains a large Roman Catholic chapel, and several schools: the altar in the former was removed from the neighbouring ruins of Jerpoint Abbey.

Situated in the heart of a rich and beautiful country, on the banks of one of the finest of our rivers, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burden to within five miles of the bridge, and also at the point where the cross-roads to Dublin, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Ross, branch off, Thomastown, with all these advantages, is, comparatively, a poor town. With the exception of the two large flour-mills, there is no trade carried on; and even the retail-shops are of the poorest description. There are two small inns, Cullen's and Trilly's; and at the latter post-horses and carriages can always be obtained. There is also a branch of the Tipperary Bank in the town.

To those anxious to explore the beauties of the Nore, we know of no better halting-place than Thomastown. It is situated between Kilkenny and Inistioge, which may be said to limit respectively the more interesting portions of this fine river, that is, before it is influenced by the tide-water. As the nature of our work prevents us following its beautiful meanderings, at least to any length, we must necessarily limit our observations to those parts of it which are more immediately connected with our roads.

Three miles above the town is *Mount Juliet*, the fine seat of the Earl of Carrick. This beautiful demesne occupies both banks of the

Nore for nearly a mile and a half, the river, with its ample volume of waters, flowing proudly through the rich intervening valley. The mansion is on the right bank of the Nore: it occupies a fine site on a high natural terrace, which rises quickly from the river, and commands the greater part of the beautiful wooded grounds of the demesne, and of the hills running from Thomastown to Brandon. In the demesne are the ruins of Ballylinch Castle, which was long the residence of the Earls of Carrick, and on the rising grounds to the east of the demesne, are the ruins of Legan Castle. Above, and adjoining *Mount Juliet*, are *Norlands*, the seat of Robert Bayly, Esq., and *Annamult*, — Perry, Esq. These beautifully situated residences are separated by the King's River, which flows through a pretty valley, before it mingles its waters with those of the Nore. These adjoining seats, while they together constitute a long range of sylvan scenery, add much to the beauty and interest of the Nore; which, as has been well said by Mr. Brewer, in his "Beauties of Ireland," here scarcely imparts more charms than it receives.

Below *Mount Juliet*, and on the same side of the river, is *Jerpoint House*, — Hunt, Esq.; and near it, and about a mile from Thomastown, on the road leading to Waterford, are the ruins of Jerpoint Abbey. This venerable ruin, which ranks among the most interesting of our ancient ecclesiastical buildings, was founded by Donough, King of Ossory, and affords a fine example of the mixed Anglo-Norman and English styles of architecture. Among the more ancient tombs in the abbey, are those of the founder and his wife, of Lord James Butler and his wife, of the Lord of Legan and Carnay, and several others, who

departed this life in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The abbey, in common with almost all our ruins, both military and ecclesiastical, has, even of late years, suffered much more from sordid havoc than from the inroads of time. A great part of the materials have been removed, either for the construction of farm-houses, or for the erection of huts, as is the case here, against the very walls of the buildings.

Below the town, and near where the Kilfane River falls into the Nore, is *Dangan Cottage*; and beyond it, on the road leading to Graig, are the ruins of Columbkil Church.

The fine valley of the Nore, from Thomastown to Ross, abounding as it does in natural beauties, seats, recent improvements, and antiquities, shall be noticed in our first road from Dublin to Ross.

Leaving Thomastown for Waterford, we pass at one mile the ruins of Jerpoint Abbey, just noticed, and at four miles reach the roads leading to the village and demesne of Knocktopher. The latter is the seat of the Rev. Sir R. Langrishe, Bart.; and the village, which consists of a few houses, contains a neat parish-church, Roman Catholic chapel, and school.

Here our road leaves the limestone plain, enters the sandstone formation, and commences the ascent of the upland valley lying between the hills, which, on the west, are called the Booley Mountains; and the ridge which runs eastward to the valley of the Nore. As might be expected, the nature of the soil and the appearance of the country change. It now becomes more dreary, and assumes more the character of moorland; still, it is all susceptible of great improvement, and many of the glens and valleys in

which the surface is beautifully disposed, might be rendered, by culture, highly interesting.

Ballyhale is a considerable village, through which our road lies. It is about five miles from Thomastown, and contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and a respectable public-house, where cars can be obtained.

About a mile to the west of the village is the farm of Carrickshock, where, a few years ago, eighteen of the police, including the officer in charge, were massacred in endeavouring to serve a legal notice for the collection of tithes.

Between Ballyhale and Luke's Well the summit level of the road is obtained, from whence, but still better from the adjacent heights, good views are obtained of the great central plain of Kilkenny. The ridge of hills to the west of our road, which, however, are better seen as we advance toward Waterford, run, with some slight intermissions, to the base of Slievenaman; Carricktriss, their highest summit, attaining an elevation of 1,034 feet above the sea; and the hills on the east reach to the valley of the Barrow, their summit level, which is a remarkable object in the country around.

The small village of Luke's Well, which is five miles from Ballyhale, and close to the Well whence it derives its name, is the stage for the public conveyances running between Thomastown and Waterford; and Mullinavat, which is seven miles from Ballyhale, is a larger village, and contains a church and Roman Catholic chapel.

From the village of Luke's Well the surface of the country is agreeably varied by the valley running down to the Suir, and through which the rivulet called the Blackwater sweetly flows. This river carries down to the Suir all the streams

which issue from the uplands on either hand, and, as it proceeds, imparts considerable interest to the scenery on the right of our road. To the left, the country is beautifully diversified by Tory Hill and the lower summits which range around it, and which disclose to the eye of the traveller several lovely-formed, but sadly-neglected valleys. It is truly lamentable to see such fine tracts of improvable alluvial soils, in such a locality, and in such a state of comparative waste.

Tory Hill, from its conical shape and elevation, is a remarkable feature in the country, and is also conspicuous as a land-mark along the coast. It is easy of ascent; and those who are interested in the chorography of the district can, from its summit, readily command a view of the country, including the hilly tract lying around its base, a considerable reach of the valley of the Suir, with its upland boundaries, as also the town, harbour, and coast of Waterford. From the higher parts of the road, however, the more remarkable outlines of the country lying along the valley of the Suir can be traced.

Beyond Mullinavat, the new road, laid out with a view to avoid the steepes on the present line, branches off. It keeps a lower level, running through the commencement of the limestone valley of the Suir, passes *Greenville*, the seat of — Fleming, Esq. and the village of Kilmacow, crosses the Blackwater, and joins the Waterford and Carrick-on-Suir road near Granny ferry.

The scenery along the new line is of a more varied and pleasing nature than that which is afforded from the old road running by the limestone quarries of Dunkitt, and through *Mullinabro*, the seat of J. H. Jones, Esq.

On reaching the valley of the

Suir, we leave the ruins of Grandison, or, as they are now called, Graney Castle, about a mile to the right. They are picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Suir, near the Waterford and Carrick-on-Suir road. The castle is supposed to have been built by Pierce Butler, the eighth Earl of Ormonde, and lord deputy of Ireland in 1521; and it was taken by the parliamentary forces, under Colonel Axtel, one of Cromwell's officers.

From the towers and walls which remain, some idea can be formed of the importance of this place when entire and garrisoned as a fortress; and, even now, the extent of the ruins and their remarkable position on the banks of the Suir, render them a striking object in the general scenery. The estuary of the Suir, which is here about four hundred yards in breadth, is seen winding through the rich valley for a considerable distance; and the traveller, keeping along its margin, and under the clay-slate rocks which here constitute its banks, and, at the same time, constitute the rock of the country immediately around, reaches the wooden bridge, and crossing it, enters the city of

WATERFORD,

now the fifth town in the kingdom in point of population, containing 23,216 inhabitants, and returning two members to the imperial parliament. It was founded and enclosed by the Danes, about the latter end of the ninth century. Of the fortifications which surrounded the town, one castle, situated near the lower end of the quay, alone remains. It is circular, and in good preservation; and its history is thus briefly given in a tablet recently affixed over the entrance.

“In the year 1003, this tower

was erected by Reginald the Dane—in 1171, was held as a fortification by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke—in 1463, by statute 3rd of Edward IV., a mint was established here—in 1819, it was re-edified in its original form, and appropriated to the police establishment, by the corporate body of the city of Waterford.”

Having been the place where Henry the Second landed, when he came to take possession of the kingdom, as its rightful sovereign, by virtue of Pope Adrian's bull, Waterford was early distinguished by marks of royal favour.

From its situation and importance, the town soon became the centre of communication with England, as well as one of the chief places of trade in the kingdom. In 1185, John, Earl of Morton, son of Henry the Second, landed here as chief governor of Ireland, and was well received by the different chiefs; and, after his succession to the throne of England, he again disembarked here on his way to Dublin, and, during his stay, ordered a coinage to be issued of the same standard as England. It also appears that Richard the Second landed here with a large army in 1394, and again in 1399.

Distinguished as Waterford was by the repeated visits of the different sovereigns, and by its uniform loyalty and attachment to the English government, it received in its various charters and other immunities many marks of royal favour. It had, however, its share of the calamities arising from the intestine feuds and civil wars that followed from the time of the English invasion by Henry II. to the abdication of the second James—and, it is somewhat remarkable, that Waterford should be the place where the former made his first hostile landing in Ireland; and also, where the latter,

for ever bade adieu to the kingdoms of his ancestors.

Waterford is situated on the estuary of the Suir, on the eastern confines of the county whose name it bears, and of which it is the chief town. It is also watered by St. John's river, which falls into the Suir, on the south side of the town. The principal part is on the western bank of the river; but it is connected with the suburb on the eastern side, by a wooden bridge of 832 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth. The town stretches along the right bank of the river for about a mile, and is generally about three quarters of a mile in breadth.

The principal and more modern streets are the Quay, the Mall, and several others adjoining, in which the best houses of the town are, and in which the principal trade, both wholesale and retail, is carried on. The public markets, however, are situated in the higher and older parts of the town; and there, and in the adjacent streets, no inconsiderable share of the retail trade is done. In the modern parts of the town, the streets are wide, airy, and the houses well built; but in the older parts, the streets are in many places irregular and narrow, and the houses ill-arranged, and chiefly occupied by the poorer part of the population.

Of the ancient buildings, ecclesiastical and military, the only memorials are Reginald's Tower, already noticed; the fragments of the Dominican Friary, founded in the reign of Henry the Third, and a portion of the Franciscan convent founded about the same time by Sir Hugh Purcell, and now partly occupied by the Holy Ghost Hospital, and the ruins of the French Protestant Church.

The cathedral occupies the site of a church built by the Danes in 1096, and afterwards endowed by King John; and that venerable edifice

stood till 1773, when the present church was erected. It is a spacious structure, in the modern style, and was partly built with the materials of the old church. The length is 170 feet, and its breadth 58 feet. It contains several monuments, among them some that stood in the old cathedral. The churchyard and the bishop's palace are close to the cathedral, as also the Deanery, and the Asylum for Clergymen's Widows. The other churches are St. Olave's and St. Patrick's.

Of the four Roman Catholic chapels, the principal, or the Cathedral, as it is generally called, is in Barron Strand-street. It is a spacious building, well fitted up in the interior; and, according to the plan, it is to be finished with a handsome exterior front in the Ionic order. It was principally built, as these churches generally are, from collections made at the door; and is the first Roman Catholic place of worship which was erected in Waterford after the Reformation.

There are also meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Independents.

Of the various endowed schools, we can only notice, the Blue-coat Hospital for Protestant Boys, founded and largely endowed by Dr. Foy, bishop of Waterford; the Blue-coat school for Protestant girls, endowed by Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Alcock; and the corporation school of St. Olave; the Roman Catholic college of St. John's, for the education of young men for the ministry; the schools endowed by the late Mr. Rice, and superintended by the Christian Brethren; and the girl's schools under the superintendence of the nuns of the Presentation and Ursuline Convents.

The Society of Friends, who are here a considerable and highly respectable body of traders, have also a large school in the vicinity of the

town; and in addition to the above there are the national, parochial, and other schools, for the education of different classes.

The principal hospitals are the Leper Hospital, founded and endowed by King John for the cure of leprosy diseases; but it is now used as a general infirmary. The Holy Ghost Hospital founded in 1545, by Patrick Walsh, on the site of the Franciscan, or Gray Friars Convent, for the sick and impotent; and the Fever Hospital, established in 1799, and said to be the first of the kind erected in Ireland. The Union Work-house is a large building of its class; and together with the Leper Hospital, convents, and several of the buildings we have referred to, is beautifully situated on the rising grounds in the southern suburbs. The Artillery and Infantry Barracks—the latter capable of containing a regiment—occupy the higher grounds lying to the west of the town.

Waterford can boast of very few public buildings. In addition to the county court-house, county and city gaols, which present nothing attractive in their architecture, we may notice the town-hall on the Mall, which contains under the same roof a public hall or exchange, and a large ball-room.

This place has never been celebrated for its manufactures, and the only branch in which it ever excelled is glassmaking, now carried on in a very limited way. The export of live stock and agricultural produce, and the import of all the commodities necessary to the supply of the town and surrounding country, form its principal trade; and in the quantity of its exports it ranks as the fourth town in the kingdom. A good deal of business is still carried on in what is termed the provision trade; but the manufacture of

malt and spirituous liquors has greatly decreased; and we are glad to observe that of late years ship-building has increased. In regard to the shipping, with the exception of the coal and timber trade, the principal traffic is carried on in steamers of a superior class, sailing several times a week to Liverpool and Bristol. There is also a government steamer daily between Waterford and Milford-Haven, conveying the mails from the south of Ireland to that part of England.

Notwithstanding the extensive trade carried on in Waterford, both export and import, it is remarkable that the resident traders and merchants have never invested property to any amount in shipping.

The Chamber of Commerce is in King-street; and in the same building, which is large and commodious, are the office of the harbour commissioners, pilot office, news-room, library belonging to the Waterford Institution, and the savings bank.

There are branches of the Bank of Ireland, Provincial and National Banks, in the town. The principal inns are Dobbin's Commercial Hotel, on the Mall, a very large commodious house, and Cummins' Commercial Hotel, on the quay. At both of these houses good post-horses and carriages can be hired.

There are three newspapers published in the town—two of them twice a week, and one daily.

There is nothing in Ireland to compare with the quay of Waterford. It is a mile in length, and generally about 900 feet in breadth, with sufficient depth of water to allow vessels of 800 tons burden to discharge their cargoes; and although it is twenty miles from the mouth of the estuary, vessels can enter or leave it at any time of the tide. Along the southern side of the quay,

the vessels lie, in taking in or discharging their cargoes; and parallel to the quay is the wide street which takes its name and in which the principal commercial business of the city is carried on. On the northern side of the river, the suburb of Ferrybank, in which are the principal ship-building yards, extends for a considerable distance; and the bank, which rises to a considerable elevation behind this suburb, is adorned with handsome villas, and other accompanying plantations.

All these, as seen from the bridge—the river—the shipping—the old town on the one hand—and the highly-adorned banks on the other, constitute a scene of no ordinary description. Above the bridge, the quay has also been built for a considerable distance along the base of the hills, which rise boldly from the water's edge, and the ample river, which is navigable to Clonmel, a distance by water of about thirty-four miles, is seen winding between the softly-rounded headlands.

To obtain a general view of Waterford, the river, and the adjacent country, let the traveller ascend the hill which rises abruptly to a considerable height on the north side of the river, and above the suburbs of Ferrybank. From various parts of the ridge, the city, with its steeple and towers is seen, rising along the heights in all that picturesque irregularity for which the older towns are remarkable—the quay and the bridge are presented in their most pictorial points of view—the windings of the Suir for a considerable distance, above and below the town, can be traced—as also a great extent of the rich plain through which it flows; and a long range of country lying to the west, and terminated by Slievenaman and the mountains of Commeragh, is subjected to the view.

From the right bank of the river above the town, which also rises abruptly from the water's edge, and likewise attains to a considerable elevation, extensive views are also obtained of the upper reaches of the Suir, of those parts of the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford lying along; and, generally, of that part of the rich valley of the Suir, and of the hills which limit it.

The most interesting part of the suburbs of Waterford is on the left bank of the river opposite to and below the town. Among the numerous villas which adorn these banks, and add so much to the scenery of the town, are *Sion Lodge*, — Tandy, Esq.; *Rockshire*, the Hon. Mrs. Green; *Belmont*, the seat of Sir H. W. Barron, Bart; *New Park*, the seat of the late Sir John Newport, Bart.; and *Killapoy*, the residence of A. Sherlock, Esq. On the same, or Kilkenny side of the Suir, and about half a mile below the bridge, are the church and chapel of Ferrybank;

and, at three miles, are the villas of *Prospect* and *Springfield*, adjoining which is *Bellevue*, the finely-situated seat of — Power, Esq. At four miles is Snow-hill, the seat of — Power, Esq.; close to which is the remarkable breccia rock of Garraunbawn, where mill-stones are obtained.

On the right bank, or Waterford side of the river, below the town, at one and a half miles, and prettily situated on the Suir, is *May Park*, the residence of George Meara, Esq.; near which is *Belmont*, — Roberts, Esq.; and, at two miles, on the road leading to Dunmore East, are *Mount Pleasant*, — King, Esq.; Granstown, the Rev. M. Bennett; and *Ballynakill House*, — Power, Esq. The little island, which is two miles from the city, is in extent 290 statute acres, and is completely isolated by the Suir. It is part of the estate of J. P. Fitzgerald, Esq.; and contains a small castle, built in the sixteenth century, in which he occasionally resides.

No. 25.—DUBLIN TO WATERFORD.

SECOND ROAD, 103½ MILES.

BY KILKENNY, STONYFORD, KNOCKTOPHER, AND BALLYHALE.

	Statute Miles.
Kilkenny, as in No. 21	73½
Stonyford	8½
Ballyhale	5½
Mullinavat	7
Waterford	9
	103½

Along this line, a coach from Dublin to Waterford runs on alternate days, and there are cars running daily between Kilkenny and Waterford.
It increases the distance 6¾ miles, as compared with No. 24; but it varies the road, and it is convenient to those who may wish to go through Kilkenny.
Passing through the southern

suburbs of Kilkenny, at five miles from that city we reach *Danesfort*, the seat of Henry Wemyss, Esq., and at three miles cross the King's river, and reach the small village of

STONYFORD.

The King's river runs through a fertile country from Callan, and

through a beautiful valley, before it falls into the Nore. It effects a junction with that river a little below Stonyford, passing through the villa of John's Well, before it reaches Annamult, which we have noticed in our preceding road in connexion with Mount Juliet.

Two miles above Stonyford, on the banks of the King's river, are the village and ruined monastery of Kells. The latter, from its size, situation, and extent, is the most interesting remnant of antiquity in this part of the country. The monastery appears to have been founded by the Anglo Normans, in 1193, and flourished until the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. The ruins comprise the remains of the monastery, abbey, and cloisters: the walls of the squares which enclosed the establishment, with portions of the various towers of defence, still exist. They occupy a large and beautifully verdant area, still enclosed, and, as regards the few quoin

and arch-stones that remain, protected from sordid pillage.

One and a half miles above Kells, on the banks of the King's river, is *Newtown*, the residence of the Rev. J. Prior; and at two miles from Kells, on the road leading to Newmarket, are the round tower of Kilrea, and ruins of St. Bridget's church. The round tower is 56½ feet in circumference at the base, and 93 feet high; and, from the elevated ground on which it stands, is a conspicuous feature in the country around. Adjoining the above are *Kilrea House*, F. Shaw, Esq., and *Chapelizod*, the seat of W. Izod, Esq.

Resuming our road, at about one mile from Stonyford, we reach *Flood-hall*, the fine seat of — Flood, Esq., and, passing through Knocktopher village and demesne, noticed in No. 24, at three miles from *Flood-hall* we reach the small town of Ballyhale, where we join the preceding road.

No. 26.—DUBLIN TO WATERFORD.

THIRD ROAD, 97 MILES.

BY CARLOW, BORRIS, AND ROSS.

	statute Miles.
Carlow, as in No. 21	49½
Bagenalstown	9½
Borris	8
Ross	15½
Waterford	14
	97

By this line, travellers generally stop one night at Ross, and proceed the following morning, either by hired conveyances, across the country, or by the steamer down the Barrow to Waterford, should the public conveyances running between Ross and Waterford, as regards time, not suit their arrangements. We may observe that the only public conveyance between Carlow and Ross is one of Bianconi's two-horse cars, which runs in connexion with the

Dublin and Carlow coaches. It, however, branches off to Graig from Borris. Between Carlow and Ross there are no regular posting-houses; but cars can be hired at Bagenalstown and Borris.

This line leaves the Kilkenny road, noticed in No. 21, at about half a mile from Carlow; and, we may observe, that as far as Bagenalstown may be considered as common to both roads, being often travelled by the Kilkenny public coaches.

From Carlow to Bagenalstown, our road runs through the very fertile and comparatively well-cultivated country which lies between the Barrow and the hills of Nurney. At five miles from Carlow we reach *Garrybunden*, an old seat of the Butler family, now resident at Ballyntemple, noticed in No. 17. The hamlet of Nurney, with its small church, is conspicuously situated on the bank to the left of the road. Newtownhill, which is a mile above the hamlet, and attains an elevation of 676 feet, is a remarkable object, and serves, at the same time, to mark out the general line of the fertile valley through which this portion of our road runs.

Rathwade House, the seat of ——— Newton, Esq., is passed on the right, and at two miles from the cross-roads leading to Nurney, the traveller reaches *Dunleckney*, the seat of W. Newton, Esq., where he will be pleased with the renovations in the Tudor style of architecture which the old house has lately undergone.

Bagenalstown is a small clean village, pleasantly situated on the Barrow; and its appearance has been much improved by the sessions-house and other private buildings, lately erected. The former, with its handsome Ionic portico, occupying an elevated site, is a remarkable object. A number of respectable people reside in and around the village, and a good many hands are employed in quarrying and dressing granite blocks and sandstone flags. These rocks abound in the neighbourhood, afford good materials for building, and are readily conveyed to various parts by the Barrow navigation. The church is situated near the demesne of Dunleckney, and the Roman Catholic chapel is in the town. There are several flour-mills in the neighbourhood, and adjacent to the town is

Bagenalstown House, the seat of J. Newton, Esq. The district around is considerably improved, and the naturally rich country is beautified by the windings of the Barrow, here a fine river.

At Ballymoon, which is about two miles east of the town, are the ruins of a castle of the Knights Templars, and near the road leading from Bagenalstown to Nurney are the uninteresting ruins of the Ratheden, Agha and Dunleckney churches.

From Bagenalstown to Borris, our road lies through a country varied as regards its surface, and very inferior in its nature and aspect to the valley lying between Bagenalstown and Carlow. About three miles from Bagenalstown, we leave the limestone plain and enter the granite district, in which we continue until we reach the vicinity of New Ross.

At two miles from Bagenalstown, on the banks of the Barrow, the ruins of St. Bridget's Chapel are passed, and thence our road lies through the improved estate of Lord Beresford. The old and modern churches of Lorum are passed about a mile to the left of our road. They are situated near the Hill of Lorum, which attains to an elevation of 519 feet. About a mile and a half to the east of Lorum church are the ruins of Ballyloughlin Castle, an old residence of the Kavanaghs. From this to Borris the surface of the country is hilly and rocky, and considerably varied in its nature by the tracts of bog which are scattered throughout.

The demesne has been for many ages the chief seat of the senior representatives of Donald Kavanagh, natural son of Dermot M'Murrough, the last King of Leinster, and is certainly entitled to rank among the finest of Irish residences, whether we view it in regard to its antiquity, the beauty of

its situation, the style of the mansion, the extent, variety, and sylvan character of the park, or the magnificent scenery it commands.

The demesne is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Barrow, and is also watered by the Dinan rivulet, one of the Barrow's tributaries. The Dinan, before it enters the demesne, and falls into the Barrow, receives the contents of several mountain streamlets, issuing from various points; and in its progress through the grounds enlivens a beautiful valley under the mansion. The surface of the grounds is considerably varied, and adorned by a great extent of fine timber. The house was altered some years ago, and now assumes the character of the English baronial mansion of the sixteenth century. From the house and various parts of the demesne the most magnificent views of the steep acclivities of the Blackstairs and White Mountain are obtained. These mountains form part of what is generally known as the Mount Leinster range, and, for so far, the boundary of the Kavanagh estate, as well as the confines of the counties of Carlow and Wexford. The town of Borris, which at no very remote period was merely an appendage to the manor-house, is now a place of considerable extent. It consists of a single row of houses, three quarters of a mile in length, running parallel to the boundary of Mr. Kavanagh's demesne. In this extended line are the chapel, national schools, (both handsome buildings,) and several neat cottages, the residences of the clergyman, surgeon, agent, schoolmaster; and opposite is a broad mall, shaded with venerable oaks, for the recreation of the inhabitants. In the chapel attached to the house of Borris, there is accommodation for the Protestant part of the population.

The country around is rough, and in some instances romantic. The surface is considerably varied by the intervening tracts of peat, and by the detached rocky hills and granite bowlders which are strewed around. In a chorographical point of view, we may remark that Borris is situated near the centre of the high and broken plain which lies along the base of the Mount Leinster summits, one of the most remarkable ranges of mountains in this part of the kingdom;—the highest points of Mount Leinster and Blackstairs respectively attaining an elevation of 2610 and 2409 feet above the sea. On this, the east side of the range, the acclivities of Blackstairs and the connected range called the White Mountains, rise boldly from the plain which sweeps along their base, and are seen in the most imposing points of view from Borris, and the country thereto adjacent. Comparatively, we know of no part of our inland mountain scenery more striking than this part of the Mount Leinster range.

The banks of the Barrow, in the vicinity of Borris, present many attractions. They are generally elevated, and in many places well wooded. Being a navigable river, there are good paths along its margins. These extend upwards to Gore's-bridge, and downwards to St. Mullins, where the navigation meets the tide-water. The more attractive parts of the scenery, however, will be noticed in connection with the succeeding roads. About four miles from Borris, on the cross-road leading to Enniscorthy by Scullogue-gap, are the church and small village of Killedmond. This village is romantically situated on the high and broken grounds lying along the base of Mount Leinster.

At a mile and a half from Killedmond, on the banks of the deep and

secluded mountain valley lying between Mount Leinster and the hill of Tomduff, is *Mount Leinster Lodge*, the seat of Henry Newton, Esq. This place is a remarkable feature in the high moorland country in which it is situated; and commands extensive views of Mount Leinster, the mountains which connect with it, and the picturesquely-broken country lying around.

The demesne of *Mount Leinster* is approached by a road which is carried across the eastern acclivities of the hill of Tomduff, at a very great elevation, with a view to the opening up and improvement of this mountain tract; and from this road the traveller can readily understand the chorography of this interesting mountain district.

From Borris to Ross, for ten miles, our road lies through a very varied country as regards soil, surface, and scenery. The soil is rocky, interspersed with bog, and generally inferior; the surface is much varied by the hills which are scattered around, by the high moorlands which lie along the base of the mountains, and by the numerous streams running down from the higher levels to the Barrow; and the scenery though bleak, dreary, and, along the base of the Blackstairs and White Mountains, desolate, is yet highly interesting from the character and elevation of the mountains, which limit the prospect on either hand.

At two and a half miles from Borris, Clashganna bridge and wood are reached; the former stretches across a small mountain stream, and the latter lies along the left bank of the Barrow. At three miles the cross roads of Coolnamaca are passed, and at about six and a half miles we reach the hamlet of Glynn. This hamlet, which contains a large school, Roman Catholic chapel, and police barrack, is romantically placed in a

remote valley, which is watered by a mountain rivulet, falling into the Barrow under the church and abbey ruins of St. Mullins. These interesting ruins, which are picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Barrow, a mile below Glynn, can be readily visited from this point. They derive their name from the monastery founded here by St. Mullin, about the middle of the seventh century, and although there is but little to attract notice in the ruined church, or in the fragments of the other buildings which are strewed around the cemetery, there is something very striking in their situation, rising as they do over the windings of the estuary of the Barrow, and in the magnificent river scenery around. The modern church stands in the burial ground, which has afforded sepulture to the family of Kavanagh for many generations; and the holy well, which is also within the hallowed precincts, is, as a place of penance, annually resorted to by great numbers of the peasantry.

We are fully aware of the beauty of this part of the river, which is, perhaps, not surpassed in the river scenery of Ireland; but according to our plan, the general description of this part of the Barrow falls under the succeeding road, which runs for a considerable distance along the opposite or right bank of this fine river.

Sweeping around the southern point of the White Mountain, we soon reach the hamlet, chapel, and cross roads of Drummin, and at two and a half miles from Glynn we cross the Polmonty stream, and enter the county of Wexford.

About a mile from Polmonty-bridge, we leave the granite formation and enter that of the schistose rocks, in which we continue for the rest of our journey. The Polmonty stream, which is here influenced by the tide, and up which barges, laden

with coal and lime-stone for agricultural purposes, sail, falls into the Barrow about half a mile below the bridge.

Having left the mountain district, our road runs generally along the Barrow for the next four and a half miles, and now the country assumes a more cheerful and a more cultivated aspect; the opposite banks are more displayed, and stretch away in long inclined plains and smiling fields to the base of Brandon Hill. We pass the demesne of *Ballyann* on our left, cross Anne's-bridge, which has been recently thrown over a mountain streamlet, here falling into the Barrow, and passing the demesne of *Macmurrough*, on which stood one of the castles of Dermot M'Murrough, King of Leinster, we soon reach the wooden bridge of Mount Garrett.

This bridge, which here serves to connect the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, and is the only pass over the Barrow between this point and the town of Graig, we leave to the right. Here the river banks, on the Wexford side, which rise to a considerable elevation, are adorned by the trees of the villas of *Woodville*, Charles Tottenham, Esq., and of *Rosemount*. On the Kilkenny side a considerable tract of flat land lies along the river's edge; and though the lands above them are elevated, and comparatively well cultivated, they present no particular attractions.

At Mount Garrett bridge we leave for a short time the river, and for about half a mile ascend the road rising from it at a tolerably easy rate. At the summit of the hill we pass on the left the ruins of the keep of the Castle of Mount Garrett, once a residence of the Butlers, and from this point to Ross pass along the most beautiful approach of which any town in Ireland can boast. This

road, while it rises high over the steep river bank, which is partially covered with copsewood, maintains its level, and commands prolonged reaches of the magnificent river, now augmented by the Nore.

It is stated that Ross was founded by Isabella, daughter of Strongbow, and consort of the Earl of Pembroke. From its position on the Barrow, and the fertile country by which it is surrounded, it soon became a place of importance, and consequently a scene of contention among the feudal chiefs of that period. To secure the town from predatory incursions, the inhabitants, in 1269, surrounded it by an embattled wall, of which two gates and some other portions still remain; and from that period down to the final demolition of the fortifications by Cromwell, in 1649, it appears to have suffered greatly from repeated sackings and burnings.

In the disturbances of 1798, Ross was the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the king's troops and the insurgents, in which the latter, after ten hours' hard fighting, were defeated with great slaughter. Lord Mountjoy, who commanded the county of Dublin militia, was killed during the engagement.

The more remarkable vestiges of the ancient buildings are part of the chancel and transept of the old church, some of the town walls, and two of the gates.

Ross is beautifully situated on the estuary of the Barrow, here a fine, deep, winding river, up which, at high water, vessels of five hundred tons burden can sail. The estuary, which now contains the united waters of the rivers Nore and Barrow, retains the name of the latter till it meets the estuary of the Suir, at Cheek-point, ten miles below the town; below which the arm of the sea is called the Waterford harbour.

Two miles above the town the Barrow and the Nore unite, and thence the estuary of the latter runs up to Inistioge, a distance of six miles; and the estuary of the former extends to St. Mullins, which is about an equal distance; and up to these points vessels of considerable burthen can sail.

The earlier built parts of Ross are situated on the steep acclivities of the river bank, and present all that irregularity, difficulty of access, and absence of every thing appertaining to cleanliness and comfort, which are common to the older towns. The modern parts, which occupy the strip of comparatively flat land lying along the left bank of the river, are laid out in regular streets, and with some regard to convenience and comfort; and in these streets, which generally run parallel to the river, the principal business is carried on. In the older parts, and in the long straggling suburbs to the east of the town, which are chiefly occupied by the poorer classes, all that wretchedness and misery so prevalent in our larger towns are exhibited to a fearful extent.

The Protestant places of worship are the church of St. Mary's, conspicuously situated on the side of the hill and on the site of the old conventual church of St. Saviour's; a chapel of ease; with meeting-houses for Methodists, Independents, Quakers, and Presbyterians, which are situated in different parts of the town. The principal Roman Catholic chapel is a large conspicuous building, near St. Mary's Church, and there is also a chapel connected with the Augustinian friary. The Carmelite nunnery occupies an elevated site in the higher parts of the town.

There are various schools, endowed, private, parochial, and national, and several small charitable

institutions—one of them for the support of fourteen poor women, incorporated since the reign of Elizabeth. There are also a fever hospital, infirmary, and dispensary, supported partly by bequests, donations, and grand-jury presentments—several loan and other societies for the promotion of industry; and we may add, that the first temperance society in this country was formed here in 1829, solely by the minister of the Independent congregation, the Rev. G. W. Carr. There is also a small cavalry barrack, a commodious corn-market, and the union workhouse, which is conspicuously situated on the higher grounds rising over the town.

Ross, which returns a member to the imperial parliament, is governed by a mayor, recorder, and several other officers, who transact their business in the court-house, a plain building, erected in 1810, at the angle formed by two of the principal streets. The sessions for the district are held in the sessions house lately built; and connected with these courts is a small bridewell.

Surrounded by a fertile country, and situated on the estuary of the Barrow, up which vessels of 500 tons burden can sail, and connected with Dublin and the interior of the country by the Barrow navigation and the Grand Canal, Ross is admirably circumstanced for trade. Yet, with all these advantages, it has never risen to any commercial importance; and even now it is little more than an outport to Waterford. The shipping is, however, increasing, and there are now several vessels of considerable size belonging to the port; and, in addition to the numerous barges engaged in the transit trade to Waterford, there are two steamers daily between Ross and that town.

The quay is of considerable extent. The principal export trade is in grain,

live stock, bacon, and butter. The imports are timber, slates, iron, coal, culm, and other articles in general demand; and to these may be added limestone for building and agricultural purposes, which is chiefly carried in barges from the quarries on the banks of the Suir. A good deal of salmon is taken in the river, but from the irregular manner in which the fishing is carried on, it is neither profitable nor useful, nor has it assumed any thing like the appearance of a regular trade.

The retail business is very limited, owing to the want of capital and commercial enterprise among the traders, and also, in some degree, to the facility of intercourse with Waterford. At the weekly markets a great deal of agricultural produce is disposed of. Owing to the general spread of temperance, the large breweries and distilleries have ceased; but in the extinction of this branch of trade, the habits and comforts of the people have improved. The bank of Ireland, Provincial and National banks, have offices in the town. The inns are Shanahan's and Browne's, both comfortable houses; and at the former, good post-horses and carriages can always be obtained.

Ross is connected with the village of Rosbercon, which is on the opposite, or Kilkenny side of the estuary, by a wooden bridge of 358 feet in length, and a causeway of 150 feet. Rosbercon, which is now a suburb of Ross, is a place of considerable antiquity, and at one time possessed its charter with independent rights and privileges. The ruins of the abbey, founded in 1267, are extensive and picturesque, comprising the tower of the church, and a part of the south wall of the aisle. Being a distinct parish, Rosbercon contains its church, chapel, and schools. There are here a distillery, tan-yard, and a large police barrack. The navigation of

the river is maintained by a small draw-bridge in the centre of the larger structure.

The country around Ross is in many places highly attractive, particularly below the town, and along the left bank of the estuary. Tidal rivers, however pleasing in their general effects, want all the charms of running waters. At certain distances, in connexion with other scenery, and when viewed in ample breadth, with high banks and in long and graceful windings, as they appear above and below Ross, they are highly attractive; but still they are devoid of that interest, that delight, which, on a nearer approach, is always experienced from the flowing stream whose waters, however varied the volume or the rate of motion, flow ceaselessly on to the main.

Immediately below the town, on the left bank of the river, is *Oaklands*, the beautifully-situated residence of Colonel Sankey; and at two miles, *Stokestown*, the seat of J. Deane, Esq. The former, from its well-grown timber, adds much to the appearance of the town; and the latter, from the extent of its woods, adorns a considerable extent of the river banks. About a mile from the town, in the beautiful glen through which the new road from Ross to Wexford runs, is *Maryville*, the residence of James Talbot, Esq.; and at two miles *Talbot-hall*, the seat of T. N. Reddington, Esq., M.P. This place, from its elevated site, commands an extensive view of the beautifully-varied country lying around.

At five miles from Ross, on the cross-road leading to Fethard, is *Carnagh*, the residence of H. Lambert, Esq.; and at the same distance, on the old road leading to Enniscorthy, is the village and church of Old Ross.

From the heights in and around the town, good views are obtained of

the river and the country connected with Ross. The town, however, in all its length, breadth, and varied outline, together with the high grounds which command it, are better seen from the bank above the village of Rosbercon, on the opposite side of the river. And from the new road leading to Waterford, which, exclusive of the intervention of the prettily-situated but sadly-neglected demesne of *Annaghs*, keeps along the right bank of the river for nearly two and a half miles, the town, that portion of the river, and the opposite bank adorned with the woods of *Stokestown* and *Oaklands*, are certainly seen in their most interesting points of view. In fine, the scenery connected with this portion of the Ross and Waterford road, when the tide is full, is truly beautiful. The formation of the road itself adds to the interest of the general scenery; for a considerable distance it has been cut out of the clay-slate rocks, which boldly project to the water's edge. But, from no part of the vicinity of Ross are the meanderings of the deep and winding Barrow seen to more advantage than from the new road leading to Mount Garrett bridge, which is certainly, for a mile, as regards the scenery it commands, one of the finest terrace-roads in the kingdom.

The country around Ross is beautifully varied by hill and dale. The soil is generally light and inferior, and on the elevated parts it is uniformly incumbent on a shingly subsoil. Immediately around the town, and in connexion with the gentlemen's seats, the country is considerably improved; but beyond these limits, agriculture is in a very backward state.

In pursuing his journey to Waterford, the traveller may either proceed down the river by steamer, or cross the country by the cross-mail coach running from Wexford to Waterford,

or by Bianconi's car. Should neither of these conveyances, in regard to time, suit his movements, he can readily obtain a conveyance at Shanahan's inn, where good post-horses and carriages are always ready.

If he proceeds across the country, he will enter the county of Kilkenny on crossing the wooden bridge, and keep along the line of road lately made, the first and most interesting portion of which we have noticed in describing the vicinity of Ross. From the point where the new road leaves the river, it runs through a succession of valleys to avoid the steep ascents on the old line. There are no gentlemen's residences immediately in connexion with the remainder of this line of road, nor does the country, though beautifully varied as regards its surface, present any very attractive features. It consists of a succession of hill and dale, which stretch from what are locally known as the Welsh Mountains northward to the estuary of the Nore; the Welsh Mountains being the high ridge of cultivated lands which reach from Ross to the village of Mullinavat, including in their range the remarkable conical summit of Tory Hill. In common with all this district of country, a very imperfect system of husbandry is followed, if we except that branch of rural economy the breeding and feeding of pigs, in which the farmers of this part of the country are said to excel.

At two and a half miles from Waterford, the village and chapel of Slieve Roe are reached; and thence, passing the villas of *Bellemont*, *New Park*, &c., noticed in our description of the environs of Waterford, and running through the suburb of Ferrybank, we reach the bridge leading to that city.

From Ross to Waterford, by the river, is about sixteen miles; and the

steamer runs down in about two hours. Along the whole line the scenery is beautiful, and at the confluence of the estuaries of the Suir and Barrow, it is imposing. The parts immediately connected with the towns of Ross and Waterford we have already noticed; and we shall now glance at the intermediate objects of interest.

The river here separates the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford until it meets the estuary of the Suir, where it separates the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford. On passing the woods of *Oaklands* and *Stokestown* on the left, and the plantations of *Annaghs* on the right, the river banks on the left are adorned by the plantations of *Killowan* and *Piltown*, the seats of — Glascotts, Esqrs. Slieve Cailtia, which attains an elevation of 888 feet above the sea, here forms a magnificent back ground to the scenery on the Wexford side of the river, and a very remarkable feature in this part of the country. On rounding the headland of Cheekpoint, we leave the demesne of *Kilmanoch*, and the ruins of Dunbrody abbey to the right. They are situated on the banks of a narrow creek of the estuary which runs about a mile into the country, up to the hamlet of Conpile, where it receives two small streams.

The remains of Dunbrody abbey are among the most perfect and, at the same time, among the most interesting of our ecclesiastical ruins.

It was founded in 1182, for Cistercian monks, by Henry de Montmorency, marshal of Henry II., and seneschal of all the lands acquired by Strongbow.

The ruins have a very desolate appearance, being situated on a naked plain, sloping down to the waters of the little creek above noticed. The church is 200 feet in length, by 140 feet in breadth, with a massive central tower. At the side of the church are the remnants of the cloisters and other buildings. The ruins are about two miles from the course which the Waterford and Ross steamers usually keep, and they are generally visited by land. They are about nine miles from Ross, on the road leading thence to Ballyhack, Arthurstown, and Duncannon Fort, which see.

Before reaching Cheek Point, we pass on the right or Kilkenny side of the river, *Ringville*, the seat of the Dowager Lady Esmonde, and near it the ruins of Ballinlaw castle. Garraunbaun Rock, *Snow Hill* house, — Power, Esq., all noticed in the description of the city of Waterford, follow; and on the left or Waterford side, a little above Cheek Point, are *Faithleg House*, — Power, Esq., *Woodlawn* and *Ballycanvan*, also noticed in our description of the environs of Waterford; as are also all the places above *Snow Hill*, on the Kilkenny side of the river, viz., *Glass House*, *Bellevue*, &c. &c.

No. 27.—DUBLIN TO ROSS.

SECOND ROAD—84½ MILES.

BY CARLOW, ROYAL OAK, AND GRAIG.

						Statute Miles.	
Royal Oak as in No. 21	.	.	.	.	.	—	60½
Gore's-bridge	.	.	.	.	.	5½	65½
Graig	.	.	.	.	.	7½	73
Ross	.	.	.	.	.	11½	84½

Should the traveller adopt this line, he will leave the public coaches at the Royal Oak, where, or at Bagenalstown, which is about a mile distant,

he can hire a car, or obtain post-hornes, and proceed to Graig, and thence to Ross, either by hired conveyances or by Bianconi's cars. We may observe, that Bianconi's Carlow and Ross car does not keep this line, at least from Carlow to Graig; it runs by Bagenalstown and Borris. There are two roads running from Borris to Graig—one, which crosses the Barrow by Ballyteiglea bridge, keeps along the right bank of the river, and passes the church ruins, modern church, and rectory of Ullard; the other keeps along the left bank of the Barrow by Clashganna bridge and wood; the roads are equidistant—about six miles.

From the Royal oak to Gore's-bridge, the road keeps along the right bank of the Barrow, passing *Doninga*, the seat of T. T. Bookey, Esq., and *Barraghcore* House, — Handy, Esq., and several extensive flour mills. The small village of Gore's-bridge is situated on the right bank of the Barrow, and on the confines of the county of Kilkenny, and surrounded by a fertile and very interesting country. On the left bank of the river is the demesne of *Ballyellen*, and on the right bank *Barrowmount*, formerly the seat of the Gore family, but now forming part of the estate of Viscount Clifden. In the beautiful grounds of this demesne, which lie along the river bank, are a Druid's altar, and the finest walnut tree in this part of the kingdom; and adjoining the demesne, the ruins of a small monastery.

A little above Gore's-bridge, on the bank of the Gowran streamlet, which here falls into the Barrow, are the ruins of *Louggrange* House, formerly the residence of the Green family.

About a mile from Gore's-bridge, we leave the limestone district, and enter the granite formation, in which we continue for the next eleven miles. Here the aspect

of the country changes—the smooth and fertile limestone plain is succeeded by the rugged and less productive hills. We pass *Barrowmount*, already noticed, and *Mount Loftus*, the seat of Sir F. H. Loftus, Bart. *Mount Loftus*, from the elevated site it occupies on the ridge here rising over the Barrow, is a conspicuous feature in the scenery.

On passing *Mount Loftus*, we meet the road lately made from this point to Graig, in order to cut off the very steep ascents on the former line, and as we proceed through the broken and imperfectly cultivated country through which this road lies, we obtain fine views of the demesne of Borris, of the Mount Leinster range of mountains, on the one hand, and Brandon hill on the other; as also of the lesser summits which form the frontier hills to those striking objects in the scenery of the district.

Graig, or, as it is often called, Graiguenamanagh, is one of the most beautifully-situated small towns in this part of the kingdom, and, as such, did not escape the notice of the Anglo Normans, who, so early as 1212, under the auspices of the Earl of Pembroke, founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, the venerable and interesting ruins of which still remain, a part of them having been fitted up as the Roman Catholic chapel. The town is delightfully placed on the right bank of the Barrow, and almost environed by the hills which connect with Brandon, whose domical summit rises 1694 feet above the level of the sea.

Like Gore's-bridge, Graig is on the confines of the county of Kilkenny; the village of Tinnahinch, on the opposite side of the river, being in the county of Carlow.

This town, with a considerable extent of country westward, forms part of the estates of Viscount Clifden; whose guardians have evinced

the utmost anxiety for its improvement, as well as for every other part of his lordship's possessions; and have proceeded with the renovation of the town as far as the nature of the existing leases would admit of. Like the generality of our small towns, the dwellings, which are generally of an inferior description, have been huddled together without the least regard to order or convenience; and like them also it furnishes its quota of unemployed poor. It has good weekly markets, carries on a considerable retail trade, and is much benefited by being a station on the Barrow navigation; and from the streams which run through it, is well suited to improvement either in trade or commerce. There are several schools in the town; the little church tops the neighbouring hill; the Roman Catholic chapel occupies the transept of the ancient Cistercian abbey; the ruined castle of Tinnahinch, once a seat of the Butlers, is prettily situated on the left bank of the river; and *Brandondale*, the beautiful seat of David Burtchaell, Esq., occupying a fine site on the northern acclivities of Brandon hill, commands the town, the prolonged and lovely windings of the Barrow, the picturesque country on either side of its banks, and the whole of the Mount Leinster and Black Stairs range of mountains. Adjoining *Brandondale* is *Coolroe House*, the residence of Henry Burtchaell, Esq.; and at a short distance from Tinnahinch castle are the burial ground and ruins of St. Michael's church.

Brandon hill is easy of ascent; and from its acclivities and summit a correct idea can be readily formed of the chorography of this most beautiful but little known part of the country. The top of the hill can be gained in several ways; but perhaps the easiest mode is by the traversing roads lately formed through the young

plantations of Viscount Clifden, which occupy a considerable extent of its northern slopes; and to reach these roads, the traveller passes through a very considerable portion of beautiful hilly country, lying between Graig, Inistioge, and Thomastown.

The views from Brandon hill embrace a wide expanse of the undulating country lying around, and of the lower hills which, in the distance, seem to connect with it; of the finely varied tract along its base; of the town of Graig, and of the valley and windings of the Barrow. Along the left bank, or Carlow side of the river, the towing-path, as far as St. Mullins, being the point where the navigation meets the tide-water, forms a delightful walk. The scenery, too, is heightened by the woods of Mr. Kavanagh, which cover the riverbanks for a considerable distance. The church ruins of St. Mullins we have noticed in the preceding road; and we shall glance at the right bank of the Barrow from the more elevated parts of the road leading from Graig to Ross. Before leaving Graig, however, we may observe, that the finer part of the estuary of the Barrow, that is, from St. Mullins downwards for about four miles, and along which there are no roads, can be readily seen by boat; and as regards scenery it is the finest part of the Barrow. The soil around Graig is very variable; immediately about the town and in the valleys, it is deep and fertile; but on the sides of the hills it is light and shingly—particularly on the transition schists, which here unite with the granite at Brandon hill, and with the sand-stone at the hills of Copenagh; the latter hills are remarkable features in the scenery of this part, separating the district to the west of Graig, from the great limestone plain which lies around the city of Kilkenny. The four miles of new road now in progress between Ross

and the Rower will obviate the more steep ascents on the present line. It lies along the eastern acclivities of Brandon hill, and from the more elevated parts, affords fine views of the beautiful valley through which the deep and winding Barrow softly flows—of the steep acclivities of Mount Leinster and Blackstairs mountains on the one hand, and of the more gentle slopes of Brandon hill on the other. The finer parts of the river scenery, however, can only be seen by walking down to the ruins of Colhill castle, which are romantically situated on the precipitous banks of

the river. They are carefully preserved by the proprietor of the estate, W. F. Tighe, Esq., and the lands around them are adorned by his plantations. Our road runs through the above plantations for a considerable distance before it reaches the small village of the Rower, which is situated on an elevated tract of good land, and contains a small church, rectory, and Roman Catholic chapel. At a mile and a half from the village of the Rower, we pass the demesne of *Ringwood*; and crossing the Barrow at Mount Garrett bridge, proceed to Ross, as in the last road.

No. 28.—DUBLIN TO ROSS.

THIRD ROAD—90½ MILES.

BY THOMASTOWN AND INISTIÖGE.

					Statute Miles.
Thomastown, as in No. 24	.	.	.	.	— 75½
Inistiöge	:	:	:	:	5½ 80½
Ross	.	.	.	.	9½ 90½

THE Dublin and Waterford coach passes through Thomastown on alternate days, and from Thomastown to Ross there is a public car every afternoon. At Trilly's Inn, in Thomastown, post-horses and carriages can always be obtained.

Thomastown and its immediate vicinity we have noticed in No. 24. Our course now lies along the banks of the Nore for at least seven miles; and from the confluence of the King's River, which is a little above Mount Juliet, to the confluence of the Barrow, which is near Ross, is certainly the finest part of this river.

Mr. Young, in his tour through Ireland, has expatiated on the charms of this ride; and it is justly said by Mr. Tighe, in his survey of the county of Kilkenny, that the whole course of the river, from Mount Juliet to Ross, by Thomastown and Inistiöge, presents picturesque scenery, varied by ruined castles and

abbeys, by rocks that turn the course of the river, by green meadows that skirt its banks, and by steep hills clothed in foliage.

The valley of the Nore, from Thomastown to Ross, is bounded on the east by the chain of hills which connect with Brandon, and which limits the basin-shaped valley in which is situated the town of Graig; and, on the west, by the frontier lines of the hills which run southerly from Ballyhale to Ross, and westerly from the Nore to the high valley along which the road from Ballyhale to Waterford is carried.

Along the banks of the Nore the hills rise boldly from the river, varying in their height from 500 to 800 feet: and in a comparative point of view we are inclined to think that this part of the Nore, if not the finest, is certainly among the finest portions of our river scenery. For the first three miles the road keeps the left

bank of the Nore; and, on leaving Thomastown, we obtain a view of a fine reach of the river, comprising a strip of the most verdant meadow, on which stands the ruins of Greenan Castle. The banks, too, are beautifully clothed by the copse-woods of Dens on the right, and by those of Dangan on the left.

On passing the woods of Dangan, S. Davis, Esq., we obtain another reach of the river, with its bold banks and accompanying strip of meadow, in which are situated the picturesque ruins of Dysart Castle, and the more humble remains of Friar's Chapel. *Coolmore House*, the seat of P. Connellan, Esq., occupies a beautiful site on the opposite or right bank of the river: and below it, in the valley, and secluded from the view of this part of the road, is *Ballyduff*, the seat of Sir Coghill Coghill, Bart. We pass *Brownsbarn*, R. S. Guinness, Esq., and cross the Nore at Kilmacshane bridge. From the bridge, considerable reaches of the river on either hand are seen. Upwards, the scenery is bold and rich; downwards, it is more open and less interesting.

The traveller now proceeds along the right bank of the river, and from this side obtains extensive views of the high lands which bound the valley of the Nore on the east. Passing the glebe-house on the right, and running along an avenue, formed by thriving Turkey oaks, the small ancient town of Inistloge is reached. So early as the year 800 an abbey is stated to have been founded here, and a monastery in 1210, by Thomas, son of Anthony, seneschal of Leinster, the ruins of which are now incorporated with the neat parish church, and adjoining the church is the large and handsome chapel, and both buildings are in the pointed style of architecture. The town, which was originally defended with

walls, and had, it appears, its share of the calamities arising from the civil wars that desolated the country, was finally dismantled by the parliamentarians in 1649. There are still in the town the remains of two ancient castles. The present neat and romantically-situated little town, consists of a small square, in the interior of which are lines of lime trees, and several rows of well-built houses. A little retail trade is carried on, and at the weekly markets but little business is done. In addition to the church and chapel already noticed, there is a small inn, at which travellers can stop, a neat police-barrack, and two schools.

Woodstock, the seat of W. F. Tighe, Esq. the principal proprietor of this immediate district, adjoins the town, and the woods of the demesne extend down the river banks for two miles, and reach from the water's edge to the top of Mount-Alto, the summit above the house, an elevation of 800 feet. In the lower parts of the grounds the trees have attained to an unusual stature; and even along the sides of the higher hills, the woods have attained to a considerable growth. The mansion is a good, substantial, commodious structure; and the gardens, offices, with all the appurtenances necessary to a country residence, are thereto conformable. The drives and walks throughout the place lead to those points where the beauties of the demesne, the scenery of the valley, or the windings of the deep and "stubborn" Nore are best displayed; and to all these places the public have access. These descriptions, however, convey but an imperfect idea of *Woodstock*, nor can any one who merely walks through the demesne judge of its extent or character. To see *Woodstock*, it is necessary to drive for a couple of miles along the new road leading from Inistloge

to Ross, a part of our journey; and from that road, or from the adjacent summits, it is seen in all its length, in all its breadth, and in all its height, and there it appears to be one of the most imposing of all our country residences.

From Mount-Alto, the summit which rises over the mansion, extensive views are obtained of the country around, of the hills which limit the valley of the Nore, and generally of the chorography of the district.

A little below Woodstock, and on the same side of the river, are *Brownsford House*, the ruins of Brownsford Castle; and opposite to *Brownsford*, on the left side of the river, are the ruins of Clonamery Castle and church. Below these ruins, the right bank of the river is in several places rocky and steep; and those precipitous cliffs being covered with trees, have a very striking effect. To see those more interesting points, however, it will be necessary to pursue the beautiful walks through Woodstock along the river's edge.

As in all the more hilly parts of the clay-slate districts, the soil is here, except in the lower levels, very inferior; but still the traveller will be glad to see the efforts that are now making in the improvement of the country as he proceeds to Ross.

The tide comes up to Inistioge, and vessels of a hundred tons burthen sail up to the town. On leaving Inistioge for Ross, we cross the Nore by a handsome bridge of ten arches, and keep generally along the left bank of the river for the next two miles; and it is from this point of

the road that the magnificent views of *Woodstock*, to which we have just adverted, are obtained.

The new line of road from Inistioge to the demesne of *Ringwood* runs by the chapel of Clodiagh, keeping near the base of the high hills that connect with Brandon, and leaving the cottage of *Allensdale*, which is romantically situated in the pretty little glen through which the Clodiagh stream finds its way to the Nore, and *Ballynabarney*, the seat of — Bolger, Esq., and *Russelstown*, the residence of — French, Esq., a little to the right. The portion of the road leading past these places, is, however, still open, and as the scenery along that part is more romantic, we doubt not but, despite of its hilly nature, many will avail themselves of it.

From Clodiagh chapel, the country, though varied as regards the state of its surface and the nature of its soil, offers but little to attract particular notice. At *Ringwood Demesne*, which is about seven miles from Inistioge, we join the road from Graig as in No. 27, and proceed by Mount Garrett bridge to Ross.

We may remark, that there is a road from Inistioge to Ross on the right side of the river. It keeps the upper side of *Woodstock*, and is very hilly—passes through the hamlet of Ballyneale, near which are Dysartmoon church ruins, and the residence and woods of *Ballyneale*, — Cook, Esq., and also passes through the village of Rosbercon. It is nine miles in length, and, as the road is very hilly, it affords good views of the surrounding country.

No. 29.—DUBLIN TO ROSS.

FOURTH ROAD—98½ MILES.

BY ENNISCORTHY AND CLONROCHE.

					Statute Miles.
Enniscorthy, as in No. 15	:	:	:	:	78½
Clonroche	:	:	:	:	7½
Ross	:	:	:	:	12
					98½

BIANCONI's cars are the only public conveyances between Enniscorthy and Ross. They leave Enniscorthy in the morning, after the arrival of the Dublin mail, and of course do not run in connexion with the Dublin day-coaches, which reach Enniscorthy about four o'clock P.M. Those who wish to proceed to Ross the same day can, however, obtain conveyances in Enniscorthy.

From Enniscorthy to Ross the soil is, generally speaking, inferior; and with the exception of the few demesnes we meet with, the farms are small and badly cultivated. The surface is considerably varied; and in various places the hills which are scattered throughout the district range in their elevation from 400 to 600 feet. The fields are small, and the fences, which are composed of earthen banks or dry stone-walls, are covered with furze. Except in connection with the gentlemen's residences, and a few trees immediately around the small farm-houses, there is no planting, and there are few thorn fences to be seen—the furze being almost everywhere substituted, at least by the farmers. This mode of fencing prevails to a great extent throughout the counties of Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny—forms almost the only shelter—in many places the fuel; and in winter the young shoots are bruised and given to horses. The furze-hedges being allowed to attain a considerable height before they are cut down, when in flower serve to beautify the country; but, unfortunately, all the uplands of

Wexford, which are generally light, shingly, and incumbent on the clay-slate, is naturally prone to the growth of furze, and this tendency, increased by the seeds from the hedges, greatly injures the soil.

On leaving Enniscorthy, we cross the Urrin stream, and soon reach *Broomfield*, the handsome Elizabethan villa of W. R. Farmer, Esq. To the right of *Broomfield* are Dunsinane church, *Daphne*, and several small villas; and on the same side, on the cross-road leading to Killane, and in the valley which is watered by the Urrin, are the village of Forge, Fairfield flower-mills, and *Monart House*, the seat of E. R. Cookman, Esq.

From this to the small village of Clonroche, we have little to notice in addition to our general description of this part of the country. About two miles to the west of the village is *Castleboro*, the fine seat of Lord Carew, where a splendid Grecian mansion is in progress of erection, in lieu of the former house, which was burned about two years ago. This seat takes its name from the Boro, one of the Slaney's tributaries, which waters the grounds; and the extensive plantations of the demesne, crowning the adjacent heights, are seen far around.

The bleak country around Ross is a little diversified by the low hills of Killigney and Ballagh. At about five miles from Ross, *Palace*, the residence of the Rev. M. Harman, is passed; and nearly opposite to it is *Robinstown*. Lacken-hill, which rises to a height of 629 feet, and

is the highest and most remarkable of the summits lying between Enniscorthy and Ross, is passed on the left, at eight miles from Clonroche; and, on the right, *Berkeley*, the seat of G. Berkely Dean, Esq. At this point the new road, leading to the line lately formed along the banks of the Barrow, branches off. This branch was made to avoid the steep ascents on the road we are

travelling, but as it makes a considerable *detour*, is only used by heavily-laden vehicles. We may notice that it is much used by farmers in drawing lime from the Barrow for agricultural purposes. On passing Lacken-hill, we leave *Newtown* to the left; and at two miles from the cross-roads leading to *Berkeley*, we reach Mandlin's Bridge, and enter the suburbs of Ross.

NO. 30.—DUBLIN TO NEW ROSS.

FIFTH ROAD—84½ MILES.

BY NEWTOWNBARRY.

					Statute Miles.
Newtownbarry, as in No. 17	:	:	:	:	60½
Killann	:	:	:	:	11 71½
Ross	:	:	:	:	13 84½

THERE being no regular public conveyances beyond Tullow, which is forty-eight miles from Dublin, this line is seldom travelled. As noticed in No. 17, conveyances can be hired at Tullow and Newtownbarry; but there is no stage where a relay of horses can be had—nothing more than common public-houses between the latter place and Ross. The road, however, leads to several residences; and if the country is not rich, it is, as regards the scenery, in many places highly attractive; and along the whole line, from Newtownbarry to Ross, the surface is considerably varied.

Until it meets the Barrow, the road from Newtownbarry runs along the eastern base of the mountain range generally known as Mount Leinster, and to which in our previous notices we have often referred. But as it is only along this line of road that the whole extent of the mountain range is seen, we deem it necessary in this place to notice the local divisions under which it is designated.

Thus, from the valley of the Slaney to Scullogue Gap, the glen through which the road from Enniscorthy to Kilkenny *via* Borris and Gowran runs, is called Mount Leinster. From Scullogue Gap to the next dip in the range, and where a bridle-road is carried across from Tomanine bridge to Borris, is known as Blackstairs Mountain; and from this bridle-road to where the highlands dip into the valley of the Barrow, is generally called the White Mountain. Their summit heights are, in the above order, 2610, 2409, and 1679 feet above the sea. Now, all these topographical divisions are evidently seen, and seen best, from this line of road, which, as we have already observed, keeps along their base. Mount Leinster and Blackstairs exemplify what appears to be general in the formation of the greater part of our mountain ranges—namely, that they are less precipitous on their southern than on their northern sides; consequently the traveller need not expect to find those stupendous acclivities, those sublime fea-

tures which characterise this mountain range on the opposite or Carlow side.

In place, however, of the sterile, dreary, and stern aspect that pervades this mountain range on the Carlow side, we have here the better soil, the sunny and cultivated slopes, the cottages scattered along and far up the mountain sides, or sheltered on the banks of the dells by which the sides of the mountains are broken.

Geologically, this mountain range is the southern termination of the granite formation; and, politically, a line along its ridge marks the respective limits of the counties of Carlow and Wexford.

Leaving Newtownbarry by the new road, the slate quarries adjoining the town are left to the right, and at five miles *Ballychristal*, the seat of — James, Esq., is reached. This place is romantically situated on the acclivity of Blackrock, a spur of Mount Leinster, which attains a height of 1971 feet, and is watered by several mountain streams, which here unite and form the Urrin. A mile and a half from *Ballychristal*, the ruined demesne of *Duffry-hall* is passed on the left, and the village of Kiltelly is here left about a mile to the right. Kiltelly is situated at the entrance of Scullogue Gap, a wild and striking mountain pass, separating Mount Leinster and Blackstairs, and through which the road here connecting the counties of Carlow and Kilkenny with the county of Wexford is carried. About three miles from *Duffry-hall*, and on the road leading to Enniscorthy, is the wood of Killoughrim. In the centre of the wood is *Killoughrim House*, the seat of R. Phayre, Esq. This natural coppice-wood, which covers about 1500 statute acres, is a remnant of the forest of Monart, and is the largest tract of natural wood lying

together in this part of the country.

A mile from *Duffry-hall*, on our road, *Woodbrook*, the seat of Wm. Blacker, Esq., is passed, and at two miles from *Woodbrook*, the small village of Killanne, with its neat glebe-house and church, are reached. A mile to the right of the village, remotely and romantically situated on the cultivated slopes of Mount Leinster, is *Grange*, the seat of — Richards, Esq., and about two miles to the left are the demesne and hill of *Ballyhighland*, the seat of John Howlin, Esq. This detached hill rises to a height of 616 feet, and is rendered more remarkable in the undulating but lower country lying around it, by the plantations of the demesne which clothe its southern slopes. Adjoining the demesne are the lead mines of Ballyhighland, now at work.

Two and a half miles from *Killanne*, we reach Tomanine bridge, under which flows the Boro, bearing along the numerous streams running down from Blackstairs and the White Mountain to the Slaney; and before descending to the valley of the Boro, we obtain a view of *Coolbawn*, the fine seat of Francis Bruen, Esq. The modern mansion is a handsome structure in the enriched Tudor style of architecture; and the grounds around it are extensively and beautifully planted.

Coolbawn is watered by the Boro, which, on leaving it, runsthrough the adjacent demesne of Castleboro, the fine seat of Lord Carew, adverted to in connexion with the village of Clonroche, No. 29. The plantations of these seats together form a magnificent forest scene—and the mansions good specimens of their respective styles—Grecian and Gothic. *Castleboro* is built from the designs of Mr. D. Robertson, and *Coolbawn*, from those of Mr. T. Darley.

Coolbawn is seen in its best point of view from the high grounds adjacent to the road leading from Tomanine to Meara's bridge, and which road also connects *Castleboro* with *Coolbawn*; and those who are interested in park scenery will not regret this slight detour to command the beauties of this interesting place.

Passing *Ballydoney*, the seat of J. R. Budgeon, Esq. which is about a

mile from *Coolbawn*, the traveller keeps the new line of road lately formed from Tomanine bridge to Polmonty bridge, and which keeps generally along the base of the White mountain, whose sides are adorned by the neat farm-houses erected by F. Bruen, Esq. and at about seven miles from *Coolbawn*, the road No. 26 from Borris to Ross is reached.

No. 31.—DUBLIN TO ROSS.

SIXTH ROAD—63½ MILES.

BY TULLOW AND BORRIS.

						Statute Miles.
Tullow, as in No. 17.	:	:	:	:	:	48
Borris	:	:	:	:	:	19½ 67½
Ross	:	:	:	:	:	15½ 83½

This is the nearest way of reaching Borris from Dublin by ten miles, and it is one and a half miles shorter to Ross than by Newtownbarry, No. 30. Cars and post-horses can always be obtained at Tullow, the point where the public conveyances at present terminate.

From Tullow to the small village of Ballon, we have little to remark in addition to the notices made in connection with that town in No. 17. The village contains a chapel, and the ruins of an ancient church. Adjacent to the village of Ballon is a hill which takes its name, and rising to the height of 427 feet, affords a view of Mount Leinster, and of the long, dreary plain lying along its base, of the country around, and of the flat uninteresting tract through which the remainder of our road lies. The soil of this district is very variable, consisting of alternate tracts of peat, marsh, and good land; and the granite boulders, particularly along the base of the mountain, are strewn about. In some places it is rich—in others rocky and boggy,

and generally very wet and heavy along the base of the mountains.

As we proceed from Ballon to Borris, we pass the small village of Myshall. This village, with its church, chapel, and glebe-house, is romantically situated on the side of the hills which stretch along and connect with Mount Leinster; and from its elevated site is distinctly seen. It is about a mile to the left of our road, and backed by several summits which attain to a very considerable elevation. Generally, the western acclivities of Mount Leinster, which are here presented to our view, are highly diversified.

Adjoining the village is *Myshall Lodge*, J. B. Brady, Esq.; and near it is *Hollybrook House*. At about three miles, we also pass on the right, the hamlet of Fenagh, near which are *Ballydartin House*, *Lumcloon House*, and *Kilconnor*, ——— Watsons, Esqrs., and *Janeville*, ——— Garret, Esq. There are also *Upton*, *Clonsfert*, and *Clonmore*; the latter the residence of ——— Eustace, Esq. The site of the hamlet of

Fenagh, from its elevation, and the extent of plantations connected with the different demesnes which adjoin it, is well marked out in the country.

From the neighbourhood of Fenagh to Borris, the country presents the same varied character—boggy, rocky, and good soil following each other in constant alternations. In several places the roads too are

irregular and narrow; but better lines are in progress. The monotony and dreariness of this part of the country, however, is somewhat relieved by the hills which are scattered throughout; some of them rising to a considerable elevation: and by the finely varied outlines of Mount Leinster, and the dells, ravines, and summits, into which its western acclivities are broken.

No. 32.—DUBLIN TO CARNSORE POINT.

106½ MILES.

BY KILLINICK AND BROADWAY.

							Statute Miles.	
Wexford, as in No. 15	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	93
Killinick	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	99
Broadway	.	.	.	.	.	.	3½	102½
Carnsore	.	.	.	.	.	.	3½	106½

THERE are no public conveyances beyond Wexford, but excellent cars and post-chaises can be hired at White's hotel.

The district of country lying between the hills of Forth and the sea, bounded on the east by Wexford bay, and on the west by the Bay of Bannow, is comprehended under the county divisions of the baronies of Forth and Bargy. It contains some of the richest lands in the county of Wexford, and is occupied by an industrious and comfortable tenantry. It is generally flat, possesses few striking features, but is historically interesting, as the country in which the Anglo-Normans made their first hostile landing.

The remains of the numerous castles and churches founded by those triumphant invaders are to be met with all over the district. The churches appear to have been generally small and of rude workmanship. The castles appear to have been nearly all of the same character; a single tower at the corner of a square battlemented court-yard.

Carnsore is the most south-easterly

point in the kingdom; and the villages of Killinick and Broadway lie between it and Wexford.

As far as Killinick, the road keeps generally within half a mile of the shore, and on clearing the suburbs of Wexford, and passing through the limestone tract here lying between the quartz and schistose strata; at two and a half miles from Wexford we pass the villas of *Hermitage* and *Summerseat*, and at four miles, also on the shore, *Grange House*.

Killinick is a small village situated near the head of Wexford Harbour, and on the road leading to the peninsula of Rosslare. The church adjoins the village, and at half a mile are the ruins of Ballyrane Castle.

The peninsula of Rosslare projects about five miles from the mainland; three miles of the extreme point, which is very narrow, is a rabbit-warren and composed of sheer sand. It forms the southern boundary of Wexford Harbour, and is interesting from its position, and the singular nature of its formation. The relative bearings to the opposite or Raven point we have referred to in our brief no-

tice of the harbour of Wexford. The first two miles of the peninsula are about a mile in breadth, and this portion is well inhabited; and among the dwellings are several neat cottages and *Rosslare House*, the seat of the proprietor of the peninsula, James Boyd, Esq. Near the commencement of the rabbit-warren, or narrow part of the peninsula, are a grave-yard and the ruins of St. Braagh's chapel. We may observe, that there are the remains of many small churches along this part of the coast. Adjoining the new church of Rathmacnee which is a mile and a half northwest of Killinick is the ancient castle of Rathmacnee, one of the most perfect of the numerous old castellated structures which are scattered throughout this district.

At two miles from Killinick, the road branching off to Tagout is reached. The village, which is situated near the shore, contains a chapel and the ruins of a small church. *Hill Castle*, the residence of G. M. Dance, Esq. is close to the road, and a remarkable feature from the elevated site it occupies.

The small village of Broadway is situated near the head of Lady's Island Lake, around which there is a very fertile tract of land. Lady's Island Lake is a small arm of the sea running up into the land for about two miles, and is about half a mile in breadth.

It contains two small islets, Inish and Lady's Island. In the latter are the ruins of a castle built by Milo de Lamporte (ancestor of the Lamberts of this country) one of the Anglo-Normans, and which was destroyed by Cromwell. About two miles north-east from Broadway, on the road to Grenore Point, are the houses of *Ballycrannigan* and *Ballykire*; and at a mile and a half due-east, *Ballytrent*, the residence of J.H. Talbot, Esq.

As we proceed to Carnsore Point, we pass on the left *St. Margaret's*, the residence of — Nunn, Esq. This place is situated near the shore, and like all the demesnes on this part of the coast, is so much exposed to the influence of the sea storms, that it is with great difficulty trees can be got up even a few feet above the surface. Close to the road is *Castlepolliser*, the occasional residence of Sir Hugh Palliser, Bt., and at a little distance, towards the shore, are the coast-guard station and house of *Carn*, John Howlin, Esq. At two miles from Broadway, the hamlet of Churchtown is reached, and at three miles Carnsore Point.

From Grenore Point to Carnsore Point, a distance of five miles, the shore presents alternations of rock and sand; the headlands do not attain a great elevation, still they are sufficient to break the heavy billows that roll in against them. From Carnsore Point to Crossfarnogue Point, a distance of ten miles, there is a sand-bank of seven miles in length, unbroken save by two narrow inlets, which admit the run of the tide-water to and from the sea lakes of Lady's Island and Tacumshin; and from Crossfarnogue Point westwards another unbroken bank of sand of six miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth, limits Ballyteige lough, another arm of the sea, of about six miles in length, running parallel to the line of coast. These sand-banks, or dunes, present a high wavy surface; are partially covered with the sea-bent, (*arundo arenaria*), which serves to bind the loose sands; and they are tenanted solely by rabbits. Seawards, the eye ranges over an illimitable expanse of ocean, unbroken save by the Tuscar rocks on the east and the Saltee isles on the west: and inland, though the country is very fertile and thickly tenanted, it is flat, monotonous, and even

dreary. From its situation on the coast, and from the prevailing flatness of its surface, the sea breeze sweeps along it to the prevention of the growth of timber, but not to the injury of general husbandry. It is, however, melancholy to see a district so benefited by nature, and which has enjoyed such a long repose from predial and political strife, so far behind, as it really is, in those matters which constitute the basis of all territorial improvements, namely, farm roads and drainage. Even the demesnes which we have noticed, between Carnsore Point and Wexford, are, in their extent, as compared to those in other

parts of the country, mere specks on the surface.

Near Carnsore Point are the humble ruins of St. Vogue's chapel, and near the headland of Crossfintan, which is about two miles northwards, are the glebe-house and church of Churchtown. The Tuscar rocks are about five miles south-east of Grenore Point. They consist of four distinct masses of rock, on one of which, in 1815, a light-house was erected, and well designated the mariners' guiding-star to the Irish Channel. It is a revolving light of various colours, consisting of twenty-one argand lamps, and is seen far along the line of coast.

No. 33.—DUBLIN TO CARRIGG.

108½ MILES.

BY WEXFORD AND DUNCORMICK.

						Statute Miles.
Wexford, as in No. 15	:	:	:	:	:	— 98
Duncormick	:	:	:	:	:	12 105
Carrigg	:	:	:	:	:	3½ 108½

CARRIGG is a small but neat village in the parish of Bannow, and barony of Bargy, which we have selected as the most prominent point in that remote locality.

Our road leaves Wexford by *Cromwell's Fort*, passes over the high grounds in that neighbourhood, which afford the traveller good views of the country around, and at three miles from the town, reaches *Johnstown Castle*, the seat of H. K. Grogan Morgan, Esq. The road passes through the demesne, and affords views of the deer park on the one hand, and of the modernized castle and the extensive pleasure-grounds around it on the other. The soil of this district being of the same flat, deep, and rich nature as that part of the country through which the road from Wexford to Carnsore Point runs;

and the culture also similar, we have no additional remarks on these heads to offer.

On leaving *Johnstown Castle*, we pass *Sledagh*, and at eight miles from Wexford, reach *Bride's Well*, and at nine miles the cross-roads of Baldwinstown. The village of Bridgetown, with its small church, glebe-house, and ruined castle, lies about a mile to the east of the cross-roads, and the hamlet of Bargy, with its ruined castle, is about three miles in the same direction.

Three miles from the cross-roads of Baldwinstown we reach the village of Duncormick, with its small church and ruined castle. The church occupies an elevated site, and from the grave-yard an extensive view is obtained of the flat country around. The village is situated on a small

creek that runs up from Ballytiege lough. At three and a half miles from Duncormick, we reach the village of Carrigg, which occupies the summit of one of the gently-swelling hills which diversify this part of the barony of Bargo; and the village chapel is, from its elevation, a remarkable object for many miles around. The church is close to the village, and near it is *Bannow House*, the seat of Thomas Boyse, Esq., the principal proprietor of this immediate district. A handsome mansion has lately been erected here, extensive plantations made, and the demesne enlarged by the addition of the adjoining seat of *Graigee*. Though to the eye of the agriculturist much remains to be done in this district of Bargo, and primarily in the drainage of the extensive tracts of low lands which present themselves on every hand, and in the substitution of proper fences, in lieu of the straggling furzy banks which occupy no inconsiderable portion of the whole arable surface of the district, it is the most improved part of the barony. Not many years ago, this country was in a state of comparative waste; it is now, owing to the personal exertions of the proprietor of Bannow, Thomas Boyse, Esq., greatly improved, and in a very remunerating state. The tenantry are respectable, contented, and comfortable, as the excellent dwellings they occupy evince.

The parish of Bannow is bounded on the east by Ballytiege lough, and on the west by Bannow bay—the latter running six miles into the mainland, its breadth varying from two miles to half a mile. Near the mouth of the bay is Bannow Island, or rather Isthmus, on the point of which is shown the site of the town of Bannow—said to have been covered by the sea-sand since the end of the seventeenth century. Although there

is not a vestige remaining to warrant such a statement, it appears that in the grants made by Charles II. under the act of settlement, several streets were mentioned as then existing in the town. In the quit-rent rolls of the country, several streets are also mentioned as paying quit-rent.

The entrance to Bannow bay, or the bar of the Lough, is three miles from the village of Carrigg; and on the headland, which is close to the island, are the interesting church ruins and coast-guard stations of Bannow. Whatever may be the case with regard to the extent and site of the town, there can be no doubt as to the early origin of the venerable church.

The Bannow coast is rocky, and though flat, attains a considerable elevation above the sea. It affords good views of the opposite shores of Fethard bay, and of the rocky headland of Baginbun, and generally of the peninsula of Hook. The little rocky islets of Keeragh, near the shore, and the Saltee Islands, which are nine miles from Bannow bay, serve to break the vast expanse of sea view to the south and east. The Saltee islands are two, the great and little—the former, which is about three miles from Crossfarnogue Point, is about a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth; the latter about half the size, and a mile nearer the shore.

In a rocky cave in the larger of these islands, B. Harvey, and J. Colclough, Esqrs., who were unfortunately engaged in the late rebellion, were found concealed. They were arrested on the 26th of June, 1798, and executed at Wexford on the 28th of the same month. In the parish of Bannow, in common with all this district of country, there are the remains of several castles; the most remarkable is Coolhull, within a mile of the village of Carrigg.

No. 34.—DUBLIN TO CARRIGG.

SECOND ROAD—108 MILES.

BY WEXFORD AND THE HILLS OF FORTH.

						Statute Miles.
Wexford, as in No. 15	:	:	:	:	:	$\left| \begin{array}{r} - \\ 15 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 108 \end{array} \right|$
Carrigg	.	.	.	.	.

As in the preceding line, there are no public conveyances along this road, which, on clearing Wexford, and passing on the left *Great Clonard*, and on the right *Little Clonard*, begins to ascend the side of the Forth hills, along which it continues for nearly four miles. This road is the new line lately made from Wexford to Arthurstown; and in proceeding to Carrigg, we keep along it for nearly nine miles.

As we have generally noticed the nature, extent, and elevation of the Forth hills in our account of the town of Wexford, we shall here merely state that from the high level at which the road is carried across the sides of the hill, the traveller can readily comprehend the general nature and extent of the baronies of Forth and Bargo. Those, however, who are interested in the chorography of the district, can readily obtain more extensive view of the rich plain lying

along the shore and of the country around from the top of the ridge, to which there is easy access from our line of road.

The hill is composed of quartz, the loose stones of that rock covering its surface; and the chief vegetable productions are the native whin and the mountain heath. The southern side of the hill belongs to the crown, which appears to have suffered unrestricted settlement; and hence the numerous cabins, with the accompanying spots of cleared ground, which are scattered all over the more reclaimable parts of the hill.

On leaving Forth hill, and descending to the general level of the plain, we pass, at eight miles on the right, *Harperstown*, the seat of — Hore, Esq., and soon after, branching off the Arthurstown road, we proceed through a flat, fertile, but otherwise uninteresting country, to Carrigg.

No. 35.—DUBLIN TO CARRIGG.

THIRD ROAD—101½ MILES.

BY ENNISCORTHY AND TAGHMON.

						Statute Miles.
Enniscorthy, as in No. 15,	.	.	.	.	.	$\left| \begin{array}{r} - \\ 14 \\ 9 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{r} 78\frac{1}{2} \\ 92\frac{1}{2} \\ 101\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right|$
Taghmon	.	.	.	.	.
Carrigg	.	.	.	.	.

This is the shortest road from Dublin to Taghmon and Carrigg; but there are no public conveyances beyond Enniscorthy. Carriages, however, as we have stated in our notices of that town, can always be

obtained there. The generally travelled road to Carrigg, leaves Taghmon to the left, by which there is a saving of one and a half miles, but along that line of road there is no intermediate stage. The country

through which our road lies, by its undulating surface, is very different from the baronies of Forth and Bargo. It is of the same hilly and varied character, both as regards soil and shape, as that part of the county of Wexford lying between the hills of Forth and Mount Leinster.

Leaving Enniscorthy by *St. John's*, we keep along the right bank of the Slaney, and at three miles reach *Wilton*, the seat of H. Alcock, Esq. The old mansion, which has lately been renovated in the castellated style of architecture, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Boro, which here waters the demesne of *Wilton*, and runs through a beautiful glen, which is also in the grounds. Adjoining *Wilton* is the small quartz hill of Bree, a part of which is also planted in connexion with the demesne.

About two miles beyond *Wilton*, the hamlet of Bree, and *Clonmore House*, are passed. *Mackmines Castle*, and the various places along the banks of the Slaney, we have noticed in our description of the road from Enniscorthy to Wexford, No. 15. About eleven miles from Enniscorthy, we reach the Wexford and Ross mail-coach line, at Barry's cross-roads. At this point we are about two and a half miles from the little granite hill of Camrous, which raises its summit 598 feet in height, and five miles from the craggy ridge of Carrickburn, which attains an elevation of 766 feet. These hills, particularly the latter, which is situated close to the Wexford and Ross road, are very remarkable features in this part of the country. Close to the rock of Carrickburn, is *Scullabogue House*, where the insurgents com-

mitted one of the most sanguinary acts which happened during the rebellion of 1798; also *Carrickburn Lodge*, the seat of General Brown Clayton. On a detached rock, near the demesne, a handsome Corinthian pillar has lately been erected. From its elevation, position, and the contrast which its enriched architecture affords with the rock on which it stands, it is a very striking object in the wild, rugged country, which immediately surrounds it.

Returning to Barry's cross-roads, at about two miles from that point, we reach the small town of Taghmon, which is situated on the old road leading from Wexford to Ross, and along which one of Bianconi's cars continues to run. The town contains a church, chapel, and a small inn, where cars can be hired. About a mile north of the town, are a Quakers' Meeting-house and burial-ground.

Four and a half miles west of Taghmon, on the road to Ross, is the hamlet of Foulk's-mill, close to which are *Longgraique House* and *Raheenduff House*; and at three miles, in the same direction, are *Horetown*, the seat of Jacob Goff, Esq., and *Tottenham Green*, the estate of Lord Robert Tottenham. *Slevoy*, the seat of Colonel Pigott, is within half a mile of *Horetown*; and *Coolcliff*, the seat of Sir W. Cox; and *Rosegarland*, the seat of F. Leigh, Esq., are about four miles south of Taghmon, on the road leading thence to Arthurstown.

From Taghmon to Carrigg, the traveller may either proceed by *Harperstown*, the seat of W. Hore, Esq., noticed in the preceding road, or by Ballymitty cross-roads.

No. 36.—DUBLIN TO FETHARD.

FIRST ROAD—109½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.	
Taghmon, as in No. 35,	—	92½
Saltmills	13½	106½
Fethard	3	109½

FROM Taghmon, we may proceed either by Ballymittie cross-roads, or by Foulk's-mill, to the Wexford and Arthurstown road. If by the former, we reach Wellington-bridge at six and a half miles from Taghmon. This bridge crosses one of the small rivers here running into Bannow Bay, and up to which numerous barges, laden with limestone and culm, sail. The limestone is brought from Hookhead, and is very extensively used for agricultural purposes throughout this district.

On the western shores of Bannow Bay, or the Scar, as this part of the bay is called, and within half a mile of the road, are the ruins of Clonmines. They consist of the remains of four castles, and an abbey, all of which are beautifully situated on the verdant banks of the bay. Of the castles, portions of the towers only remain; the ruins of the church are considerable, and very interesting. According to various statements, a town containing twenty acres, surrounded by a vallum and fosse, once existed here: and Mr. Fraser, author of the Statistical Survey of the County, states, that the Danes, during their occupancy, established a mint here. All, however, that now remain to attest the former existence of a town, are the ruins above referred to.

Crossing Nelson-bridge, another small structure, which crosses the Owenduff stream here, also falling into Bannow Bay, we soon reach the road branching off to *Tintern Abbey*, the seat of Mrs. Colclough. This place is situated on a small

creek, running off the bay of Bannow, and near to the village of Saltmills. The abbey, which was founded in 1200, by William, Earl, Marshal of England and Earl of Pembroke, in gratitude for his escape from shipwreck off this coast, is still a highly interesting ruin, and beautifully situated in the demesne of *Tintern*, adjoining the mansion-house, the latter occupying part of the original buildings.

Passing through the fishing village of Saltmills, up to which small vessels laden with coals, &c., sail; and running along the western shores of Bannow Bay, at three miles from that village, we reach the small seaport town of

FETHARD,

which is situated on a small inlet of the sea, running up from Bannow Bay, and is the principal fishing station on this part of the coast; and where also a little trade is carried on in the importation of coal, timber, and in the exportation of corn, &c. The town principally consists of one wide street, and contains an ancient church, several schools, and a small inn, where cars can be hired. *Fethard Castle*, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Alcock, is in the town; and *Innyard*, the residence of Mr. Lynn, is adjoining. The castle was originally built by the Anglo-Normans, soon after their landing.

About a mile from the town, on the shore, is Bagenbun Head, a high rocky cliff, projecting considerably

from the line of coast, and rendered conspicuous by the Martello tower that crowns it; and near it the small bay, where the Anglo-Normans, under Robert Fitzstephen, landed in 1169. This place derives its name from the names of the ships—Bag and Bun, in which they crossed the channel, and which Robert Fitzstephen burnt in the presence of his men, telling them, that they must either succeed in their enterprize, or perish in the attempt.

On the top of the promontory are the remains of an encampment, said to have been formed by Fitzstephen on his landing; and this point affords extensive views of the Bay of Bannow, of the peninsula of Hook, and its sinuous coast, of a long reach of the sand banks which bound Ballyteigue lough, and generally of the shore eastward to Carnsore-point; of the Saltee isles, in perhaps their best point of view, with an illimitable extent of ocean.

The peninsula of Hook is about three miles and a half in length—its average breadth about half a mile. It forms the eastern boundary of Waterford harbour; and, although it does not attain a great elevation, is a remarkable feature in this line of coast. It is composed of limestone; and being, with some slight exceptions, the only part between this and the vicinity of Wexford where that rock is found in abundance, great quantities are quarried and carried to different parts of the country for building and agricultural purposes. Along the western side of the peninsula, the shores are generally rocky and continuous; but along the eastern side they are sinuous—the sinuities forming Slade-bay, Patrick's-bay, Wormoy-bay, and Sand-eel-bay.

Four miles from Fethard, on the

western side of the peninsula, is *Loftus Hall*, the occasional residence of the Marquess of Ely, the proprietor of this immediate district; and at five miles on the eastern side is Sladeharbour, village and castle ruins. Passing the village of Churchtown, near which are the prostrate ruins of Hook church, at six miles from Fethard, we reach Hook-head and tower. The latter, now used as a lighthouse, is a circular structure, 100 feet high, with walls of remarkable thickness. The lantern contains seventeen lamps, displaying a fixed light 139 feet high above the level of the sea at high water. From the summit of the tower there is a good view of the peninsula of Hook, with its numerous creeks, little bays, and rocky points; of the whole extent of the southern coast of Wexford, from the spot on which we stand to Carnsore-point—a range of twenty-eight miles, including the Keeroe rocks and Saltee isles; of the harbour of Waterford and its rocky shores; and of a great range of coast lying to the westward.

The town of Fethard was built at a very remote period: tradition ascribes its erection to Rose M'Cruim, the reputed foundress of New Ross. As may be supposed, the peninsula, from its exposure to the sea breeze, is quite unsuited to the growth of timber of any kind. About two and a half miles west of Fethard, near Templetown-bay, are the church, chapel, and school of Templetown. Attached to the church is a fragment of the Templar's church, and near it is Brown-hill, attaining an elevation of 214 feet, from whence a good view of the harbour of Waterford, opposite coast, and generally of the coast and country around, is obtained.

No. 37.—DUBLIN TO FETHARD.

SECOND ROAD—102½ MILES.

BY ROSS.

	Statute Miles.
Ross, as in No. 27	— 84½
Arthurstown	11½ 96½
Fethard	6 102½

On the arrival of the Dublin mail car in Ross, another car, carrying four passengers, is despatched to Arthurstown and Fethard.

We leave Ross by the beautifully-situated demesnes of *Oaklands* and *Stokestown*, noticed in No. 26, and keep generally along the left bank of the estuary to Arthurstown. At five miles from Ross we pass the hamlet of Dunganstown; at six miles, *Killowin*; and at seven miles, *Pilltown*; and near the latter, the hamlet of Churchtown. All these, together with the neighbouring hill of *Slieve-coiltia*, we have already noticed in our description of the river banks, as seen from the Ross and Waterford steamer. At nine miles we reach *Kilmanock*, cross the little creek running up from the estuary, and reach the fine ruins of *Dunbrody* abbey. *Dunbrody* abbey and *Kilmanock* we have also described in our sail down the river, in No. 26.

Three miles from the abbey of *Dunbrody*, the small modern village of *Arthurstown* is reached. It is situated on the shores of the *Waterford* harbour, three miles below the confluence of the estuaries of the *Suir* and *Barrow*, and carries on a little trade in fishing and in the importation of coal and culm. It is an outport to *Waterford*, whence the agricultural produce is taken by lighters for exportation. There is a small quay, built chiefly for the accommodation of the fishing boats, up to which vessels of 100 tons burthen can sail. Near the

village is *Dunbrody-park*, the seat of Lord Templemore.

The shores of the *Waterford* harbour are here bold and rocky, and from the higher points extensive views of this fine inlet of the sea are obtained. A little above *Arthurstown*, is the small village of *Ballyhack*. Here is the ferry crossing to *Passage-east*, the small town on the opposite or *Waterford* side; the breadth of the harbour is about three quarters of a mile, and this breadth it maintains up to the confluence of the *Suir* and *Barrow*—a distance of three miles, but below *Arthurstown* it gradually widens to about three miles, which breadth it generally keeps to the mouth at *Hook-head*, a distance of eight miles.

The small village of *Duncannon* is also on the east side of the *Waterford* harbour, a mile and a half below *Arthurstown*. The fort of *Duncannon* is near the village. It occupies the point of a rocky headland, projecting about a quarter of a mile from the general line of the shore, rises 130 feet above the level of high water, and commands the entrance to the harbour. The fortifications, including the glacis, occupy about three statute acres, and are adapted for mounting forty pieces of cannon. The fort contains accommodation for ten officers and 160 men, besides stores, chapel, &c. Within the fort is a light-house, having a double fixed light, nearly seven miles due north from that of *Hook*, and within half a mile of *Arthurstown* lighthouse

Duncannon fort was granted by Henry II. to the Earl of Shrewsbury, from whom it reverted to the crown, and since the threatened invasion of the Spaniards, in 1588, it has been regularly garrisoned.

In the few miles of country travelled over between Arthurs-town and Fethard, there is nothing requiring particular observation.

NO. 38.—DUBLIN TO DUNMORE EAST.

108 MILES.

						Statute Miles.	
Waterford as in No. 24,	:	:	:	:	:	—	96½
Dunmore East,	:	:	:	:	:	11½	108

DUNMORE EAST, though a small village, is a place of some importance from the extensive asylum harbour lately built by government, and from its being the principal station for pilot vessels for Waterford harbour. The bay is on the west side of the entrance to Waterford-haven, and the village is beautifully situated on the part of the bay lying around the harbour. During the summer, it is considerably frequented as a watering place, and contains a commodious hotel, lately erected by the principal proprietor, the Marquis of Waterford, several good houses, a church, and Roman Catholic chapel; the latter about a mile from the town.

Dunmore is, perhaps, better calculated for a watering-place than any other locality of the same character on the whole circuit of the Irish coast. The village is on a sheltered bay, divided by various projecting headlands, which are again broken into numerous recesses, caves, impending cliffs, and deep caverns, by the ceaseless action of the heavy swelling waves against the permeable alternations of conglomerate and sandstone, which compose this bold and picturesque part of the coast. These caves, from their nature, are as secluded as any thing out of doors can well be; and were a little pains bestowed, might be rendered perfectly private; and, as the strand

is good, and but a slight recedure of the tide, bathing can be enjoyed at all times.

The immediate environs of Waterford we have already adverted to in No. 24. At three miles from the town, the country, though considerably varied in its surface, is bleak and uninteresting. At five miles we pass *Belle-lake House*, and one or two other small villas; and winding along the hills, which rise about 220 feet above the sea, and from whence we obtain a good view of the bay and adjacent coast, at about eleven miles, Dunmore East is reached.

At five miles from Waterford the road leading into Woodstown-strand branches off. It is merely a local division of the strand, which stretches along the right bank of the river, from Creadon-head to Cheekpoint. As we proceed to the strand, we pass Harbour-view, the seat of S. C. Morris, Esq.; *Ballydavid*, and several other neat villas; and at seven miles from Waterford, *Woodstown*, the handsome marine seat of Lord Carew, and Ballyglan, the seat of Sir J. C. Paul, Bart. are passed.

The part of the coast connected with Dunmore may be said to range from Creaden-head on the north to Brownstown-head on the south, a range of nine miles. Along the whole of that extent it is sinuous, rocky, bold, and broken into various beetling headlands, little bays, and creeks. The

height above the sea ranges from 102 feet at Brownstown-head, to 202 at Creaden-head.

From its varied outline,—the peculiar formation of the sandstone rocks of which it is composed,—and the heavy sea which rolls along the whole of this line of shore, the coast scenery near Dunmore, is highly interesting.

There are paths along the whole extent of the cliffs, to which sojourners have access at all times.

At two miles west from the town are the hamlet, coast-guard station, and lodge of Ballymacaw, the latter the marine villa of the Countess of Carrick.

No. 39.—DUBLIN TO PASSAGE EAST.

103½ MILES.

Waterford, as in No. 24	:	:	:	:	Statute Miles.	96½
Passage East	:	:	:	:	6½	103½

IN connexion with the description of Waterford we have noticed all the more remarkable features along the river banks, as far as Cheekpoint.

At three miles from Waterford, the road to Passage East branches off the preceding road, No. 38.

The village of Passage East is romantically-situated on the right bank of the estuary of the Suir, opposite to the villages of Ballyhack and Arthurstown, noticed in No. 37, and where there is a regular ferry across the river. It was formerly a place of some importance, and the fort which commanded the entrance to the narrow part of the river was garrisoned till 1663; and, before steamers navigated the river, the Bristol and Liverpool packets generally landed their passengers here and at Cheekpoint, which is about three miles further up the river. The village, which is principally occupied by fishermen, contains seve-

ral small shops, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a small church; the latter occupies a conspicuous site on the brow of the hill which rises over the town.

A mile and a half below the town is the barrack of New Geneva, so called from an attempt made by government, in 1785, to locate a colony of Genevese, who had been forced to leave their native country; but, after spending fifty thousand pounds, the scheme being found impracticable, was abandoned. A military barrack was afterwards erected here; that also was given up, and the building is now occupied as a farming village.

From Passage to Creaden head, a distance of five miles, there is an uninterrupted smooth strand, which varies from a mile to half a mile in breadth. It embraces Woodstown-strand, noticed in the preceding number.

No. 40.—DUBLIN TO TRAMORE.

104½ MILES.

Waterford, as in No. 24	:	:	:	:	Statute Miles.	96½
Tramore	:	:	:	:	7½	104½

TRAMORE is to the citizens of Waterford what Kingstown is to those of Dublin. A level road has been

lately made to it, shortening the distance, and avoiding the hills on the old line. The country in con-

nexion with the road, in common with the district for a considerable distance along the coast, generally consists of a mixture of inferior bottom lands, and dry, fertile, rocky upland. In some places the hills attain a considerable elevation, as Ballinamona, where the craggy summits rise to 236 feet. Proceeding by the Dungarvan road for a short distance, and crossing the small stream called St. John's river, at three miles we pass, on the left, *Ballinamona*, the residence of Thomas Carew, Esq.; *Kilmarnock*, James Esmonde, Esq.; with several other small villas on either side of the road.

The town of Tramore is situated at the western extremity of the bay to which it gives name, and commands an extensive view of the coast; and, in the bathing season, is much frequented by the inhabitants of Waterford and the neighbouring counties. It is a straggling small town, containing a commodious hotel, with numerous lodging-houses. Cars run regularly to and from Waterford; and races are annually held on the beach. The town contains several schools, a church, and Roman Catholic chapel; and among the villas in its vicinity, we may enumerate *Tramore Lodge*, the residence of William Christmas, Esq.; *Newtown*, Edward O'Neill Power, Esq.; and *Summerville*, the lodge of the Earl Fortescue.

Tramore bay lies about five miles west from the mouth of the Waterford harbour: it is semicircular, and three miles in breadth by two in depth. It is bounded by the headlands of Brownstown and Newtown; and, for the purposes of navigating this dangerous coast, the latter is marked by three towers, and the former by two. The bay is admirably adapted for bathing, presenting a smooth sandy beach of three miles

in length. A ridge of sand-hills, covered with sea-bent, of about two miles in length, runs parallel to the beach, and separates what is called the back strand from the bay, and also stops the farther inroads of the ocean on this part of the coast. The back strand, over which the tide flows, contains about sixteen hundred acres, which might be easily regained from the sea.

The back strand is connected with the bay of Tramore by a narrow channel, called Rineshark Harbour, up which the flood-tides rush with fearful velocity, particularly when impelled by hard southerly winds, which also drive a heavy sea into the bay. This is altogether a dangerous coast; and Tramore bay, in particular, is notorious for shipwrecks. In 1816, the sea-horse transport, having on board the 2d battalion of the 59th foot, was driven into this inhospitable bay, and in the open day, in the face of thousands, who could afford no aid, struck, and went to pieces; when 292 men and 71 women and children perished. A monument, recording this melancholy event, was erected by the officers of the regiment in the churchyard of Tramore.

With the exception of the beach, in front of the town of Tramore, the whole line of coast, westward, to Dungarvan Harbour, is sinuous and rocky; and though the cliffs do not any where attain a greater elevation than 254 feet above the level of the sea, and the sinuosities are shallow, they are bold and interesting.

From Tramore to Ballyvoil Head, which is near the entrance to Dungarvan Harbour, the rock of the coast, with some slight exceptions, as also that of the adjacent country, is composed of transition schists. At the coast-guard station, which is about two miles west from the entrance to Tramore bay, there is a

tract of serpentine rock, of about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth; and several detached masses of granite are scattered along the coast; and at Ballyvoil Head, which is composed of sandstone, the limestone which occupies the vale of Dungarvan appears.

The tract of country along this part of the coast is very variable, as regards the quality of the soil; generally speaking, it is of middling quality, though in some places very fertile. There are no seats, and the scenery,

apart from the coast, is monotonous and uninteresting. The soil is badly tilled—the farms generally small—and the occupants poor. The surface is considerably varied, though the hills do not attain a great elevation. There are few villages in this part of the coast. Annestown, with its parish-church, gives name to the small bay on which it is situated. It is six miles east from Tramore, and is the only village of any size on that part of the coast.

No. 41.—DUBLIN TO CORK.

FIRST ROAD—158 MILES.

BY KILKENNY, CLONMEL, AND FERMOY.

	Statute Miles.
Kilkenny, as in No. 21.	73½
Callan	10 83½
Nine-mile-house	7½ 91
Clonmel	13½ 104½
Clogheen	44½ 118½
Kilworth	16 134½
Fermoy	2½ 137½
Rathcormac	4½ 142½
Watergrass-hill	5 147½
Glanmire	7½ 154½
Cork	34 188

This is the great business-line from Dublin to Cork, and the road almost uniformly adopted: and to the traveller it is the most direct, agreeable, and convenient. The only direct public conveyance, however, between Kilkenny and Fermoy, is the Dublin and Cork mail coach—Bianconi's cars keeping the road by Cahir and Mitchelstown. To these we may add, the coach running daily between Dublin and Clonmel. There are various conveyances between Fermoy and Cork.

For the first sixteen miles, that is, from Kilkenny to the base of the hills which connect with the mountain of Slievenaman, our road lies through the extensive plain which surrounds the city of Kilkenny.

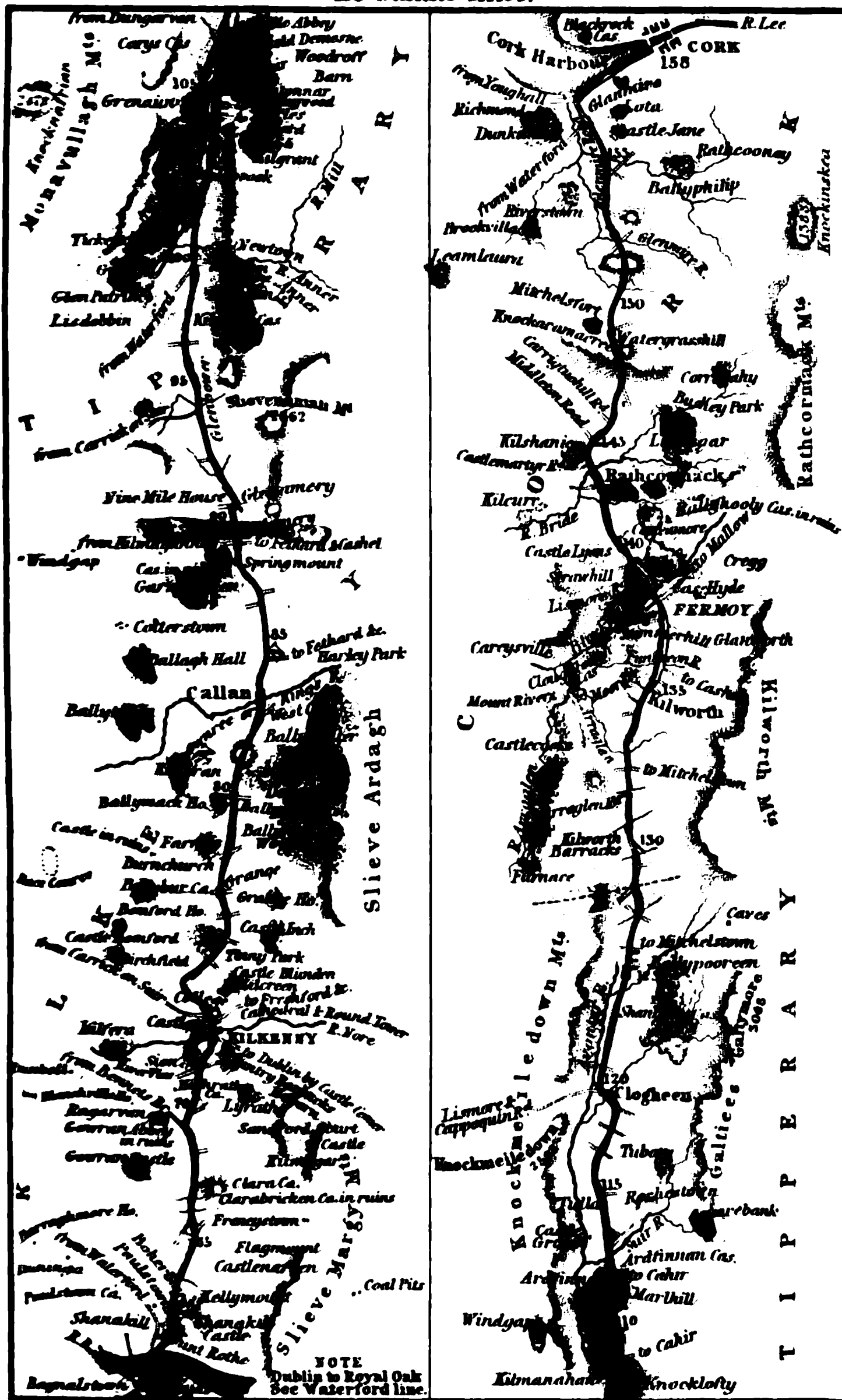
This well-defined plain is bounded on all sides by hills of a different geological character: on the west, by the sandstone hills of Tullirean; on the east, by the range of a similar formation, which run from the valley of the Barrow at Gore's bridge to Slievenaman, and there unite on the south with the transition schists, which lie around the base of, and unite with the sandstone of which that mountain is composed.

In the centre of the plain the soil is considerably improved, and naturally fertile, but generally along the base of the hills it is shallow, incumbent on a deep, wet, and retentive clay.

The traveller leaves Kilkenny by

DUBLIN TO CORK BY CLONMEL.

158 Statute Miles.



the Roman Catholic College, passes the villas of *Rosehill*—W. Robertson, Esq., and *Orchardton*; leaves *Birchfield House* to the left, and at two miles passes *Tinny Park* on the right, and *Bamford*—R. Sullivan, Esq. on the left. *Grange House* and wood are passed on the right; and, at four miles from *Kilkenny*, the hamlet of *Grange* is reached, where the road branches off to *Desart*. A little to the left of the hamlet is the keep of the old castle of *Ballybur*, and at two miles, also on the left, is the *Kilkenny race-course*. At five miles, *Farmley*, the handsome seat of — Flood, Esq. is passed on the left. Adjoining the demesne, are the modern church and ruined castle of *Burnchurch*. The latter, from its preservation and situation, is a conspicuous object.

Opposite to *Farmley*, and about a mile to the right is *Desart*, the seat of the Earl of *Desart*. This demesne, from its elevation and extensive plantations, is a remarkable feature in this district of country. The house is a handsome Grecian structure; and in the comparatively large extent of plantations which are in this demesne, is the largest and finest oak tree in Ireland.

About two miles west from *Desart*, near the cross-road leading to *Killenaule*, is *Ballykeefe wood*, a part of the demesne of *Desart*; and a feature in the country from its elevation on the sides of the hills. Near it is *Shipton*, the residence of — Lane, Esq., and at three miles is the hamlet of *Kilmanagh*. The hamlet contains a small church, chapel, sessions-house, and a police barrack: and near it are the glebe-house, and *Pottlerath*, the residence of — Waring, Esq. The above places are pleasantly situated in one of the high fertile mountain valleys by which the *Slieve Ardagh* hills are

diversified. The country around them is but partially cultivated: the lands are high, rising in some places to an elevation of 1,000 feet.

As we proceed to *Callan*, at about half a mile from *Farmley*, we reach the cross-roads of *Ballymack*, where another road branches off to *Killenaule* by *Desart*. About a mile to the left of the cross-roads is *Kilcoran*, the residence of — Baker, Esq.

Three miles from the above cross-roads, the traveller reaches the small town of *Callan*, which is situated on the *King's river*, and surrounded by a flat tract of country, the soil of which is generally of a heavy, clayey, and inferior quality. This place is of considerable antiquity, and is said to have been the ancient inheritance of the *O'Callans*. It was a walled town, and the remains of some of the fortified castles still exist. During the insurrectionary wars, it appears to have been repeatedly in the possession of the *Fitzgeralds* and *Butlers*, and consequently was the scene of many a feudal fray.

In the abbey-field, and picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *King's river*, are the interesting ruins of the *Augustinian friary*; and opposite to the friary are the small and modern *Augustinian convent and chapel*. The modern parish church occupies a part of the ancient *Augustinian abbey church*, of which the remaining fragments are still sufficient to attest its former importance. The *Roman Catholic chapel* is at the upper end of the town, and near it the union work-house. These buildings, from their size and elevated sites, are remarkable objects in the bleak and flat country which lies around them.

The town of *Callan* and a considerable tract of country lying immediately around it, form part of the estates of the *Viscount Clifden*;

and, in the improvement of both, a good deal has lately been done under the directions of the guardians of his lordship. It is also their intention to continue these improvements, so far as the nature of the existing leases will admit. The fact, however, of the proprietors in fee having often, as here, little or no control over their estates, is too often lost sight of by those who, like the late Mr. Inglis and others, make rapid tours through the country. The town contains a small barrack for infantry, several good retail shops, a handsome modern courthouse, several schools, and a small inn. A new inn has just been built under the directions of Lord Clifden's guardians, which, will be an additional accommodation to the traveller. At the weekly markets and periodical fairs a good deal of agricultural produce is disposed of.

Adjoining the town is *Westcourt*, the seat of the Rev. C. B. Stephenson, Rector of Callan; and at five miles west from the town, near the road leading to Killenaule is *Harley Park*, the seat of J. P. Poe, Esq., and near it is *Scotsborough*. *Harley Park* is remarkable, in this remote part of the country, from its excellent farming, and for the very neat manner in which the demesne is kept.

At ten miles west from Callan, also near the cross-road leading to Killenaule, is the village and church of Ballingarry; and near this village is the Slievemargy coal district, where a number of coal mines have been, for a considerable time, successfully worked. They belong to various proprietors, some of whom work the mines, others being let to the Irish Mining Company. Some time ago the works were carried on in a very irregular and desultory manner; but latterly the operations have been conducted under a more regular and

improved system. The coal is of the anthracite variety, the same as that of the Castlecomer district. The coal field, which is considerably elevated above the surrounding plain, is about six miles in length and about one in breadth.

Three miles south-east from Callan, on the cross-road leading to Kilmaganny, is *Wellington*, — Pope, Esq., and *Ballytobin*, — Baker, Esq. In the latter demesne are one or two of the largest ash and sycamore trees in this part of the country.

In pursuing our way to Clonmel, at four miles from Callan we pass Garryricken; the seat of the Marchioness of Ormonde, remarkable from its elevation and extent of wood, and at five miles we reach the hamlet and church of Killamery. About half a mile from the church, on the cross-road leading to Kilmaganny, is the glebe-house, and at two miles the hamlet of Windgap.

A mile beyond Killamery we leave the county of Kilkenny and enter that of Tipperary, and at the church of Killamery may be said to commence the ascent of the hills lying between this plain and the valley of the Suir. The range of sandstone and clayslate hills, which with some slight intermission reaches from the Barrow at Gore's-bridge to the base of Slievenaman, is here crossed, and before this is effected and the rich valley of the Suir reached, our road runs through a considerable extent of table land and two small glens—Glenamery and Glenbower—the side of the former we run along in ascending the table land, and we run through the latter in descending to the valley of the Suir.

Keeping along the eastern acclivities of Glenamery, which as a glen is imperfectly defined, being merely a circular dell; at two miles from

Glenamery we reach the hamlet and posting stage of

NINE-MILE HOUSE.

Where post-horses and chaises can be obtained, but at present there is no place worthy of the name of an inn.

In ascending the hill from Killa-mery to the Nine-mile house, a view is obtained of that extensive plain lying around the city of Kilkenny, and through the centre of which we have just passed; but the traveller interested in this district will obtain a more correct knowledge of its chorography from the heights adjoining the road.

On passing the hamlet of Nine-mile House, the traveller runs through an extensive tract of table land lying along the eastern slopes of Slievenaman. This highly improveable tract of land is in a sad state of neglect, being saturated with the water of the higher lands, and in every other respect wretchedly cultivated.

Glenbower, which we soon reach, is about two miles in length, and the acclivities along the base of Slievenaman are lofty and precipitous. Passing the coach stage and the branch road leading to Carrick-on-Suir, we soon clear the glen and obtain a magnificent view of the valley of the Suir, and of the mountains lying to the south of it. Winding along the southern slope of Slievenaman the village and castle ruins of Kilcash are passed on the right. The latter was one of the numerous castles belonging to the Butlers, and is still in the possession of the noble house of Ormonde. The keep of the castle, from its elevated site, is still a conspicuous object on the cultivated acclivities of Slievenaman.

The valley of the Suir is one of the richest tracts we can boast of, and the scenery connected with it is

certainly among the most beautiful. It is not, however, the river banks that constitute its beauties, as they do of the Ovoca, the Barrow, the Nore, and the Blackwater; it is the rich and proudly spreading valley through which the ample river flows, and the hills and mountains which limit it.

The valley of the Suir may be said to extend from Cheekpoint, which is about five miles below Waterford to a few miles above Cahir, a distance, following the windings of the river, of sixty miles. From a little above Waterford, to the vicinity of Clonmel, the river banks strictly speaking are, with some few exceptions, tame and uninteresting. The estuary extends to Carrick, and from that town to Clonmel the river is navigable for barges, though in an imperfect way; and consequently this portion of the river having but little fall, wants all that life and motion that constitute the charms of running waters.

The most interesting part of the valley in connexion with this portion of our road, is from Carrick to Ard-finnan. At the former place the boundaries of the valley begin to assume a higher, bolder, and more diversified character; and along many parts of this division of the valley the natural features of the hills have been heightened by the preserved copse-woods and the extensive plantations which have been reared along their acclivities. From Carrick to Clonmel on the right, or county of Waterford side of the river, there is an almost continuous chain of wood along the mountain sides, and above Clonmel the river banks are clothed on either hand for a considerable distance. Of the woods between Carrick and Clonmel, those of Gurteen, the seat of John Power, Esq., are the most extensive, and, at the same time, the most remarkable.

On reaching the valley of the Suir, at three miles from Clonmel, we pass *Newtown Anner*, the seat of Miss Osborne; and crossing the river Anner, a little before it meets the Suir, and passing the extensive flour mills of Newtown, which are driven by its waters, at two miles we reach

CLONMEL,

the assize town for the south riding of Tipperary, returning a member to the imperial parliament, and one of the largest and most important of our inland towns. It is situated on the banks of the Suir—here separating the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, the town being almost exclusively in the latter county.

According to Archdall two religious houses, Dominican and Franciscan, were founded here about 1250. Of the walls which enclosed the older parts of the town, there are hardly any remains. Some of the towers by which they were defended still exist near St. Mary's churchyard; and of the four gates, one still remains—it has been lately repaired, and is a feature in the centre of the present town. Near the eastern end of the town are the ruins of the church of St. Stephens, and in the southern suburbs are those of the church of St. Nicholas.

It appears that Clonmel had also its share of the civil wars that desolated the country. In 1516 it was besieged and taken by the Earl of Kildare; and in 1650, it surrendered to Cromwell's army, after a long and gallant defence made by Hugh O'Nial, who commanded the garrison.

The church of St. Mary is an ancient building, with an octangular embattled tower eighty-four feet in height. It is to be regretted that in

repairing this venerable structure the original style of its architecture has not been maintained. There are some interesting monuments in the church, as well as in the extensive cemetery that surrounds it. The other places of worship are of modern date. They consist of two Roman Catholic chapels; two Presbyterian meeting-houses—one the Scots Church or Trinitarian, the other Unitarian; two Methodist meeting-houses—Primitive and Wesleyan; with places of worship for Baptists and Quakers.

There is a large and well-endowed grammar-school, founded in 1685, which is still well attended; with various others for the humbler classes, in addition to those in immediate connection with the respective places of worship.

As the principal town for the south riding of the county of Tipperary, Clonmel contains a large courthouse, gaol, and all the other municipal offices appertaining to an assize and large corporate town. It also contains a large district lunatic asylum, union work-house, infirmary, fever hospital, dispensary, and various charitable institutions.

The artillery and cavalry-barracks are at the eastern entrance to Clonmel. The large distillery is at *Marlefield*, about a mile and a half to the west of the town; and Mr. Malcolmson's cotton factory, and the various large flour mills for which Clonmel is so remarkable, are near the river banks in and below the town. The Bank of Ireland, the Provincial, and National Banks have branches here. There are two weekly newspapers published in the town. The shops are numerous and respectable; and a very extensive trade is carried on in grain, and in the other agricultural produce of the district. The royal mail and day-car establishment, under the immediate superin-

tendance of the proprietor, Mr. Bianconi, (to whose exertions Ireland is so much indebted,) are in this town.

Though not a seaport town, Clonmel, from its situation at the head of the Suir navigation, is the medium through which the corn and provision export trade is carried on between this fertile part of the country and England. There are generally about 120 lighters, of from 20 to 50 tons burden, employed in the trade of this place; and many carriers are engaged in the transit of flour and other goods for many miles around. The trade of the town would be much benefitted by deepening and otherwise improving the navigation of the river down to the estuary. At present the river between Carrick and Clonmel is ill-suited to the purposes of navigation.

The principal street of Clonmel is spacious; it is more than a mile in length. Many of the other streets are regularly built; and generally speaking, there are here fewer of the narrow filthy lanes, with their never-failing concomitants, misery and want, than are usually to be met with in our larger towns. The principal inns are the Globe and Hearn's Commercial Hotel.

The scenery around Clonmel is very striking. On the south, or Waterford side of the Suir, the Munavullagh and Comeragh mountains rise quickly from the water's edge, to a height of 1750 feet, (Knocknafrian, one of the highest of the Comeragh mountains, which is about ten miles from Clonmel, rising 2478 feet above the sea,) and the acclivities along the front of the range are either cultivated or planted as high as there is soil to be found. On the north side of the town the surface is flat and fertile; but on the north-east, at about four miles from the town, Slievenaman rears its

domical summit to a height of 2362 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain, from its almost isolated position, is a very remarkable object in this part of the kingdom. On the east, it connects with the long range of hills called the Booley mountains; and on the other points it rises boldly from the adjacent flat and rich country. The ascent is easy, and the views from its summit are probably among the most extensive in Ireland, embracing a great expanse of the country lying around it.

The principal seat below Clonmel, on the Waterford side of the river, is *Gurteen*, John Power, Esq. This demesne embraces the greater part of the woods which adorn the hills on that side of the river, the other woods being part of the estates of the Earl of Glengall, Sir Moore Disney, and John Congreve, Esq. These woods, together with those of *Coolnamuck*, to be noticed in connexion with Carrick-on-Suir, form the range of forest which cover the hills on the right side of the Suir for ten miles.

The house at *Gurteen* is a commodious cottage; in the demesne are the extensive ruins of a castle, commenced some years ago, and a large almshouse, endowed by the grandfather of the present proprietor, occupies a conspicuous site on a spur of the hill. The grounds, which are very extensive, afford magnificent views of Slievenaman and of the wooded hills on the right side of the river. A little below *Gurteen* is *Landscape*; at one and a half miles, *Glen Cottage*, the residence of James Galway, Esq.; and at three miles, *Churchtown*, — Power, Esq.

Among the numerous small castle ruins which are on this side of the river, and below Clonmel, we may notice those of Kilgainy, Kincoor, Derrinlaur, Ballyclohy, and Toberavalla.

Opposite *Gurteen*, on the left bank of the Suir, is the village and church ruins of *Kilsheelin*; and a little below it, and also on the left side of the river are the ruins of *Poulakerry Castle*, and *Ballydine*, the residence of Captain Power.

A very agreeable summer road runs along the above demesnes, from Clonmel to Carrick; and from it, various roads branch off through the lateral glens to the Commeragh and Munavullagh mountains. Among the more interesting of these branch roads, is that running through the beautifully wooded Glen Patrick. This glen is about seven miles from Clonmel, and contains extensive slate quarries, which were lately worked.

From the cultivated heights, rising immediately over Clonmel, good views are readily obtained of the town, river, valley, neighbouring hills, and country around; and from the higher summits, the general outlines and bearing of the Commeragh and Munavullagh mountains, as also of Slievenaman, and the hills with which it is connected; and generally of the bearings of the Knockmealdown and Gaulty ranges, can be easily ascertained.

Though, in general terms, the Commeragh and Munavullagh mountains occupy an area of fifty square miles, in their elevation range from 1,000 to 2,669 feet above the sea, are intersected by various glens and valleys, through several of which roads are carried, yet the scenery, for so extensive a mountain district, is tame and monotonous. The summits are in many places rocky, in others covered with peat; but there is generally good pasturage in the glens, and along the mountain sides. The Commeragh mountains on their southern sides assume more varied, more precipitous, and more picturesque outlines; and these we shall notice in connexion

with the road from Waterford to Dungarvan.—No. 43.

Above Clonmel is *Marlefield*, the seat of John Bagwell, Esq. This demesne occupies a considerable extent of the grounds on both sides of the river. The mansion is on the left bank of the Suir, and the precipitous hills forming the right bank, and clothed with thriving fir-plantations, add much to the beauty of the environs of Clonmel.

Marlefield distillery is a little above the demesne of *Marlefield*; and at two and a half miles west from the town, on the road leading to Cahir, is *Barn*, the handsome seat of — Moore, Esq.; and *Woodroose*, the beautifully situated residence of — Perry, Esq.

In the vicinity of the town, among the numerous villas are *Haywood*, — Ryall, Esq.; *Glenconner*, — Bagwell, Esq.; and *Summerville*, — Bradshaw, Esq. On the road leading to Cashel, and at two and a half miles from the town, is *Rathronan*, the seat of Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., and at five miles, *Knockevin*, the seat of Baron Pennefather.

The environs of Clonmel are highly improved, and the river banks below the town are adorned with handsome villas. The beautifully varied surface we have already glanced at; and we may add that the arable lands around the town are among the richest in the kingdom, and, we are happy to add, comparatively well cultivated.

Pursuing our journey to Cork, on leaving Clonmel we cross the Suir, and enter the county of Waterford, in which we continue for the next four miles. We keep along the right bank of the river, and under the woods of *Marlefield* already noticed. At three and a half miles from Clonmel we again cross the Suir, and re-enter the county of Tipperary, in which we continue for

the next eighteen miles. On crossing the Suir we leave *Kilmanahan Castle*, the seat of — Green, Esq., about a mile to the left. This demesne is finely situated on the right bank of the Suir, and enjoys a beautiful view of the river and of the opposite demesne of *Knocklofty*.

Knocklofty is the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore; and the plantations of this beautiful demesne adorn the right bank of the Suir for a considerable distance above and below the bridge which is here crossed. The house is a plain structure, but it is delightfully situated on a high, natural terrace rising over the river banks, and the rich and beautifully varied grounds of the park are adorned with fine old trees. On ascending the steep road which lies along the west side of the demesne of *Knocklofty*, the traveller soon reaches the church and small village of

ARDFINNAN,

which takes its name from St. Finian, who founded an abbey here about the latter end of the sixth century. Close to the town, on a precipice overhanging the river, are the picturesque ruins of Ardfinnan castle. This fortress was built by King John when Earl of Morton, in 1184, and afterwards belonged to the knights templars. The ruins, which consist of the gateway and a considerable part of the walls, still form a remarkable feature in the beautiful country lying around. A little beyond the village, on the road leading to Clogheen, are the interesting ruins of Lady's Abbey.

The Suir runs through a rich valley above and below Ardfinnan. At three miles below the village the Suir is augmented by the Avon-Tar, which we shall meet in our onward course; at five miles, it receives the

Nire, the carrier of the waters brought down by the numerous streams which furrow the southern acclivities of the Commeragh mountains.

At Ardfinnan may be said to commence that valley which lies between the Knockmealedown and Galty mountains: the latter range bounding it on the north; the former, together with the Kilworth mountains, limiting it on the south. This valley reaches from the village of Ardfinnan to the village of Kildorrery, is about twenty-five miles in length, and five miles in its average breadth. It is very variable in its surface, as well as in the nature of its soil. The rock of the valley is limestone; that of its boundary mountains on either side, sandstone and clay-slate. The debris from the mountain sides has covered the surface lying along their base to a considerable extent; but the soil is highly improveable by trenching and suitable culture, and such portions of it as have been properly treated yield excellent crops.

Our present road runs for about twelve miles through this valley; and for this distance, particularly on the south side, the mountain scenery is highly imposing; and the soil, for at least six miles, rich, and yields large crops of the finest wheat.

The Knockmealedown mountains here rise boldly from the plain which sweeps along their base to an elevation of 2598 feet; and from this part of the road are displayed in their best points of view. They reach from the valley of the Nire to the Kilworth mountains, a distance of eighteen miles, and are, particularly in the vicinity of Clogheen, much more striking and varied in their outlines than the generality of our inland mountain ranges.

In passing through this rich and very interesting tract of country,

we leave *Rochestown*, — Barton, Esq., on our right; and *Castle-Grace*, and the extensive flour-mills of the Messrs. Grubb, on our left, before we reach the small town of

CLOGHEEN,

which contains some extensive flour-mills, a small cavalry barrack, the union workhouse, a small church, and an inn where post-horses and carriages can be obtained. Near the town are the residence of Edwin Taylor, Esq., *Cooleville*; and *Clashleigh*, the residences of the Messrs. Grubb, the proprietors of several of the flour-mills. There are also other mills in the vicinity, which are also propelled by the Avon-Tar, the river that runs past the town.

As may be judged from the extensive flour-mills, the country around Clonmel is very productive of wheat, of which large quantities are purchased at the weekly markets, made into flour of a very superior quality, and sent by land to Clonmel, whence it is conveyed down the Suir.

About two miles from Clogheen is *Shanbally*, the seat of the Viscount Lismore. This beautifully-situated demesne occupies the centre of the valley, and commands the most magnificent views of the mountains on either side, modified and varied as these scenes are by the extensive plantations of the demesne. The mansion is a fine modern castle, built from the designs of Mr. Nash.

On leaving Clogheen the country soon assumes a less pleasing aspect; the soil is inferior, the country becomes bleak and unimproved.

About four miles from Clogheen the village of Ballyporeen is reached, which, in addition to two or three public-houses, contains a neat church, and Roman Catholic chapel. The village, and a considerable tract of the country lying immediately around,

forms part of the large estates of the Earl of Kingston; and adjoining the village are the improved farms of the Hon. James King. The latter are not noticed for their extent or value, but as standing out in contrast with the wretched culture that unfortunately prevails over all the fine tract of country lying west of Clogheen.

At four miles from Ballyporeen, the traveller enters the county of Cork, in which he continues for the remainder of his journey; and here he also leaves the limestone plain, and enters the sandstone district, of which rock the Kilworth mountains are generally composed. For the next six miles the road lies through a dreary valley in the above mountains or rather hills, for they do not attain a great elevation, in which the views are confined to the bleak acclivities and partially reclaimed moorlands. From several points of the road, however, and still better from the adjacent heights, good views are obtained of the extensive plain lying between the Knockmealedown and Galty ranges of mountains, as also of the mountains themselves—their relative heights and bearings. As we approach Kilworth, this mountain tract is somewhat diversified by the more fertile valleys which traverse it, some of which are extensively planted.

At three and a half miles from Kilworth, the cross-road leading from Mitchelstown to Lismore through Arraglin is reached. Arraglin lies about two miles to the south of the road, is watered by the stream which bears its name, and limited by the moorlands which connect with the Kilworth mountains. Arraglin forms part of the estates of Lord Kingston, whose lodge is in the glen. The glen is of considerable extent, and though the hills which limit it do not attain a great elevation, yet they are sufficiently high to characterize it. The

lands on either side of the glen are in a sad state of neglect, though they are generally sheltered, and susceptible of great improvement.

The small, and comparatively clean town of Kilworth, is situated near the southern termination of the mountain range which bears its name, and a part of which we have just travelled through. It contains an ancient parish church, a commodious Roman Catholic chapel, a small inn, and several schools. The town forms part of the estate of the Earl of Mountcashel, whose demesne, *Moore Park*, adjoins it. The mansion is a large plain structure, commanding a view of a great extent of the valley of the Blackwater, of the town of Fermoy, and of the rich and beautiful country lying around it. The demesne is watered on the one hand by the Funcheon, here a lovely stream running through the lower part of the grounds, and on the other by the Arraglin river, both streams falling into the Blackwater a little below the town. The picturesque ruins of Cloghlea Castle are also in the demesne, and form a striking feature in the lovely valley which is watered by the Funcheon, across which the road from Kilworth to Fermoy is carried; and above the bridge are the ruins of Ballyhindon Castle.

There are several extensive corn-mills along the river, and the immediate scenery is adorned by various neat villas. Above the town, the Funcheon flows through a lovely valley, to which we will have occasion to refer in our succeeding numbers; and below the town is Arraglin, to which we have already adverted. About three miles east from Kilworth, on the banks of Arraglin, is *Castle Cooke*, the residence of W. Cooke Collis, Esq.

On leaving Kilworth, we cross the beautiful valley which is watered by

the Funcheon, as already stated, and proceed across a rich and well cultivated tract of country, to Fermoy, which is beautifully situated on the Blackwater, one of the finest of our rivers, here dividing the town into unequal parts; the larger of which is on the southern bank of the river, where the principal business is carried on.

On the north side of the river are the extensive infantry barracks, forming two distinct squares, and called the east and west barracks. The former occupy three sides of a quadrangle, 800 feet in length by 700 in breadth. The latter are similar in arrangement, but somewhat less extensive. In the rear of the eastern quadrangle are the small barracks for cavalry, with all the hospitals and other appurtenances necessary to so large a military establishment. We had almost omitted to add, however, that the west barracks have lately been converted into the district union workhouse. The town is regularly laid out, and contains several good streets, in which are numerous respectable retail shops. There are several large flour-mills along the side of the river, with a large brewery and tan-yard, &c. and a branch of the national bank. The weekly markets are well attended, and a good deal of agricultural produce is disposed of. There are two inns, at which post horses and carriages can be obtained. The courthouse occupies an appropriate situation in the centre of the town; the church and chapel are commodious buildings, and occupy conspicuous sites; the college, nunnery, and Roman Catholic schools, are remarkably situated on the high grounds rising over the town; and the small Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses are in one of the principal streets. There are various schools. We regret to observe that many

of the houses throughout the town have a very dilapidated appearance.

The modern parts of Fermoy occupy the limited portion of level ground here lying on either side of the river; the sides and summits of the fertile hills which lie around the town, and limit this portion of the valley, are adorned with handsome villas, and their accompanying plantations. *Fermoy House*, which is a handsome structure, with its enclosed grounds, is on the right bank of the river. The barracks crown the heights on the left bank of the river, and from their elevation and magnitude form a remarkable feature for many miles around. From the bridge all these objects are seen to advantage, as also the fine river meandering through the rich valley for a considerable distance above and below the town.

Fermoy and its immediate vicinity is a proof of what may be accomplished by individual exertion and perseverance. When in 1796, this estate came into the hands of the late Mr. John Anderson, it consisted of a carman's inn, a few wretched cabins, and the whole surface covered with furze. In thirty years from that period, it became a well-built flourishing town, with its neighbouring villas and well-tilled farms; but such is the mutability of human affairs, that this property has passed from Mr. Anderson's family into the hands of Sir Robert Abercrombie, Bart.

From the heights around Fermoy, magnificent views are obtained of the town, of the fine broad river winding through the rich valley, and generally of the banks of this part of the Blackwater and of the country around.

The country around Fermoy is beautifully varied by hill and dale; the soil, too, is generally fertile and comparatively well cultivated. Above

the town, the valley of the Blackwater is bounded on the south by the Rathcormack and Nagles mountains; the principal summit of the latter, Knockinskea, attaining an elevation of 1388 feet above the sea; on the opposite side, though the banks are sufficiently high to characterize the valley, they are less elevated. Below the town, the left banks blend with the grounds which separate the valley of the Blackwater from the vale of Arraglen, and on the right side the banks connect with the high table-land, which stretches southward to the valley of the Bride.

The banks of the Blackwater have been attractive both in ancient and modern times, as the numerous new and old buildings abundantly prove; and on many of the promontories and precipices along this delightful river are still to be seen the mouldering remains of its ancient castles. About seven miles above Fermoy, on the left bank of the river, are the extensive ruins of Bridgetown Castle, which was founded in the twelfth century. Like the generality of monastic establishments, the abbey was built in a rich, peaceful vale, where the Awbeg, called by Spenser the Mulla, mingles its currents with the Blackwater. Four miles above the town, on the same side of the Blackwater, and adjoining the small village of Ballyhooley, is *Connamore*, the seat of the Earl of Listowel. This beautifully-situated demesne, where extensive improvements are in progress, commands fine views of the Blackwater, of the Nagles mountains, and of the woods lying along their base. The ruins of the ancient castle of Ballyhooley, formerly one of the principal fortresses of the Roches, are in the demesne; and opposite to it is *Garteen*, the residence of L. Campion, Esq. The village of Bal-

lyhooley contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and two schools; and the soil around it is very fertile and well cultivated.

Castle-Hyde, the seat of John Hyde, Esq., is within a mile of Fermoy. This fine demesne now including the villa of *Cregg*, occupies a long reach of the banks on either side of the Blackwater; its plantations are extensive, and the park occupies a considerable range of the acclivities of the Nagles mountains, including the romantic glen a little above Fermoy. The mansion, which is a large structure, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river. In the demesne are the parish church and the ruins of *Cregg* castle. Adjoining *Castle-Hyde* is the villa of *Ashfield*, and *Grange-Hill*, the residence of W. F. Austin, Esq. is near the town.

Below the town, on the banks of the *Blackwater*, are *Mount Rivers*—M. Hendley, Esq., and near it are the picturesque ruins of *Carrigabrick* and *Liclash* castles. At four miles *Carey's-Ville*, — Carey, Esq., which occupies the site of *Carey's-castle*; *Straw-hall*, — Carey, Esq., and *Rockville*, the Rev. J. Mockler. At five miles, on the road leading to *Lismore*, and on the right bank of the river is *Kilbarry*, and on the left *Kilmarry*. At seven miles, and beautifully situated on the left bank of the river is *Maccollop*, the seat of F. Drew, Esq. This place is famous for the extent and excellency of its cider orchards.

From Fermoy to the small town of Rathcormac, the road runs across the high tract of country lying between the valleys of the *Bride* and *Blackwater*, both rivers running eastward and in nearly parallel directions. We leave the limestone at Fermoy and enter the sandstone formation, which extends generally from the valley of the *Blackwater* to the valley of the *Lee*.

We pass the Rathcormac hills on our right, whose eastern slopes are covered with the young plantations of A. Cliffe, Esq., the opposite side of the valley being adorned with those of Sir R. Abercrombie, Bart.

The small town of Rathcormac is situated near the *Bride*, the river which carries down all the waters from the surrounding height to the sea. The town principally consists of one street, through which our road runs, and contains a church, chapel, small Methodist meeting-house, with one or two schools; and at a short distance from the town, a small inn where cars can be hired. Adjoining the town is *Lisnegar*, the seat of Lord Riversdale. The mansion is a handsome structure, and the limited but well-planted demesne adds considerably to the ornament of the town.

Six miles south-west from Rathcormac is the neat village of *Glenville*. It is situated near the valley of the *Bride*, and also near the source of that river, and contains a church, chapel, and school. A large tract of waste but highly improvable lands lie around the village, particularly along the base of the Nagles mountains, and on the high grounds connecting with the right bank of the *Bride*. *Bridestown*, the residence of E. Morgan, Esq., is near *Glenville*, and there are several handsome villas along the banks of the *Bride*.

Two miles east from Rathcormac, in the valley of the *Bride*, is the small town of *Castle Lyons*, containing an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, which is in the vicinity of the town, and the ruined castle of the former Earls of *Barrymore*, who were lords of the soil for many miles around. Close to the town is the residence of the rector, *Castle-Lyons house*, and in its neighbourhood are *Kilcor-castle*, *Bally-*

roberts-castle, Moyhera-house, Ter-vermore-house, and Coole-abbey, the residence of J. H. Peard, Esq. There are one or two large flour mills in the vicinity of the town.

Leaving Rathcormac, we pass at about a mile from that town, *Kilshanic*, the seat of E. B. Roche, Esq., M.P.; and ascending a portion of the high and bleak tract of arable land which lies between the valley of the Bride and that of the Lee, the traveller soon reaches the village of

WATERGRASS-HILL,

which occupies the summit level of the above portion of country, and is the highest cultivated land in the district. It contains a small chapel of ease, a large Roman Catholic chapel, and one or two schools. The want of good thorn fences, and the backward state of the culture in the elevated country around this village give it a very desolate appearance. A little to the east of the town is the hill of Knockacamacree.

A mile and a half from Watergrass-hill, *Mitchel's-fort*, the seat of H. B. Brazier, Esq. is passed; and from it the traveller descends at an easy rate, to the valley of Glanmire; and in proceeding obtains good views of the country, as also of the lateral valleys which connect with, and carry to it, their tributary streams.

Glanmire is the narrow, sheltered valley, or rather glen, which, with the citizens of Cork, is a place of great resort. It is about two miles in length, with banks on either side of considerable elevation, which are covered with handsome villas and their accompanying trees. The river that also takes its name may be considered as a branch of the estuary of the Lee, into which the various streams from the surrounding high grounds flow. The village of Glanmire, with its church and chapel, is

near the upper end of the glen. In its neighbourhood are flour mills, cloth factories, factories for spinning wool, bleaching, dyeing, and finishing calico.

Glanmire presents no grand, natural features, nor is the river attractive. It is at all times dull and muddy; and during ebb tides is extremely disagreeable from the quantity of silt which is exposed to view. The village of Glanmire, the mills, factories, and the character of the scenery, at the upper end of the glen, render it very romantic; while the numerous handsome villas with their fine plantations, impart to the middle and lower end a high degree of beauty. A very neat church adds much to the scenery, and the climate and soil is very favourable to the growth of the finer sorts of trees and shrubs.

Among the numerous handsome residences that adorn Glanmire, we can only notice *Riverstown*, the beautifully wooded seat of — Brown, Esq., at the upper end, with *Lota-more*, the fine seat of — Green, Esq., and *Lota*, the handsome villa of D. Callaghan, Esq., which adorn the lower end on the right, and the plantations of the beautiful demesne of *Dunkittle*, — Morris, Esq., which stretch along its left bank.

From the various roads which traverse either bank of Glanmire, and from the summits of the hills at the upper end of the glen, the traveller can readily obtain a correct knowledge of the topography of Glanmire, and of the high and bleak country which lies along that side of the estuary of the Lee.

On clearing Glanmire, the modern castle of Blackrock, which occupies a prominent situation on the right bank of the Lee, is seen; and as we advance, the estuary and its beautiful boundaries are gradually disclosed.

Proceeding along the left bank of

the river, which, from the fine mansion and demesne of *Lotamore* to the city of Cork, is studded with elegant villas, and adorned by fine trees and shrubs, for the growth of which the vicinity of Cork is so remarkable, and having on the right bank of the river the suburbs of Blackrock, with all its various villas, villages, churches, convent, and other remarkable objects full in view, the traveller proceeds for the next two miles along a splendid approach to

CORK,

the second city in the kingdom in extent and population, containing, according to the last census, 80,720, being only about 5,000 more than Belfast, situated at the head of the estuary of the Lee. It is the shire town of the county of the same name, and returns two members to the imperial parliament. It occupies the centre of a valley of considerable extent, which is limited by hills of variable height, through which the Lee pursues its course to the sea. "This river has its source in the mountain range which separates the counties of Cork and Kerry, and issuing from the romantic lake of Gougane Barra, after a course of about forty miles, divides itself into two unequal branches one mile above the city, and again meeting, after a separation of nearly two miles, discharges itself into the ocean below Cove. The island, or rather group of islands, formed between the separation and junction of the river, constitute the principal portion of the present site of Cork. The more ancient, or walled city, however, occupied but two out of the entire number; the rest, being low and marshy, and covered over in time of flood and high tides, were for several ages unoccupied. The increase of the city in wealth and

importance, since the revolution, having led to the reclaiming of those wastes, streets have been gradually built upon them, and the intersecting channels arched over, greatly to the improvement of the salubrity of the city, and the once numerous cluster now forms but one extensive island. It is connected with the main land by six bridges, beyond which the suburbs have, in course of time, grown to a considerable extent, and form, in point of fact, a most important portion of the city."

The foundation of the city is attributed to St. Finbar, the first bishop of Cork, who, in the beginning of the seventh century, founded a church and monastery, and whose name the present cathedral bears. From the annals of the city, compiled by Mr. Windele—the intelligent author of the "Guide to the South of Ireland," and to whose work we refer the traveller for many particulars connected with Cork and its environs—it appears that from the foundation of the first church by St. Finbar, early in the seventh century, to the conversion of the church bells into cannon by Oliver Cromwell, in 1650, it had its full share of all the mutations and calamities consequent on the unsettled and disturbed state of the country.

The city is naturally divided into three unequal parts: the principal portion occupies the flat lands on the south side of the Lee, and the hilly part on the north side is divided by the valley through which the Kiln stream flows. This stream falls into the Lee a little above Patrick's bridge. From north to south the city is about two miles in extent; its breadth from east to west about one mile. The principal streets are on the south side of the river: they are, Great George's-street, the Grand Parade, the South Mall, St. Patrick's-street, and George's-street.

The principal public buildings are the County and City Court-house in Great George's-street, erected by the Messrs. Pain, and decidedly the finest structure of the kind in the south of Ireland. The County Gaol on the eastern road, the City Gaol on that part of the western bank of the Lee called Sunday's Hill, and the House of Correction adjoining the County Gaol. The Female Penitentiary or Convict Depot occupies the site of the old fort erected in the southern part of the city in the reign of Elizabeth. The old County Court House is in the Grand Parade; the Mansion House is near the Mardyke Walk. In the South Mall are the offices of the Bank of Ireland, Provincial, and National; the Commercial Buildings, and the County Club House. In Patrick-street is the Chamber of Commerce; and near the lower end of George's-street is the Custom House.

The principal churches are St. Finbar's Cathedral in the south-west part of the town. The modern building is of the Doric order, with an ancient tower, surmounted by a lofty octangular spire of hewn stone. Near the cathedral is the Bishop's Palace, and Dean's Court, the residence of the dean. Around the cathedral is a large and interesting cemetery; and in the south-west corner of it stood one of the ancient round towers, which was taken down about the middle of the last century. As a proof of the antiquity of this hallowed spot, Mr. Windele states, that in the litany of St. Aengus Kilideus, written in the ninth century, that holy man invokes the aid of the seventeen bishops and of the seven hundred servants of God whose remains lie at Cork, with St. Barr and St. Nesson. Christ's Church is in South Main-street; St. Peter's Church in North Main-street; St. Paul's Church; the

Church of St. Nicholas in the south quarter of the city; St. Ann's, Shandon, which is a plain but conspicuous structure, in the north quarter of Cork, on the Shandon Hill. "It was built in 1772. The steeple has been happily likened to a pepper-castor. It consists of a tower and lantern of three stories each, and possesses the singular character of being a kind of architectural pansy, two of its sides being built with limestone, and the two others with brown stone." The Church of St. Mary Shandon, is situate in Shandon-street; the Free Church is near the Infirmary; and above St. Patrick's-bridge, the hulk of an old vessel forms the Bethel, or Mariners' Church.

The Roman Catholic chapels are the North Chapel, in Chapel-street, or St. Mary's. This is the Roman Catholic cathedral, and the interior is beautifully finished. The South Parish Chapel, or St. Finbar's, is in Dunbar-street; St. Peter's and Paul's in Carey's-lane; and St. Patrick's, on the Lower Glanmire road.

The Franciscan Friary is situate between Cross-street and Grattan-street; the convent and church have been recently rebuilt. The Dominican Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is in progress of erection on Pope's-quay; when finished, it will be a great ornament to the city, as will also the chapel belonging to the Capuchin Friars, now building on Charlotte's-quay, by the provincial of that order, the Rev. Theobald Mathew. The latter will be a splendid building, in the Gothic style; the former equally splendid, in the Grecian style of architecture. The Franciscan convent is attached to the chapel already noticed, and the convents belonging to the other orders of Capuchins, Augustinians, and Dominican friars, are in different parts of the town. There are two monasteries for monks,

and two nunneries, both of the Presentation order.

The Presbyterians have two meeting-houses—one, the Scots Church, in connexion with the Synod of Ulster; the other, holding Unitarian doctrines, and in connexion with the Synod of Munster. The Wesleyan Methodists have three meeting-houses. And there are also places of worship for Independents, Quakers, and Anabaptists.

The principal endowed schools in connexion with the Established Church are, the Blue Coat Hospital, the Green Coat Hospital, Deane's Charity Schools, and Archdeacon Pomeroy's Schools. There are also numerous free schools in connexion with the different Roman Catholic chapels, monasteries, and nunneries; as also schools belonging to the principal dissenting bodies; several national schools, and numerous private academies.

Among the numerous charitable institutions, our limits will only admit of noticing the House of Industry, Foundling Hospital, Magdalen Asylum, Lunatic Asylum, North and South Infirmaries, Union Workhouse, &c. &c.

At the head of the scientific establishments is the Royal Cork Institution. The others are, the School of Arts, the School of Physic and Surgery, the Cuvierian Society, the Cork Library, and the Horticultural and Agricultural Societies.

The manufactures of Cork are of little importance, compared with its commerce. The principal manufactories are, the tanneries, iron foundries, glass-houses, distilleries, and breweries—the latter two, owing to the general spread of temperance societies, have greatly diminished. To these we may add, a steam saw-mill, the only one in the south of Ireland; and the manufactories of soap, candles, cloth, coarse cottons, cutlery, and gloves.

The export trade is principally butter, provisions, live stock, and other agricultural produce. There is more butter exported from Cork than from any other port in the kingdom; and the corn trade is very extensive. The imports consist of all the various articles required for the city and the extensive surrounding country.

The noble harbour of Cork is admirably adapted to all the purposes of extended commerce, and numerous fleets may anchor in it with perfect safety. To this fine harbour the traveller's attention will be again directed in connexion with Cove. The quays of Cork, and that part of the estuary in immediate connexion with the city, have lately been greatly improved by the harbour commissioners, and the improvements are still in progress.

Steamers now ply daily between Cork and the harbour at Cove, and large class steamers trade regularly with Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, and Glasgow.

The chief markets in Cork are the butter market, in Church-street; the general provision market, between the Grand-parade and Princes-street; the cattle market, on the Shandon side; and the new corn market, near Anglesea-bridge.

There are two small theatres; and, among the numerous hotels, we may mention the Imperial Clarence, in Pembroke-street, an excellent and spacious house, which is connected with the Commercial Buildings in the South Mall; the hotel in Patrick-street, in connexion with the Chamber of Commerce; and Lloyd's comfortable and commodious hotel, in George's-street.

Of the bridges over the Lee, several are handsome structures. Over the northern branch of the river, are Patrick's Bridge, up to which vessels sail, and which also connects the fine line of quays, and

forms the principal entrance to the city; and to the north bridge. On the south branch of the river, are Anglesea Bridge, a handsome limestone structure, with iron parapets and draw-bridges; Parliament Bridge, South Bridge, and Clarke's Bridge, and the bridge leading to the county gaol. Wellington, and George the Fourth's bridges are on the western extremity of the city, and near the division of the main channel of the river—the former on the north branch, the latter on the south.

The principal promenade on the western end of the town, is the Mardyke, a fine raised walk, a mile in length, and shaded by a double row of elms on either side; and on the south-east side is the new cemetery, formerly the Botanic Garden. It contains numerous monumental tombs, many of which reflect great credit on the artists. It was commenced a few years ago by the Capuchin friars, and is among the earliest of the improved cemeteries in this kingdom.

The ancient buildings of Cork are few, and these few very uninteresting; and to quote Mr. Windele, "all vestiges of the past have been sedulously removed." Some remains of the old walls are near the north bridge.

To a stranger the general appearance of Cork is very striking, and from many points of view it is really imposing. From the hills that limit the valley in which the principal part of the town is situated, the town itself, the river, and country immediately around, can be readily comprehended. But, perhaps, the most striking view, at least of that part of the town and its suburbs which occupy the northern bank of the river, is obtained from the western road, leading past the

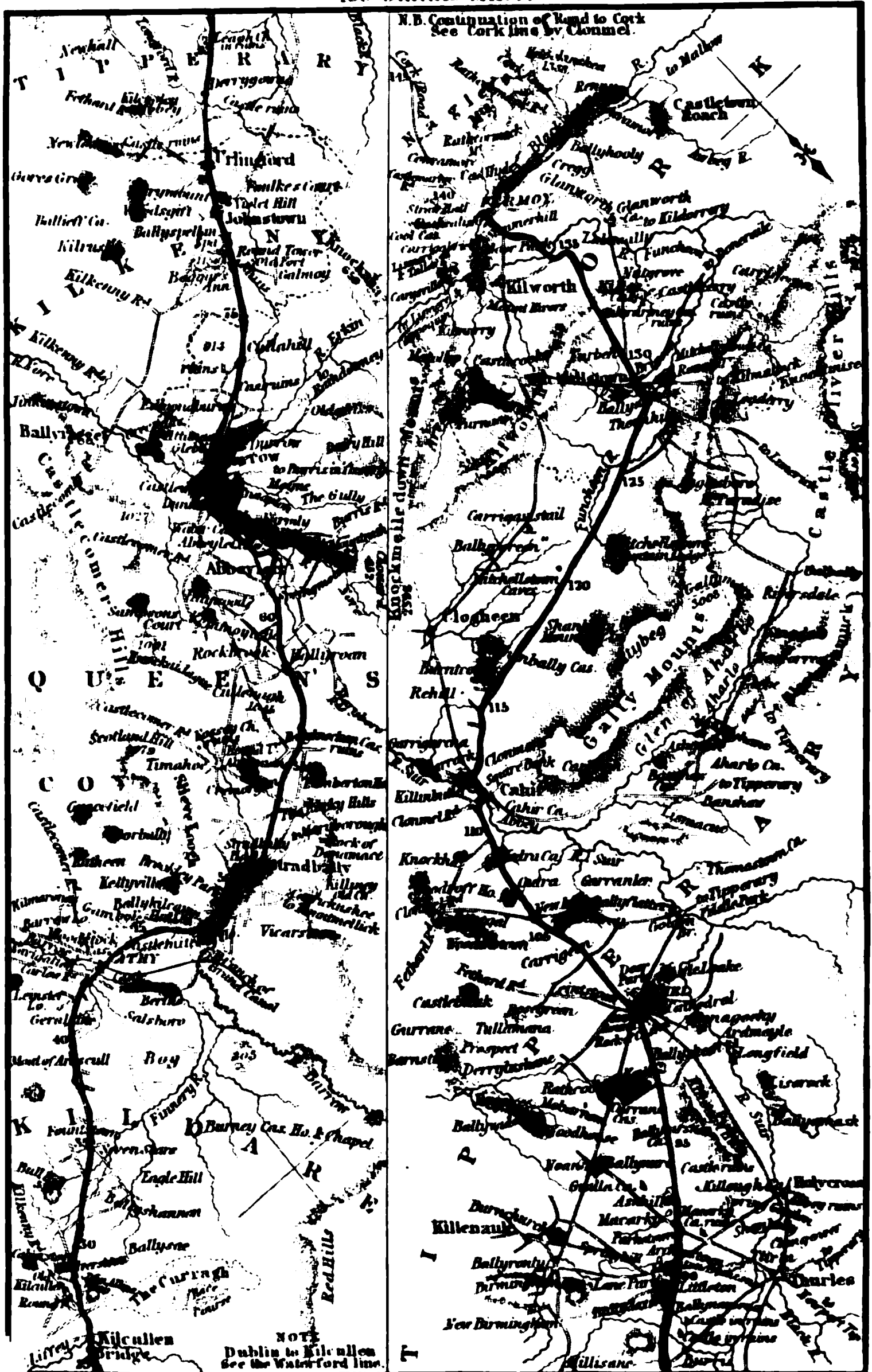
gaol and court-house, one of the finest approaches of which any city can boast. There the suburbs of Sunday's Well, mingled with trees; the part of the town on Shandon Hill, rising along the acclivities in all that irregularity of height, size, and character, which the varied nature of the buildings and the inequality of the surface produce; the barracks crowning the adjacent heights, and the distant plantations connected with the eastern suburbs terminating the view, all conspire to produce a singularly grand, and, at the same time, a very picturesque scene—and such a scene, too, as no other town in Ireland affords. And did the traveller stop here, he might well exclaim, "The beautiful city of Cork!" But, what appears at a distance so beautiful and imposing, will not admit of a nearer survey. The streets and lanes throughout that locality, if such they may be called, have been built without the least regard to order, comfort, access, cleanliness, or convenience; and consequently, they abound in the most disgusting filth, and exhibit more than their ample quota of the most squalid poverty.

The more modern streets on the south side of the river will, however, bear a comparison with those of any other town in the kingdom; but till of late years very little attention seems to have been paid, in the construction of even the better houses, to regularity and comfort, either as regards plan or elevation. In the older parts, as, unfortunately, in most large towns throughout the empire, the streets are narrow, filthy, ill-ventilated, and poorly inhabited.

The interesting environs of Cork we shall notice in connexion with the different roads leading from the city.

DUBLIN to CORK BY CASHEL.

160 Statute Miles.



No. 42.—DUBLIN TO CORK.

SECOND ROAD—159½ MILES.

							Statute Miles.
Athy, as in No. 22	.	.	.	.	.	.	— 42½
Stradbally	.	.	.	.	.	.	7½ 50½
Abbeyleix	.	.	.	.	.	.	13 63½
Durrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	5½ 69
Johnstown	.	.	.	.	.	.	9½ 78½
Urlingford	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½ 80½
Littleton	.	.	.	.	.	.	8½ 88½
Cashel	.	.	.	.	.	.	11½ 100
Cahir	.	.	.	.	.	.	10½ 110½
Mitchelstown	.	.	.	.	.	.	18½ 129
Fermoy	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 139
Rathcormac	.	.	.	.	.	.	4½ 143½
Watergrasshill	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 148½
Glanmire	.	.	.	.	.	.	7½ 156
Cork	.	.	.	.	.	.	3½ 159½

THE road, generally known as the Cork by Cashel line, branches off the Kilkenny road, No. 22, at Athy, and joins the Cork by Clonmel line at Kilworth. It is by no means a line of such thoroughfare as No. 41, and beyond Athy, the towns to which it leads till it reaches Fermoy are, in a commercial point of view, comparatively of little importance. Up to 1841, the mail-coach, the only public conveyance, kept this line; it now branches off at Abbeyleix, runs through the towns of Rathdowney, Templemore, and Thurles, and joins the line at Cashel. This adds sixteen and three quarter miles to the distance; besides, it leaves out the excellent hotel and posting-house at Durrow, where travellers who do not proceed the whole line by the mail, might stop. At Cahir we meet Bianconi's cars, which keep the remainder of the line to Cork.

Crossing the Barrow on leaving Athy, and the Grand Canal a little beyond it, at three miles we pass *Castle-Mitchell House* and *Gambol Hall*, and at five miles enter the Queen's County, where we reach *Ballykilcavin*, the fine demesne of Sir Edward Walsh, Bart., through which our road runs for the next two

miles. The mansion is a plain old building; but the extent and variety of the grounds, the disposition of the plantations, and the improved state of the surface, render this one of the most interesting demesnes in this district. Adjoining is *Brockly Park*, the residence of William D. Ferrar, Esq.; and beyond it, *Stradbally Hall*, the seat of Thomas Cosby, Esq. In the arrangements of this house, the style of entrance peculiar to the old English hall has been maintained. The grounds are extensive, as the numerous plantations covering the surrounding heights denote. The above three fine seats, *Ballykilcavin*, *Brockly Park*, and *Stradbally Hall*, unite, and together form the best piece of mingled park and forest scenery to be met with in this route. The character of these places, and the style of the various public roads running through them, remind one of many parts of England. The village of Stradbally is close to Stradbally Hall, and surrounded by the trees of the demesne. It is more remarkable from its pleasing site and capability of improvement, than for the business carried on, or its clean, comfortable dwellings. There are, however, se-

veral respectable houses, a neat sessions-house, a venerable church, and a very neat rectory. A small stream, one of the numerous feeders of the Barrow, runs through the town, and waters the demesnes already noted. About three miles to the left of Stradbally is *Kellyville*, the handsome seat of T. B. Kelly, Esq.; and, at about the same distance to the right, on the cross-road leading to Monastereven, is the demesne of *Vickarstown*. The country through which the road for the next seventeen miles lies, is bounded on the south by the range of hills which forms the northern boundaries to the Castlecomer coal district. The hills to the south of Stradbally are called the Slieve Lough mountains, and the more remarkable summits to the north of them, and on the south side of our road, are Scotland Hill, 1079 feet in height, and Cullinagh, 1045 feet. The latter being detached from the general range, are remarkable features in the district.

The lower, detached, and verdant hills on the north, which serve to break and diversify the uninteresting country lying to the left of our road, between Stradbally and Maryborough, are called the Rocky hills, Rock of Dunamase, containing the ruined fort of Dunamase, noticed in the first road from Dublin to Limerick, Carrickasheen, and Killone, the latter attaining an elevation of 720 feet. Near the latter is the small village of Timahoe, which takes its name from a monastery founded here at a very remote period, near the site of which is one of the ancient round towers. A castle was erected here in the reign of Elizabeth by the Cosby family, the ruins of which form a picturesque object.

Three miles from Stradbally, we pass on the right *Lamberton*, the seat of the Hon. Mr. Justice Moore, and on the left, *Cremorgan*, the seat

of Lewis Moore, Esq., and at eight miles reach the small village of Ballyroan.

Ballyroan contains a small church, Roman Catholic chapel, and school, endowed by the late Alderman Preston. It is situated at the base of the hill of *Cullinagh*, to which we have referred. Adjoining the village is *Rockbrook*, and at one and a half miles to the south is *Blandsfort*, — Bland, Esq. At two miles from Ballyroan we pass *Rathmoyle House*, the residence of — Butler, Esq., near which is

ABBEYLEIX.

This hamlet was originally laid out with considerable taste, as an appendage to the Viscount de Vesey's adjoining demesne; but it appears to have outgrown its prescribed limits, and, we regret to say, begins to assume a straggling appearance. The church is a very handsome building, and the numerous neat cottages scattered along the line of road leading to the mansion-house have a very good effect. The demesne is flat; but the flatness is compensated by the beautiful river Nore, which flows through the grounds, and the fine oak woods and other extensive plantations which adorn the park. The house is a commodious modern structure, more remarkable for its internal comfort and hospitality than its architectural features. And here we may remark, that the care and liberality of a resident landlord is seen and felt by all around. The tomb of Malachy O'More is in the demesne, near the site of the old abbey.

Connected with *Abbeyleix demesne* is *Knapton*, the seat of — Vesey, Esq.; and a little above *Knapton*, and near the banks of the Nore, are the villas of *Farmley*, *Fruitlawn*, and *Noreville*. *Bellevue* is about a mile from the

village; and the houses of *Springmount*, *Shanahoe*, *Scotchraath*, and *Annegrove Abbey* are about four miles above it. The above places lie between the Nore and the small river Gully, one of its tributaries.

West of *Abbeyleix* are the villas of *Oldwerth*, *Woodville*, and *Thornberry*; and at three and a half miles on the road leading to *Ballyragget*, is the small town of *Ballinakill*, adjoining which is the beautiful demesne of *Heywood*, the seat of M. T. Trench, Esq.

Ballinakill was incorporated by James I. and invested with considerable privileges. There are still some remains of the castle which was founded here by Sir T. Ridgeway. The manufacture of woollen cloths, which was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, still exists, though on a very limited scale. The town contains a handsome church, with a large Roman Catholic chapel.

Heywood adjoins the town, and occupies a considerable portion of the very beautiful grounds which lie around it. In forming this demesne, due advantage has been taken of the natural features of the ground. These features are the lovely little verdant hills, knolls, and valleys which kind nature has liberally scattered around. The mansion is a small building, and possesses no architectural feature; but to every lover of rural ornament, the demesne presents many attractions.

This beautifully varied country extends for some distance around *Ballinakill*, and connects with the hills which lie to the west, and separate the valley of the Nore from the *Castlecomer* coal-basin. These hills here attain to a considerable elevation—*Knockardagur*, which is only two miles east from *Ballinakill*, being 1001 feet. The valley between

Heywood and the above hill is watered by the *Owenbeg* rivulet.

To the west of *Abbeyleix*, the country connecting with the above hills rises into considerable elevations. On the north-east it is generally flat; the arable lands, which are of good quality, alternately with large tracts of peat. On the north it stretches in one vast plain, to the base of the *Slieve Bloom* mountains. And on the west, the plain is equally extensive, stretching to the ranges known as the *Devil's Bit* and *Slieve Phelim* mountains.

Along our line of road, for the next six miles, the country has a richly wooded appearance. At three miles from *Abbeyleix*, cross the Nore, near the demesne of *Water Castle*; and at four on the left, and on the banks of the Nore, is *Dunmore*, the finely wooded and delightfully situated residence of Edmund Staples, Esq.; and *Moyne*, the well-planted demesne of ——— *Stubber*, Esq. The above handsome seats are watered by the Gully, which falls into the Nore at *Dunmore*.

Castle Durrow is pleasantly situated on the small river *Erkina*, which falls into the Nore, about half a mile below the town. It consists of a small square and several streets, some of which are tolerably well built and slated. It contains a large church, and a handsome and commodious Roman Catholic chapel. It was formerly considered part of the county of *Kilkenny*, but by the *Ordnance Survey*, it is now wholly in the *Queen's County*. There is a very comfortable inn, *The Ashbrook Arms*, where good post-horses can always be obtained.—The inn was built and furnished by Lord *Ashbrook*, the proprietor of *Durrow*, whose seat, *Castle Durrow*, adjoins the town. The mansion,

which is occupied by his lordship's son, the Hon. H. F. Walker, is a large, old-fashioned baronial house; the demesne, which is watered by the Erkina, is extensively planted, and from the garden-front enjoys fine views of the Culla Hills and the intervening woods of the park.

The sandstone hills of Culla attain an elevation of 914 feet, and form the northern boundaries to the valley running from *Ballyragget* to *Freshford*.

About one mile below the town, on the confluence of the Erkina and the Nore, is *Castlewood House*, — Lawrenson, Esq.; at two miles, *Grenane*; and a little below it, the church and handsome glebe-house of *Attanagh*.

Leaving *Durrow*, we pass on the left the wood of *Capponnellan*, part of the demesne of *Durrow*, and at two miles from *Castle Durrow* pass *Edmondsbury*, and at three reach the hamlet of Culla-hill, near which is the ruined castle of the Fitzpatrick, formerly princes of Ossory. The church of Aughamacart is about a mile to the west of Culla-hill village; and near it are *Bellefont House*, and the ruins of an ancient castle and priory. Near *Bellefont*, are *Philipsborough* and *Oldtown*.

About one and a half miles from Culla-hill, we enter the county of Kilkenny; at two and a half miles pass *Gleshare Castle*, to the right of which are the church ruins and round tower of Fertagh; and at five and a half miles from Culla-hill the traveller reaches

JOHNSTOWN,

which, from a little attention paid by the late proprietor, Gorges Hely, Esq. to the alinement of the houses, affords an agreeable contrast to the irregularity and want of plan so

evident in the generality of our small towns.

Johnstown contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and a small inn, where cars can be hired.

On the high grounds, two miles to the east of the village, is the chalybeate spa of Ballyspellan, celebrated, at least in the surrounding districts, for its medicinal virtues; and, if not fashionably, is pretty numerously attended in the season by the visitors who lodge at Johnstown.

The country, east of Johnstown, is agreeably varied by the Culla Hills, which, near Ballyspellan spa attain an elevation of 1156 feet, as also by the hills which reach from Freshford to Killenaule, and form the southern limits to the rich pastoral valley running from Ballyragget to Urlingford; but on the west and south of Johnstown, it is flat, naked, and dreary—large and deep tracts of bog alternating with the rich arable land.

Adjoining Johnstown, is *Violet Hill*, the seat of Charles Hely, Esq.; near it is *Marymount*, the seat of — Neville, Esq.; the villas of *Ellenville* and *Melrose* adjoin Johnstown, and at two miles on our road to Cashel, is

URLINGFORD,

which consists of one street, with several diverging lanes. At the inn there are post-horses to be obtained. Two miles from the town, in the rich valley lying between Urlingford and Ballyragget, is *Ba-lief Castle*, the residence of A. St. George, Esq.; and at three miles, *Woodgift*, the seat of Sir Richard St. George, Bart.; and at four miles, the ruins of Tubbrid Castle. We may here remark, that there are numerous castle-ruins scattered throughout this locality.

Four miles south from Urlingford,

is *Kilcooley Abbey*, the fine seat of W. P. Barker, Esq. The demesne is extensive and well planted, and is situated at the base of the hills which reach from Killenaule to Freshford; and which contain the Kilkenny southern coal district, and at the same time separate the plain of Kilkenny from the valley of Freshford. In the demesne of *Kilcooley* are the interesting ruins of an abbey, founded for Cistercian monks, by Donagh Corbragh O'Brien, king of Limerick, about 1200. The old mansion of *Kilcooley* was accidentally burned about a year ago, and has not been rebuilt. *Kilcooley* is well marked out in the surrounding district, by the pillar which was built on the summit of the hill which limits the demesne on the east, to commemorate the battle of Waterloo.

On leaving Urlingford we enter the county of Tipperary, through which our road lies for the next forty-two miles. The country, for the first twelve miles, is remarkably flat, and vast tracts of bog, alternate with the rich arable lands. The gentlemen's seats are few, small, and so scattered, as to appear mere specks in the vast plain; the nakedness, however, is a little relieved by the ruins of the old castles, which are in this district more than usually numerous. At five miles from Urlingford, on the left, are the ruins of Leigh church, remarkable for their antiquity; and a little farther to the right, on the cross-road leading to Thurles, are the ruins of Burris castle. At seven miles from Urlingford, *Ballydavit*, the residence of Mr. Russell, is passed, near which are the small village of Littleton and *Littleton demesne*.

At the small village of Littleton, which contains a neat parish church, the road to the hamlet of New Birmingham branches off. The latter

is about five miles from Littleton, and is situated at the base of the hills which reach from Killenaule to Freshford, and within a short distance of the coal-mines.

Near Littleton is *Fanny-ville*, the residence of — Bere, Esq.; also *Shanbally* and *Spring Gardens*; and as we proceed to Cashel, we pass on the left the ruins of Micarky Castle, and on the right those of Killough Castle. We now pass near the base of the verdant hill of Killough, which forms so remarkable a feature in the flat country around, and from the richness of its surface is here termed the garden of Ireland.

The hill of Killough is easy of ascent; and, from its superior altitude, a much better view is obtained than from the Rock of Cashel; besides, this hill and the rocky ridges running from it, form a visual barrier to the view northward from the Rock. If the day is favourable for distant prospects, the view is bounded only by the surrounding high lands which blend with the distant horizon. Eastward, the detached and very remarkable mountain of Slievenaman stretches across, and prevents the eye ranging down the valley of the Suir; and the low and softly-rounded hills of Kilkenny, sweeping from Killenaule to Freshford, and thence to Durrow, seem to display and prolong the distant perspective. Northward, the high range of hills, generally known as the Slieve-Bloom mountains, running from Tullamore to Roscrea, and nearer the Devil's Bit range of hills blending with the Keeper mountains, take up the boundary line from Roscrea to Limerick, lapping over the Clare high lands beyond the Upper Shannon. Westward, the hills issue from the Lower Shannon at Shanagolden, and run nearly at right angles to its course across the country to Charleville; from whence spring in a

southerly direction the Castle Oliver mountains, connecting with the nearer and more lofty Galtees, by far the finest of our inland mountain ranges. Due south, and more within the reach of the unaided eye, may be seen a portion of the Munavullagh and Knockmealedown mountains, which run in a westerly direction from Carrick-on-Suir to Kilworth.

The vast champagne tracts intermediate to the visual barriers we have briefly glanced over, are, as regards the nature of the soil, of a very mixed character; and we regret to state, owe but little, as yet, to the science of agriculture. Even that vein, stretching westward from Cashel to Charleville, including an extensive range in breadth on either side of this line, although it contains some of the finest land in the kingdom, is by no means of that uniformly rich character which casual observers have ascribed to it; nor will the culture, rural improvement, and condition of the inhabitants, bear comparison with many of the less-favoured portions of the island.

Cashel appears to be a place of high antiquity, and was long the residence of the kings of Munster; but, as its early history is involved in much obscurity, it is uncertain at what period it became a diocesan site. It is stated that, previous to 1101, the buildings on the Rock were occupied as the royal residence, and that, in that year, the hitherto royal seat was dedicated solely to ecclesiastical uses. Cashel was visited by Henry II. shortly after his arrival in Ireland, where, at a general assembly of the clergy and nobles his sovereignty was acknowledged. From that period till the arrival of William III., it also appears to have suffered greatly from the numerous rebellions and civil wars that ravaged the country.

Cashel, though situated in the centre of a very rich country, at a considerable distance from any large town, returning a member to the imperial parliament, and until lately an archiepiscopal city, is yet a place of little importance. The only business carried on is at the weekly markets and periodical fairs, where a very limited portion of the produce of the surrounding country is disposed of, and the retail trade for the district. The town is irregularly built, if we except the main street, in which the principal business is done: one or two of the outlet streets are clean and respectably inhabited; but the greater part of the other streets and lanes are narrow, filthy, and occupied by very poor people. The cathedral is a modern capacious building, adorned by a plain, but lofty spire, and from its isolated site has a good effect. The Roman Catholic chapel is also large and modern, occupying the site of the old Franciscan abbey. The Hore abbey, or Grey Friars, is a fine ruin, and comparatively in good preservation; the Dominican abbey, close to the site of the old Roman Catholic chapel, is stated to have been extensive, but it is now much decayed. These ruins are in different parts of the town, and quite distinct from those on the Rock, which from their number, variety, preservation, and site, are decidedly the most interesting assemblage of ruins in the kingdom; and to use the words of Sir Walter Scott, "*such as Ireland may be proud of.*" They consist of the round tower, Cormack's Chapel, cathedral, castle, and monastery; the latter is a few yards detached, and the least remarkable of the number; all the former are closely connected. The round tower, the date and uses of which are, in common with those of all other similar structures, involved

in much obscurity, raises its tall and yet scarce dilapidated head far above its younger and more decaying companions. It is fifty-six feet in circumference, and ninety feet in height. The chapel of Cormack M'Carthy, King of Munster, built in 1136, is considered a good specimen of the ancient Saxon; and the numerous ornaments, grotesque heads, and other curious sculptures, which adorn the arches, columns, and pilasters, are all in uniformity of style. The cathedral is a noble remnant of what is usually termed the pointed Gothic, and contains many interesting relics. The castellated building adjoining forms externally a part of, and is internally connected with the cathedral, and appears to have been a place of great strength, in those days when the princely ecclesiastics assumed the powers of lords temporal as well as spiritual.

The Rock of Cashel, which is crowned with the above splendid group of ruins, rises abruptly from the wide-extended, fertile plain, to a considerable height above the town, and from many parts of the distant country forms a very striking object. On the summit of the Rock and around the ruins, an area of about three acres of the richest sward, has been enclosed, which is open to the public; and the parish sexton, who acts as the cicerone, will always be found at hand to show the interior. From the higher parts of the buildings, and even from the summit of the Rock, extensive views are obtained of the town and surrounding country. These views being from a lower level, are of course more limited than those we have just described from the neighbouring height of Killough; but as the rock is very easy of access, we would recommend all travellers to ascend, were it merely to see the exterior of the buildings,

and to obtain some idea of the very fertile circumjacent district. By the late episcopal arrangements, the sees of Waterford and Cashel are united; and Waterford having been fixed on as the place of abode for the bishop, Cashel has ceased to be a diocesan residence. The diocesan house and demesne have been let under the ecclesiastical commissioners. In addition to the Roman Catholic cathedral, which we have noticed, there is another chapel at Rose-green, a convent of nuns of the Presentation Order, and a small Methodist meeting-house. There are national schools, and a charter-school, with various others. The county infirmary is a handsome building. There are also a market-house and court-house, a small infantry barrack, and a large union work-house.

The principal gentlemen's seats in the immediate vicinity are *Newpark*, the residence of M. Pennefather, Esq.; *Richmond*, of R. Butler H. Lowe, Esq.; *Longfield*, of R. Long, Esq.; *Rockview*, of S. Cooper, Esq.; *Dualla*, of J. Scully, Esq.; *Ballinamona*, of W. Murphy, Esq.; *Deer Park*, of J. Hare, Esq.; and *Racecourse Lodge*, of A. Jordan, Esq.

Although the country from Cashel to Cahir is rich and beautifully varied, there are no large seats; there are, however, a good many comfortable villas, several ruins of the old castellated buildings, and an abundance of miserable cabins, the latter contrasting strangely with the munificence of nature around.

At four miles from Cashel we pass *Rockwell*, the residence of — Roe, Esq., and at five, the village church and chapel of New Inn; to the west of the village is *Garranler*, — Keating, Esq. and to the south, *Woodinstown*, — Carew, Esq.

Cahir makes some amends for the poor and uninteresting towns we have lately travelled through. It is

situated at the commencement of the rich tract of table land, which lies between the Galty and Knockmealedown mountains, and watered by the Suir, here a fine river, flowing through the town.

The present town owes its rise to the late Earl of Glengall, and has been enlarged and greatly improved by the present earl. Cahir, however, is of remote antiquity, and it appears that a castle was built here prior to the year 1142, by Connor King of Thomond; and in the reign of John, Geoffry de Camoell founded an abbey, of which there are still some remains. The manor was one of those belonging to the Butler family, and in the reign of Elizabeth, the castle was besieged by the Earl of Essex, with the whole of his army, when the garrison, encouraged by the hostilities then waged by the Earl of Desmond, held out for ten days, but was compelled to surrender. In 1647, this fortress was invested by Lord Inchiquin, and, notwithstanding its great strength, surrendered in a few hours, after some of its outworks had been gained by the assailants.

Cahir Castle, the extensive old seat of the Butlers, is in the town. It is in good preservation, and occupying the summit of an isolated rock, which rises over the left bank of the Suir, is a highly interesting and picturesque object. The church, chapel, schools, bridewell, and sessions-house, all fine buildings, suitable in their different styles to their various uses, and occupying conspicuous sites around, have also a good effect, and at the same time, evince the interest which the noble proprietors, the Earls of Glengall, have taken in the improvement of the town.

A considerable trade is carried on in the purchase and manufacture of corn, and in the weekly markets and numerous fairs, a good deal of business is transacted. Great pains have

been taken to introduce the linen trade and straw plaiting; but they have not succeeded to any extent. In addition to the public institutions we have noticed, there are a dispensary and fever hospital, and one mile from the town, the barracks, capable of containing a regiment of cavalry. The barracks are generally occupied, and add much to the gaiety and interest of the place. Cahir, lying in the great road from Limerick to Waterford, as well as being a principal stage in our present line, is a place of considerable thoroughfare. There is a comfortable inn, where post-horses and carriages can always be obtained. There are many inducements to tourists to sojourn a few days here, such as the rich and beautiful country lying around the town, the Galty and Knockmealedown mountains, Glen of Aharlo, the Caves of Mitchelstown, &c. The mansion of the Earl of Glengall is in the town; the beautiful and finely wooded park embraces both sides of the Suir for a considerable distance below it, and contains a remarkably neat cottage, erected by the late countess, to whose exertions much of the present improved state of Cahir is owing.

Adjoining the town is *Cahir Abbey*, the residence of Richard Grubb, Esq., and near the town are *Garnavilla*, *Altavilla*, *Ballybrado*, and *Killemeley*.

Our way to Mitchelstown lies along the south side of the Galty mountains, having a wide, and generally-speaking, dreary plain on our left. Their elevation, the diversified slopes and deep ravines along their sides, produce that pleasing variety of light and shade peculiar to mountain scenery, and form a striking contrast with the flatness of the greater part of the country travelled through in our route from the metropolis. The Galty mountains are

among the finest, and as regards their surface, the most fertile of our inland mountain ranges; the sides are verdant, and capable of cultivation to a considerable extent—even the summits afford pasturage, cultivation has already crept high up the sheltered recesses, and considerable tracts have been planted by the proprietors, the Lords Glengall, Lismore, and Kingston.

It is pleasing to observe that the attention of the proprietors has been, in some degree, awakened to the improvement of the vast tracts of unreclaimed lands which lie along the southern slopes of the Galty mountains; and that so far as they have proceeded, they have reason to be satisfied that their reclamation can be effected by a reasonable outlay; and also that the results are remunerative. At present a considerable part of the land lying along the base of the mountain, has a very sterile appearance from the quantity of mountain *debris* which covers the surface; this, however, is not so difficult of removal as might be expected, and the cleared grounds are highly productive. The slope and aspect of the lands offer many inducements to improvement.

On leaving Cahir, Lord Glengall's upland plantations, which occupy a very limited space on the Galty mountains, are passed; and at five miles from Cahir we pass, in the plain which stretches along the base of the mountains, *Rehill*, the seat of — Fennell, Esq., near which are the interesting ruins of *Barnacourt*. This mansion, originally erected by one of the Barons of Ikerrin, was besieged and taken by a party of Cromwell's army. It now forms part of the estates of the Viscount Lismore; and a little above it are the hamlet and demesne of *Old Shanbally*; the latter the old residence of the ennobled family of

O'Callaghan, and still forming part of the beautiful demesne attached to their fine modern castle.

Under Galtybeg, in one of the largest and most beautiful of the glens which diversify the southern acclivities of the mountains, is the mountain lodge of Lord Lismore. It presents many attractive features, and the deep sides of the fine glen are covered with thriving plantations.

About midway between Cahir and Mitchelstown, is a public-house, kept by Skelly, where those wishing to see the stalactite caverns of Mitchelstown may stop. The caves lie about a mile to the left of Skelly's, in the townland of Coolnagarronroe, and although seven miles from Mitchelstown, are called by that name, being part of that large estate. They were discovered in 1833 by a person of the name of Gorman, and are close to the cavern of Skeesheewrinky, which has been known for many years. Those who intend visiting the caves, should provide themselves with a coarse overall dress, including cap, and a few candles; and they may arrange their dress before and after visiting them either at Skelly's or Gorman's house. The latter lives close to the caves, is the tenant in possession of the land in which they are situated, and is appointed by Lord Kingston to show them. Two small round hills, composed of the compact grey limestone of the valley, denote the site of the old and new caves. The more easterly, which rises about 100 feet above the level of the mail-coach road, contains the more recently discovered and more interesting cave, and now the subject of description. The entrance is about midway up the hill, and the passage from this to the first chamber 100 yards. For the first ten yards it is only four feet high, and declines at an angle of

thirty degrees with the horizon; you then descend by a ladder fifteen feet, proceed for eight yards along an inclined plane, and on a level for the remainder of the passage. From the foot of the ladder, the height varies from four to seventeen feet, and the breadth averages nine feet. The floor of the passage is difficult to walk over, being strewed with large blocks of limestone.

It leads into an area of about seventy or eighty feet in diameter, and thirty feet high. From this there are various galleries or passages leading into other chambers of various dimensions, of which at present fifteen have been explored; of these, the principal are called the House of Commons, the House of Peers, O'Leary's Cave, O'Callaghan's Cave, Kingsborough Hall, the Altar Cave, the Closets, the Cellar, and the Garret. The stalactites depending from the roof of several of these caverns are exceedingly beautiful, assuming every variety of form and every gradation of colour; in some places uniting with the stalagmites rising from the floors, and forming beautiful columns of spar, and in others spreading into thin transparent surfaces, resembling elegant drapery tastefully disposed in the most graceful folds. In some of the chambers the stalagmites rise in the form of massive pyramids, ornamented at the base with successive tiers of crystallizations of the most fanciful forms; and in others in columns resembling those of the Giant's Causeway. In several places are small pools of limpid water between large masses of rock. The extent of the cavern, including the various chambers, is from 700 to 800 feet in length, and about 570 in breadth; and the depression of the lowest chamber beneath the level of the entrance, about 50 feet.

It will require at least two hours

to see the caves even in the most cursory manner; but, apart from the geological interest, the admirer of subterranean scenery will find employment even for a whole day.

As considerable trouble is imposed on the tenant in preserving and showing the caves, we would respectfully suggest to Lord Kingston's agent to fix, by tickets or otherwise, some exact amount payable to the person in charge; for, although no sum is at present absolutely demanded, yet, by indirect means, exorbitant amounts are exacted; and at the same time we beg leave to recommend his lordship to render the cavern more easy of access, which a very small outlay would effect. The caves are nearly equidistant from Cahir and Mitchelstown, and about six miles from Clogheen, and at these places there are good inns, and post-horses.

Resuming our route, at ten miles from Cahir, and a mile to the right, in another of the glens which diversify the southern sides of the Galty mountains, is the *Mountain Lodge* of the Earl of Kingston. The lodge is picturesquely situated about a mile in the mountains, commanding various views of the brawling stream which waters the glen, and of the extensive plantations which beautify its lofty precipitous sides. Seven miles from this is

MITCHELSTOWN,

pleasantly situated close to the demesne of Lord Kingston, whose extensive plantations beautify and shelter it, and in the centre of a rich and diversified country, bounded on all sides by lofty mountain ranges.

The town consists of two main streets, George-street and Cork-street, which are nearly parallel to each other; with various smaller streets intersecting them at right

angles. The principal business is carried on in Cork-street, George-street being in a state of dilapidation.

At the weekly markets and periodical fairs, a good deal of pigs, cattle, and agricultural produce are disposed of; and there is a considerable retail business carried on in the town. It contains a handsome church and a Roman Catholic chapel; a branch of the national bank; a sessions-house, and several schools. In the vicinity is a small bleach-green; and in the suburbs are a great number of unemployed poor. The square, which is spacious, and a novelty in our small towns, contains, with some good houses, the inn, the principal entrance to the demesne, and the building usually called the College, which was founded and endowed by James Earl of Kingston for the support of twelve reduced gentlemen, and sixteen gentlewomen, who, in addition to their house and garden, have each forty pounds a year. A chaplaincy, with £120 per annum, house, &c. is attached to the institution. But the principal attraction of Mitchelstown is the residence of the proprietor, the Earl of Kingston, the largest and best of our modern castles. It was built in 1823, from designs of Messrs. Paine, of Cork, on a site which commands extensive views of the splendid mountain scenery and princely territories belonging to it; and from many parts of the surrounding country the towers and battlements of this massive pile are seen rising over, and mingling with the surrounding woods. The park, which is watered by the Punccheon, the garden, offices, and other appurtenances of this magnificent residence are also on an extensive scale. No difficulty will be found in gaining admission to the grounds by application at the gate; and the interior of the edifice, which is not unworthy of its exterior ap-

pearance, can also be seen by application at the castle.

Mitchelstown formed part of the extensive possessions of the White Knight, who erected the first castle here in the seventeenth century; and through whose only daughter, Margaret Fitzgerald, this vast estate descended by marriage to the noble family of King. The estate extends for several miles around Mitchelstown, and embraces an area of upwards of 120,000 statute acres. There is but little of this large tract under improved culture; and there are thousands of reclaimable acres in a state of comparative waste. At Brigown, in the vicinity of the town, are the foundations of an ancient round tower, and at two miles from the town on the road leading to Kildorrery, is *Killee Castle*, the residence of — Montgomery, Esq.

The Galty mountains are easy of ascent from Mitchelstown, and from their summits magnificent views are obtained of the neighbouring mountain ranges, valleys, and country around, particularly of the fine glen of Aharlo, which is ten miles in length, and holds a course parallel to the valley lying between Mitchelstown and Cahir. The Galty mountains are certainly the finest of our inland ranges, whether we regard their elevation, their appearance, their formation, or the generally fertile nature of their surface. Galtymore, their highest summit, rises to an elevation of 3008 feet above the level of the sea. The eastern end of the range is generally called the Castle Oliver mountains; they are separated from the Galty mountains by the narrow glen through which the road from Mitchelstown to Tipperary is carried. In the glen is *Anglesboro*, the lodge of Lord Massey, and the small village of Ballylander. There are other glens in

the western division of the range, through which the roads to Limerick and Kilmallock are carried, but they do not present any remarkable features. The summits of the Castle Oliver mountains do not rise to a greater elevation than 1706 feet: like the Galty mountains and many others, they are more precipitous on their northern than on their southern sides, and like them too, are striking features, in the scenery, from many points of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary.

The old road from Mitchelstown to Fermoy lies across the bleak ridge which forms the western termination of the Kilworth mountains. This part of the ridge is remarkable from the elevated ruins of Cahirdriney Castle, one of the former strong-holds of the Roches. The mail-coach keeps this line; it joins No. 42 below the town of Kilworth, and thence to Fermoy.

Bianconi's car now runs by Glanworth to Fermoy. This line increases the distance about two miles. It is, however, a more level and more inte-

resting line; and the village of Glanworth and its vicinity offer many attractions.

Glanworth is situated in the rich valley which is watered by the Funcheon; and near it, on a rocky eminence rising over the river, are the extensive and interesting ruins of *Glanworth Castle*, the ancient seat of the Roches. Near the castle are the ruins of an abbey founded in 1227, by the Roches, for Dominican friars; and under the walls of the former is a holy well, which is held in great veneration by the peasantry. In the rich valley of the Funcheon, below Glanworth, is Labacally, or the witch's bed—an ancient druidical altar, of which one of the covering stones is of unusually large dimensions.

Glanworth contains a church and chapel; the glebe-house adjoins the town, and *Ballyclough*, the seat of — Barry, Esq., is in the neighbourhood. Close to the village are two flour mills. The country from Glanworth to Fermoy is interesting and considerably improved.

No. 43.—DUBLIN TO CORK.

THIRD ROAD—187½ MILES.

BY WATERFORD, DUNGARVAN, LISMORE, AND YOUGHAL.

	Statute Miles.	
Waterford as in No. 24	—	96½
Kilmacthomas	15½	112
Dungarvan	12½	124½
Cappoquin	11	135½
Tallow	9	144½
Youghal	12½	157½
Castlemartyr	11	168½
Middleton	5½	173½
Cork	13½	187½

On the arrival of the Dublin mail in Waterford, another four-horse mail is dispatched along this line to Cork. By this line the distance is increased twenty-nine and a half miles, as compared with No. 41; but by

leaving the mail-coach line at Dungarvan, and crossing Slieve Grian to Youghal, as in No. 45, the distance is increased only fifteen miles. The public conveyances from Waterford are the mail, as in our table

of route; Bianconi's car to Lismore every afternoon; daily cars from Dungarvan to Youghal; and numerous conveyances from Youghal to Cork. Cars and post horses can be obtained at Dungarvan, Lismore, and Youghal; and there is also a posting house at Kilmacthomas, kept by Walsh, where, upon due notice being given, post horses can be obtained.

Leaving Waterford, the country is but little adorned by any kind of improvement, and very imperfectly cultivated. The soil is of middling quality, swelling occasionally into lofty, craggy hills, and diversified by long and wide valleys, winding in almost every direction. This character of surface prevails between the road and the sea, from Waterford to Dungarvan. On the right it is much more highly varied, and blends with the hills of Curraghmore and the Commeragh and Munavullagh mountains; the southern and beautifully defined sides of which follow the general line of our road. The small enclosures and furze hedges, so common in the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, prevail here to a great extent.

Three miles from Waterford we pass on the right, *West Lodge*, the residence of — Morris, Esq., near which is *Killoteran*, the seat of Edward Roberts, Esq.; and on the left, *Butlerstown Castle*; five miles, *Whitfield*, the beautiful seat of William Christmas, Esq.; and a little to the right of the road, and delightfully situated on the right bank of the Suir, is *Mount Congreve*, the fine seat of John Congreve, Esq.

A little beyond *Whitfield* is the Sweep, where various cross roads branch off: that to the south to the different places along the coast; and that to the north-west to Portlaw and *Curraghmore*. A mile and a half from the Sweep, on the above road, are the hamlet and Church of

Kilmeaden. About thirteen miles from Waterford are the cross-roads of Newtown; and a mile from the road, on the left, *Georgetown*, the residence of James Barron, Esq.; at three miles also, on the left, and near the village of Kill, is *Gardenmorris*, the seat of John Power O'Shea, Esq. About fifteen miles from Waterford is the village of Kilmacthomas, romantically situated on the sides of a deep valley, which is watered by the small river Mahon. To avoid the steep ascents connected with Kilmacthomas, the road now leaves that village a little to the right. Five miles to the left, and close on the shore, is the neat village of Bunmahon, which is much frequented in the bathing season; and near it, the copper mines of Knockmahon, which are extensively and successfully worked. *Bunmahon Lodge*, the residence of Lorenzo Power, Esq. adjoins the village. Five miles above Kilmacthomas, and high in the wildest part of the Commeragh mountains, is the lake and precipice of Coumshingaun, the most interesting of the small lakes in this fine mountain range. Coumshingaun, in extent and scenery, is like Lough Dan, in the county of Wicklow. There are eight of these small lakes within a circuit of three miles. Coumshingaun is the largest. It is about half a mile in length and a quarter in breadth. It occupies a deep dell with high, precipitous, rocky sides; and the scenery is very imposing. The others occupy similar dells, and though more limited in their areas, add much to the wildness and sublimity of the scenery in these mountain solitudes.

The Commeragh and Munavullagh mountains stretch from this towards Dungarvan, the highest summits of the latter, which rise over Coumshingaun, attaining an elevation of 2597

feet; and their precipitous sides present a remarkable appearance, as seen from the road, exhibiting, at the same time, from their bold projections and deep receding cavities, vast masses of light and shadow. About three miles and a half west of Kilmacthomas, and in the beautifully shaped table land lying at the base of the mountains, is *Commeragh Lodge*, the seat of Wray Palliser, Esq.; and *Mount-Kennedy*, the lodge of Sir John Kennedy, Bart.

Resuming our route, about two miles and a half from Kilmacthomas, a road branches off to Stradbally and coast adjoining. At one mile from the main road, *Sarahville* is passed; at three miles, *Carrickbarahane*, — Smith, Esq.; and *Fagher*, — Barron, Esq.; and at four, the neat and respectably inhabited village of Stradbally is reached. Adjoining the village is *Woodhouse*, the seat of Robert Uniacke, Esq., delightfully situated in a sheltered and beautifully-wooded glen, which is watered by the Tay streamlet. Close to the church of Stradbally are the ruins of a small monastery, and there is a large chapel adjoining the village. Proceeding to Dungarvan, we cross, at four miles from Kilmacthomas, the small river Tay; and at seven miles, the *Dalligan*. These streams carry down the waters from the Munavullagh mountains to the sea. And beyond that, at Cushcam, we commence the descent to the shore, whence we command a view of the rich tract of land along the coast, the town and bay of Dungarvan, the bold rocky promontory of Helvick Head, and the Slievegrian hills, stretching westward. About three miles from Dungarvan, on the right, is *Cloncoskoran*, the seat of Sir I. N. Humble, Bart. The house is prettily situated on the rising grounds

uniting with the Commeraghs; and on the west side of the demesne is a remarkable ravine, called *Glandine*; and under the demesne, are the ruins of *Cloncoskoran Castle*, the former seat of the Nugents. On the left, and near the shore, are *Clonea Castle*, the residence of — Maguire Esq.; *Ballinacourty*, Mr. Longan; *Duchspool*, Mrs. Galwey; and close to the town, *Tournore*, — Boate, Esq.; *Bayview*, Butler Low, Esq.; *Moonrath*; and *Hermitage*.

Dungarvan, the second town in the county of Waterford, is situated on the bay of that name, and on the point of land formed by the estuaries of the Bricky and Calligan, two rivers here falling into the sea. It was, in former times, considered a place of some strength; and vestiges of its ancient walls are yet to be seen, as also of the castle, which is in the centre of the town, and still occupied as a military post. This castle was erected in the twelfth century, and from that period, down to the reign of James I., was the scene of many a bloody contest. By the latter monarch it was granted to the Earl of Cork, from whom, together with the greater part of the town, it descended to the Duke of Devonshire. In 1649, Dungarvan was taken by Cromwell, who spared the castle and the church. Vessels of more than 150 tons burthen cannot enter the harbour; it is, therefore, a place of little trade, though some corn and other agricultural produce are shipped from it to England. A good deal is done in the coast fishing, and under proper encouragement and regulations, this might be a source of profitable employment to many. At present about 200 boats, and 1500 men are engaged in this precarious traffic. Great improvements have been made here of late years by the principal proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire.

To connect the two parts of the town, lying on the opposite sides of the harbour, his Grace, at a vast expense, constructed across the estuary of the Colligan, a causeway of 900 feet in length, and a beautiful single-arched bridge of seventy-five feet span; also a handsome street and square, joining with the elder parts of the town, together with reservoirs for the supply of water, markets for beef and fish, a sessions-house, school-house, &c. &c., besides contributing largely to the establishment of fever hospitals, dispensaries, &c.

The town presents a neat appearance, and is much resorted to in summer as a bathing place. Still it is poor in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, in consequence of the vast number of small houses which had been erected for the purpose of qualifying forty-shilling freeholders, who chiefly depend on fishing, or other uncertain employments, for their livelihood.

In addition to the castle already mentioned, there are, at what is called the Abbey side of the town, the ruins of another castle and monastery. The former is a rude square pile—the church ruins of the latter are interesting, and on the foundations of the cells a Roman Catholic chapel has been erected. The church, a modern building, commands a fine view of the harbour; and the spacious Roman Catholic chapel commenced some years ago, is not interiorly finished. Near the town, and forming in appearance part of the bay, is a large shallow strand, containing about 1,234 statute acres, bounded on the south by the estuary of the river Brickey, which might be easily embanked. This matter has already received consideration, and will, in all probability, soon be accomplished.

Leaving the town, we proceed through the fertile limestone plain of

Dungarvan, which joins the valley of the Blackwater, near Cappoquin; and at three miles from Dungarvan pass on the left *Carriglea*, the seat of John O'Dell, Esq., where a handsome house, in the Tudor style, has been lately built; at two and a half miles on the right, the road to Clonmel, which runs up the beautifully wooded glen of the Colligan river, branches off; at five miles, pass *Cappagh*, the seat of Richard Usher, Esq., which is well defined by the extensive plantations covering the surrounding heights; at six miles on the right, *Rockfield*, the seat of Pierse Hely, Esq., pleasantly situated on the Finisk river; and on the left, *Whitechurch*, the seat of Robert Power, Esq. On the acclivities of Slievegrian, to the left, the plantations, regular enclosures, and handsome farm-houses, mark out *Ballintaylor*, the improved estate of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.—and the ruins of Knockmoan Castle, an ancient seat of the Osbornes, picturesquely situated on a tall insulated rock, rising from an extensive flat surrounding tract, has a very striking effect. We may here remark that the valley of Dungarvan is bounded on the south by Slievegrian—and on the north, by the hills which lie between the mountains of Munavullagh and Knockmealedown; and that the numerous seats which are scattered throughout the valley, and the extensive plantations which lie along its northern banks, add much to the natural beauty of its scenery. The rivers Brickey and Finisk are the only streams running through the valley; the former falling into Dungarvan Bay, and the latter blending with the Blackwater under Dromana.

About eight and a half miles from Dungarvan, and beautifully situated on the right, near one of the numerous glens which diversify the southern slopes of the Knock-

mealedown mountains, is *Belleville Park*, the seat of S. Poer, Esq.; and on the left, near the confluence of the Finisk and Blackwater, are *Mount Rivers*, and the village, and church of Affane. This place is famous for the growth of the Affane cherry, a hardy variety of that fruit introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh.

A mile beyond the cross-roads leading to the above places, we pass on the left *Richmond*, the seat of Major Alcock, and one or two neat villas on the right, before we reach

CAPPOQUIN,

a large village containing a small church, large chapel, and small inn, where a car can be hired. It is beautifully situated in the valley of the Blackwater, on the left bank of the river, which is navigable for barges of considerable burden for three miles above the town. This, the most beautiful part of the valley of the Blackwater, is bounded by the southern acclivities of the Knockmealedown mountains, which here reach almost to the river's edge. Immediately over the village is *Cappoquin House*, the seat of Sir Richard Keane, Bart. The mansion is situated on an elevated and naturally terraced bank, enjoying prolonged reaches of the Blackwater, its richly-wooded banks, and the beautiful valley above and below the village, and also of the broad vale running eastward to Dungarvan.

Close to the new mountain road running from Cappoquin to Clogheen, and in the centre of the vast bog and moory tract, which continues to rise back to the base of the higher mountain peaks is Mount Melleray, or the abbey of St. Bernard la Trappe. The monastery encloses a quadrangular area, the three sides of which are 162 feet in length, containing a dormitory, kitchen, chapter-room, sacristy,

and other apartments; and on the fourth side is the church of the monastery, 185 feet in length, 30 feet wide in the nave, 52 feet in the transept, and 50 feet high, with a tower surmounted by a spire of wood, sheeted with copper, painted to imitate stone, 140 feet high from the ground; 120 acres of the mountain land attached to the monastery have been reclaimed. The monks have opened a school for the poor of the neighbourhood, and also intend to establish an agricultural school.

The various mountain summits rising behind Mount Melleray are all distinguished by the prefix of Knock. Thus Knockmealedown, the highest summit of the range, attains an elevation of 2609 feet; and the other summits, Knockanask, Knocknafallia, Knockanare, and Knocknastorkin, which lie around it, rise in the above order 1591, 2199, 2149, and 2084 feet.

Two miles below Cappoquin, on the right bank of the Blackwater, is *Tourin*, the delightfully situated seat of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., and near it *Drumroe*, the villa of Sir Wm. Jackson Homan, Bart. Opposite to *Tourin*, on the left bank of the river, is *Dromana*, the seat of Lord Stewart de Decies. The mansion, formerly the residence of the powerful Lords of Desmond and Decies, embosomed in woods, rises boldly over the noble river, and viewed from the opposite shore, conveys to the mind, from its situation, almost all that can be imagined of a baronial residence. The style of the house, however, is not in character with the scene, although spacious, and enclosing portions of the older structure;—it now appears, from the late additions, exteriorly a plain Grecian building. The views from various parts of the grounds are magnificent, and the park and plantations are extensive: in the garden is the

largest sweet chesnut tree in this part of the country. Attached to the demesne are the pleasantly-situated village and church of Villierstown.

A little below *Tourin*, and also on the left bank of the Blackwater, are the woods and improvements of——*Keily*, Esq.; near this is *Camphire*, the seat of——*Usher*, Esq. *Camphire* enjoys magnificent views of the woods of the fine demesne of *Dromana*.

Six miles from Cappoquin, and finely situated on the confluence of the rivers Bride and Blackwater is *Headborough*, the seat of the Rev. *Percy Smythe*. This demesne is remarkable for its elevated position, and for the beauty and fertility of its surface.

A little below *Headborough*, and well situated on a capacious anchorage bay of the Blackwater, is *Stranacally Castle*, the seat of *John Kelly*, Esq. This small modern castle is a good specimen of architecture, and stands four miles from the prostrated ruins of the old castle of that name, whose history is intimately connected with the bloody deeds perpetrated during the feudal wars of the Earls of Desmond. It was blown up by order of *Queen Elizabeth*. The above demesnes are also interesting from their fine position on the banks of the river, and the copsewood glens which traverse them.

Adjoining Cappoquin on our road leading to Lismore, is *Salter-bridge*, the residence of *Richard Chearnley*, Esq. From its elevated site, it participates in all the splendid scenery common to the heights around; and its fine plantations containing some of the most venerable evergreen oaks in the kingdom, its deep and naturally-wooded dells, and richly-varied grounds, render it one of the most charming of the many seats around. Our road now lies through the united plantations of *Sir Richard*

Keane, *Mr. Chearnley*, and the Duke of Devonshire, which form that splendid sylvan scenery along the left bank of the river, from Cappoquin to

LISMORE.

The view of this small town from the highly-picturesque bridge which was built by the Duke of Devonshire, if not the most striking, is the most beautiful in this district of country. "The Blackwater, both above and below the bridge which leads into the town, flows through one of the most verdant of valleys, just wide enough to show its greenness and fertility; and diversified by noble single trees and fine groups. The banks bounding this valley are in some places thickly covered, in other places thinly shaded with wood. Then, there is the bridge itself, and the castle, grey and massive, with its ivy-grown towers; and the beautiful spire of the church; and the deep-wooded lateral dells that carry to the Blackwater its tributary streams. Nothing can surpass in richness and beauty, the view from the bridge, when, at evening, the deep woods and the grey castle, and the still river, are left in shade, while the sun streaming up the valley gilds all the softer slopes and swells that lie opposite."

In its ecclesiastical history, Lismore is a place of high antiquity, and was celebrated for its learning and piety. In its military history, from the landing of *Henry II.* to the arrival of *William III.*, it appears to have suffered greatly from conquest, fire, and sword.

Lismore was a separate diocese till 1358, when it was united to the see of *Waterford*. Its cathedral church is a handsome structure with a square tower surmounted by a light and elegant spire. There are a large Roman Catholic chapel, a small

Presbyterian meeting-house in connection with the Synod of Ulster, numerous schools, alma-house, court-house, fever hospital, dispensary, and a good inn, the Devonshire arms, where post-horses and carriages can be obtained.

The town, which has been greatly improved by the late and present Dukes of Devonshire, is romantically situated on the summit of a steep eminence, rising to the height of 93 feet above the level of the river, over which is a fine bridge of stone, just referred to, erected by the late duke, at an expense of £9,000, and of which the central arch has a span of 100 feet.

Lismore Castle, which crowns a precipitous cliff, rising over the Blackwater, is the most magnificent and best preserved of our ancient baronial residences, though it has undergone many mutations and incongruous additions consequent on its change of owners. Three sides of the quadrangle are in perfect repair, and well furnished; and one of them is occupied by the resident agent, F. E. Curry, Esq., whose liberality and skill is evinced throughout the whole of his grace's vast possessions. This castle, and the surrounding manor, was the estate of Sir Walter Raleigh, at whose death it was forfeited, and purchased by the ancestor of the present possessor. Lismore was the birth-place of Boyle the philosopher, and Congreve the poet. The principal part of the beautifully-planted grounds attached to the castle, are on the opposite banks of the river, and blend with those of *Ballysaggartmore*, the fine seat of Arthur Keily, Esq., which is a little higher up, but on the same side. The formation of this residence was only commenced a few years ago; and already the young plantations cover the sides of the dells, and can be traced sweeping

along the surrounding heights.—Near this is *Flowerhill*, the residence of B. Drew, Esq. Above Lismore, and on the right bank of the river, opposite to *Ballysaggartmore*, are *Fort William*, John Gumbleton, Esq.; *Glencairn Abbey*, the handsome and beautifully-situated seat of Gervais Bushe, Esq.; and *Glenbeg*. There are wooden bridges over the Blackwater at Ballyduff and Maccollup. In the immediate and interesting vicinity of Lismore, there are also several handsome villas, and, near the town, on the road to Tallow is *Tourtane*, — Foley, Esq.

Lismore is the best halting-place for those who are anxious to see the beauties of this part of the Blackwater, and the adjacent country. The river, Mr. Inglis describes as equal to the finest parts of the descent of the Rhine; and as boats can always be hired, we would advise tourists in fine weather to proceed by water. Though from a little below Lismore, to its *embouchure* at Youghal, it is a tidal river, or estuary, wanting the constant current which constitutes one of the charms of river scenery, and presenting at ebb tides disagreeable muddy sides, yet these drawbacks are amply compensated by the bold, and in many places, finely wooded banks, extensive improvements, and striking natural features along its course. At and above Lismore, it is a fine deep inland river, pursuing its peaceful course, and gliding among the trees and underwood which adorn the lovely valley. The newly made roads across the Knockmealedown and Kilworth ranges, to Clogheen and Mitchelstown, now afford great facilities to those who wish to ascend the mountains, or to explore the dells, glens, and table lands of this interesting district. The country bounding this part of the valley of

the Blackwater is beautifully varied, and along the banks of the river it is very beautiful. The soil in the lower parts of the valley and along the river banks is very fertile and fruitful, and is well known for the extent and excellency of its cider orchards. On the higher elevations it is light and shingly, as is common in all similar geological formations. Glenavee, through which the mountain road from Lismore to Clogheen runs for about three miles, is very beautiful. It commences at Lismore; its sides are high and precipitous, and finely covered with thriving young plantations.

In travelling from Lismore to Tallow, we cross the high and fertile tract of country intervening between the Blackwater and the Bride; and, from the series of traversing lines by which we descend, we enjoy a view of the rich, wide-spreading valley, and course of the Bride, for a considerable distance above and below the town; as also of the far-extending uplands, which, from the opposite side of the vale, stretch southward to the plain running from Youghal to Cork.

The town of Tallow is situated on the river Bride, about five miles above its confluence with the Blackwater. Though the Bride is a tidal river, and navigable for barges of forty tons, nearly to the town, which also enjoys the advantages of a good surrounding country, little trade, if we except some in flour and corn, is carried on—the agricultural produce of the valley being principally conveyed by water to Youghal. The town in its appearance has little worthy of notice. The church is neat and modern; but the other public buildings, such as the market-house, sessions'-house, &c., are not remarkable. There are a large Roman Catholic chapel, a small convent, several schools, two small alms

houses, and a union work-house. At the small inn, cars can be hired. There is also a flour mill. A little below the town is *Kilmore Hill*, the residence of the Rev. M. Percival; at three miles, the extensive demesne of *Moore Hill*, William Moore, Esq., now including the demesne of Sapperton.

A little above the town, in the valley of the Bride, but in the county of Cork, is Lisfinny Castle, one of the numerous strongholds of the Desmonds, and now the residence of Captain Croker; and near it, the ruins of Kilmacow Castle and Moygeely Abbey. *Carriglass*, the residence of — Gumbleton, Esq., and *Carrigeen*, that of Henry Peard, Esq., are in the vicinity. At four miles above Tallow, and also in the valley of the Bride are the hamlet and ruins of Conna.

Like the valley of the Blackwater, the valley of the Bride is very fertile, and forms part of the limestone formation. From Rathcormac to its confluence, the Bride holds generally a course parallel to the Blackwater, and for that distance they are nowhere more than five miles asunder. The intervening hills, which respectively form the limits of their valleys, are different varieties of the sandstone formation, and are generally cultivated. The Knockmealedown mountains, which, on the north side of the valley of the Blackwater, attain an elevation of 2609 feet, are also different varieties of that rock.

From Tallow to Youghal our road lies across a high, bleak, and to the generality of travellers, uninteresting country. The surface is considerably varied, in some places attaining an elevation of near 700 feet above the sea. It is generally cultivated, though in many places there are large tracts of unreclaimed, shingly moorland. The district of country which is here crossed forms part of

the elevated and dreary sandstone district lying between the valley stretching from the Lee at Cork to the sea at Youghal, and the valley of the Bride.

On passing *Garryduff*, and in descending to the estuary of the Blackwater, we obtain an extensive view of the bay, coast, town of Youghal, and country around it.

Youghal, a large seaport town in the county of Cork, and returning a member to the imperial parliament, is situated on the bay to which it gives name, and at the eastern termination of the range of hills just noticed. The town is of very remote antiquity, having, so early as the year 1209, received from King John a charter of incorporation. From that period to its occupation by Cromwell, who made it his headquarters while in the south, it sustained numerous sieges and burnings; and it may be noticed in its history, that William IV., when commander of the *Pegasus*, in 1787, visited this port, and honoured the corporation with his company at dinner.

Youghal consists of one main street more than a mile in length, with numerous streets branching off it. The main street is divided by the Clock-gate into the north and south main streets. The houses are irregularly built, but generally of respectable appearance, intermixed with a few of the more ancient houses, which are in a ruinous state. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas.

The collegiate establishment was founded in 1464, by Thomas, Earl of Desmond. The collegiate church appears to have been a magnificent structure; the nave and aisles have been recently fitted up in a very inconsistent manner, as regards the style, or rather in contempt of all rules and style, as the parish

church. The north transept is used as a vestry, and the south transept contains some monuments of the founder, and of the Earls of Cork, and others. The monument to the first and great Earl of Cork, who is buried here, is a fine piece of workmanship, and the large and interesting burial ground around the church contains some curious monuments. Near the south end of the town is a chapel of ease. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large, handsome structure, with a beautiful spire. There are also a convent for nuns of the Presentation order, and places of worship for Quakers, Independents, and Methodists.

There are numerous schools—endowed, national, parochial, conventual, &c.; several alms houses, infirmary, fever hospital, dispensary, lying-in hospital; ladies' associations for the employment of poor females, and a union workhouse. The town also contains a court-house, prison, (the dock gate,) with various municipal offices and markets. There are also an infantry barrack, two good inns, where post horses and carriages can always be obtained: one of them is the Devonshire Arms; the other is kept by Campbell. There are also branches of the Bank of Ireland, Provincial, and National Banks.

The antiquities are the eastern gable, and some of the walls of the Dominican friary. Among the old houses of the town that of Sir Walter Raleigh, now occupied by Colonel Faunt, near the church, is highly interesting. Since the death of Sir Walter it has undergone but little change, and is considered a good specimen of plain Elizabethan architecture. In removing the panelling of one of the rooms, several books belonging to that distinguished statesman were found. This place is now called *Myrtle Grove*, from the fine specimens of that beautiful shrub

which adorn the limited portion of ground attached to it. In the garden there is a group of four yews, said to have been planted by Raleigh.

Youghal formed part of the possessions of Sir Walter Raleigh, who first introduced the potato from South America into this part of Ireland; and the greater part of the town, in common with Lismore, Dungarvan, Tallow, and the half of Bandon, forms part of the large estates of the Duke of Devonshire.

The trade of the port is considerable: it consists chiefly of the export of agricultural produce, and the import of coal, iron, timber, and various other articles for the supply of the town and neighbourhood. There are but few vessels belonging to the port. The markets are well supplied with provisions, and a good deal of fish is caught off the coast.

The harbour is safe and commodious, and at spring tide is accessible to vessels of 500 tons burden; it is about a mile in length from Ferry point to East point, and about one third of a mile in breadth. Above the harbour, the embouchure of the Blackwater spreads into a circular lough of a mile and a half in diameter. The bay is semicircular, and beautifully terminated on the south by Cable island.

The vicinity of Youghal is highly interesting, particularly along the banks of the Blackwater. One and a half miles above the town is the wooden bridge, the largest structure of the kind yet erected in Ireland. It stretches across the estuary of the Blackwater, and serves to connect the country lying to the east of the river with Youghal, and at the same time forms a short and easy communication between that town and Dungarvan. It was erected in 1832 at an expense of £17,000. The bridge is 1875 feet in length; the

causeway 1732 feet—together forming a viaduct of 3607 feet.

A little beyond the wooden bridge, on the road leading to Tallow, the river Touro is crossed. This river, which is one of the Blackwater's tributaries, runs through the valley lying to the north of Youghal, and is navigable for barges for a short distance.

Two miles above Youghal, the estuary of the Blackwater assumes the river character, and which character it strongly maintains upwards as far as it is influenced by the tide-water, and thence to its source.

The breadth of the river, the height of its banks, which are either covered with wood or adorned with demesne and cultivated lands, and the depth and romantic character of its lateral glens, enlivened by their little streams, all combine to render the embouchure of the Blackwater very attractive. The road to Cappoquin and Lismore, by the demesnes of *Ballinatray*, *Strancally*, and *Headborough*, affords views of some parts of the river scenery and country adjacent. It is, however, very hilly, and for three miles keeps a considerable distance from the river. The beauties of the Blackwater, however, are best seen from the river, up and down which numerous boats ply between Youghal and Cappoquin, with the ebbing and flowing tides.

A little above the wooden bridge, on the heights to the left, are the ruins of Rincrow Castle; and at three miles from Youghal, and delightfully situated at the entrance to Glendine, whose stream here unites with the Blackwater, are Temple-michael House and Church, also *Cherrymount*. Glendine is a romantic and beautifully wooded little glen, up which a road from Youghal to Cappoquin and Lismore is carried, and where also the road leading to the above towns by Ballinatray, &c.,

and to which we have just referred, branches off.

About four miles from Youghal is *Ballinatray*, the seat of Richard Smyth, Esq. This fine place occupies a great extent of the high and beautifully-shaped lands here forming the right bank of the Blackwater. In the park are the interesting ruins of Molanide's Abbey, in which Raymond le Gros, the companion of Strongbow, was interred. The abbey ruins are well preserved; and in the interior is a modern statue of the founder. From the hills, which here rise over the river to a considerable elevation, magnificent views of this part of the river, bay, and country around, can be readily obtained.

Opposite to the town of Youghal, on the eastern shores of the harbour, is *Monatray*, the marine villa of the Rev. P. Smyth. From East-point to Whiting-bay, the coast is generally bold and rocky; and the country, though indifferently cultivated, very fertile.

From the high grounds over Youghal the traveller can readily command a view of the ocean, the coast, Cable Island, the bay, the harbour, the estuary, the town and country lying around it.

From Youghal to Cork, the traveller proceeds through the rich limestone valley in which those towns are situated. It is about thirty-six miles in length; maintains an average breadth of about two miles, and is bounded, on the left, by the range of sandstone hills which lie generally along the shore, and, on the right, by the rising grounds of a similar formation, which blend with the high and partly moorland tracts, running northward to the valley of the Bride.

Leaving Youghal, a great extent of rich and very reclaimable marsh is passed on the left; and at about six miles, on the high grounds to the right, is *Killeigh House*, the seat of

Roger Green Davies, Esq. The house is a handsome modern structure, and from its elevated site commands extensive views of the valley, ocean, and bay of Youghal.

About seven miles from Youghal, we reach the village of Killeigh, which contains several neat cottages and the parish church. Adjoining the village is *Ahadda*, the occasional residence of Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, Bart., the principal proprietor of this immediate district. The demesne occupies the most interesting part of Glenbower, a small glen which adjoins the village. The glen, which possesses some striking natural features, has been extensively planted, and much improved by the various drives and walks which have been made through it. It is watered by a small mountain stream, the Dissour, of which, in the improvement of the glen, advantage has been taken.

About three miles to the right of Killeigh, in the upland district which stretches across to the valley of the Bride, are *Mount Uniacke*, *Ballyre*, *Coolagur*, and *Castletown*, the seats of — Uniacke, Esqrs.

Before we reach Castlemartyr, we pass, on the summit of the rising grounds to the left, *Lisquinlan*, the seat of — Fitzgerald, Esq. The demesne occupies the summit of the ridge, and commands extensive views of the vale of Castlemartyr, of Ballycotton bay, and of the long lines of adjacent coast.

Castlemartyr is a small, neat, clean, and respectably-inhabited town, principally consisting of one wide street, and containing a church, and a small inn, where cars can be hired. It is almost surrounded by the demesne of *Castlemartyr*, the seat of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Shannon. Though the surface of this fine demesne is flat, it is, in many respects, one of the most interesting of all

our country residences; the grounds are adorned by rich shrubberies, extensive plantations, and venerable trees; a fine artificial river, of ample breadth, meanders for two miles through it; and ornamental gardens of different characters and connected by beautiful pleasure grounds, add to its interest and variety: and the excellent order in which every thing is kept renders all these adjuncts doubly attractive. Among the numerous fine shrubs and trees which are to be met with in the demesne, and for the growth of which the climate and soil seem favourable, our limits will only admit of noticing the luccombe oaks, the finest in Ireland, and the camellias, the finest out of doors in the united kingdom. The mansion is a plain, commodious structure, and adjoining it are the extensive ruins of Castlemartyr, from which the place takes its name. The farm and the park are distinct from the grounds immediately around the house; they are all, however, connected, and are equally interesting, from the order, according to their different uses, in which they are kept.

The town of Castlemartyr is watered by a branch of the stream which supplies the artificial river in Lord Shannon's demesne. Adjoining the town is *Carey's Wood*, the residence of Edward O'Dell, Esq.; and *Dromadda*, — Courtney, Esq.; and between these places on the road leading to Ballycotton Bay is the small hamlet of Lady's-bridge.

The castle ruins, which add so much to the interest of the demesne of *Castlemartyr*, was, at the time of the English invasion, called the castle of Imokilly. In 1196, it was destroyed by fire; afterwards rebuilt and garrisoned by the English; and from that period down to its occupation by a detachment of King William's

forces in 1690, it sustained innumerable sieges and sackings.

About three miles from Castlemartyr, on the road leading thence to Cloyne, are *Kilbree*, the seat of S. W. G. Adams, Esq.; and *Jamesbrook*, R. W. G. Adams, Esq.; the former place, occupying elevated ground, is a conspicuous feature in the country. On the high grounds to the right of our road are *Ballynana* and several other small villas, and *Roxborough* and *Cahirmore* are passed on our right before we reach

MIDDLETON,

which, within these few years past, has improved more than any other of the smaller towns in Munster. It consists principally of one main street, with one or two branching ones, in which the greater part of the houses are uniformly built, and present a better appearance than is usually met with. It carries on a good deal of business considering its proximity to Cork. There are extensive flour mills in its vicinity; and till lately, a great deal of whiskey and ale were made in the large distilleries and breweries which adjoin the town. It contains a market-house, court-house, and small bridewell, with a handsome church, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, and a nunnery. The rectory, a comfortable residence, is in the town, and, until a few years ago, this living was the most valuable in Ireland. There is one of the best conducted of the endowed schools in the kingdom here, in which the celebrated Curran received the rudiments of his education, and there are also various other schools for the education of the poorer classes in the town.

Middleton is situated near the centre of the fertile limestone valley which stretches from Youghal to

Cork, and at the head of one of the creeks branching off the north-eastern end of Cork harbour, up which vessels of three hundred tons burden can sail to Bailick, where there are commodious quays and stores, and which is within half a mile of the town.

Ballincurra, the principal port of Middleton, is about a mile below the town. Here are extensive store-houses, where goods are landed and warehoused, and where also shipments of corn and other provisions are made.

Middleton is watered by the Avachora and the Roxborough rivers, two streams which run down from the adjacent highlands, propel the machinery of the different mills and distilleries, and fall into the creek of Cork harbour a little below the town. The town and a large tract of the beautiful country around it is the estate of the Viscount Middleton. The only residence his lordship has is the lodge at *Cahirmore*, adjoining the town, in which his agent generally resides.

Ballincurra House is close to the port of Ballincurra; and *Ballyedmund*, the fine seat of R. Courtenay, Esq., is situated about a mile and a half from Middleton, on the road leading thence to Fermoy. The demesne, with its extensive plantations, stretching along the acclivities of the hills, and up the sides of the glens, through which the above road is carried, is a striking feature in the country.

On leaving Middleton for Cork, we pass, on the left, the ruins of *Ballyanan*, which was built by the first Viscount Middleton—and also pass Great Island, on the southern side of which is the small town of Cove.

Four miles from Middleton is the village of Carrigtoohill—and a little to the left of it is *Castle Cloydubh*,

now called *Barry's Court*. This castle was built by Philip de Barry, in the thirteenth century. During the insurrection of the great Earl of Desmond, in 1580, Captain, afterwards Sir Walter Raleigh, received a commission to seize this castle; but Lord Barry, the proprietor, having received intelligence of his design, previously set fire to it; it was an extensive and very strong pile, and one of the earliest erected in this part of the kingdom. It is a striking feature in the country, has been lately repaired, and is now the residence of E. Coppinger, Esq.

The naturally rich and improved tract of country, of which the far-famed environs of Cork form a part, may be said to commence here, and to extend west of Cork to Ballincollig.

Beyond Carrigtoohill, and along the high grounds on the right, we pass in the following order, *Annegrove, Kilcloyne, Springhill, Johnstown*, and *Annemount*; and on the left, *Foaty*, the fine residence of John Smythe Barry, Esq. The demesne occupies nearly the whole of Foaty Island, which is separated from the main land by a narrow inlet of the estuary of the Lee. The mansion is a chaste, commodious, Grecian building; the park is extensive, and adorned by numerous plantations. The entrance gates, at either end of the island, are remarkably spacious, unique, and distinct in their character from each other. A little beyond the demesne of *Foaty*, but on the margin of Great Island, among several other villas to be noticed in connection with Cove, is *Marino*, the beautifully situated seat of Thomas G. French, Esq. At three miles from Carrigtoohill, on the road, is the hamlet of Little Glanmire, near which, on the rising grounds to the right, is *Rockgrove*, the beautifully wooded seat of Simon Dring, Esq., which is

also encircled by the waters of the estuary, and on which are *Wallinstown-house*, P. Bury, Esq.; *Sun Lodge*, S. C. Oliver, Esq.; and numerous modern villas are passed on the left; and *Dunkettle*, noticed in No. 41, on the right. At about three miles from Cork we cross the Glanmire river by the drawbridge, and join the great Dublin road, No. 41, under which the particulars of this portion of the environs of Cork are detailed.

No. 44.—DUBLIN TO CORK.

FOURTH ROAD—162½ MILES.

BY CLONMEL, CAHIR, AND MITCHELSTOWN.

	Statute Miles.	
Clonmel, as in No. 41	—	104½
Cahir	9	113½
Mitchelstown	18½	131½
Fermoy	10	141½
Rathcormac	4½	146½
Watergrass-hill	5	151½
Glenmire	7½	158½
Cork	8½	162½

With the exception of the slight deviation from Mitchelstown to Glanworth, this is the road travelled by Bianconi's cars, and is, perhaps, the most generally-travelled road from Clonmel to Cork. Here we have only to notice the few miles between Clonmel and Cahir, referring the traveller to No. 42, where the remainder of the road from Cahir to Cork is described.

The vicinity of Clonmel, including *Barn*, *Woodroofs*, and the other seats along this line of road, we have already noticed in connexion with the environs of that town.

The district between Clonmel and Cahir is fertile, undulating, and comparatively well cultivated. On passing *Woodroofs*, the country on the left is beautifully-varied by the rich, swelling grounds lying between the road and the more southerly mountains of Knockmealedown; while on the right it is pleasing, by the fine tract of flatter lands which connects with the rich plain lying around Cashel.

No. 45.—DUBLIN TO CORK.

FIFTH ROAD—177½ MILES.

BY DUNGARVAN, CLASHMORE, AND YOUGHAL.

	Statute Miles.	
Dungarvan, as in No. 43	—	124½
Clashmore	14½	139½
Youghal	6	145½
Castlemartyr	12½	158½
Middleton	5½	164½
Cork	13	177½

As compared with No. 43, by this line a saving of ten miles is effected, as regards Dublin and Cork—and an equal saving of dis-

R

tance between Dublin and Youghal. The following road, No. 46, shortens the distance between Dublin, Cork, and Youghal, as compared with this line, four miles; but there is a considerable hill to ascend, in crossing the eastern end of Slievegrian. We may here observe, that, with heavy carriages, our present road by Clashmore is the easiest way of reaching Youghal from Dublin—and that the following line, No. 46, is the shortest.

We leave the towns of Cappoquin, Lismore, and Tallow considerably to the west, and cross the western end of the ridge of hills called Slievegrian, (noticed in the preceding line,) on our way to the limited tract of flat lands which lie to the eastward of Youghal. There are no public conveyances on the part of the line between Dungarvan and Youghal, but post-horses and carriages can be obtained at the inn at Dungarvan. The first five miles of this road—that is, as far as Whitechurch—we have noticed in the preceding line. At Whitechurch, the road turns to the south, crosses the western end of Slievegrian, whence good views of the vale of Dungarvan and surrounding country are obtained; passes on the right, at seven miles from Dungarvan, *Woodstock*, the residence of Thomas Walsh, Esq.; at nine miles, *Ballinapark*, the seat of Thomas Fitzge-

rald, Esq.; at ten miles, the small, ancient village of Aglish, which lies a little to the right; and crossing the Goish river, one of the tributaries to the Blackwater, passing among the low hills which diversify this part of the country, and running through the plantations of *Ballinamultina*, the residence of T. Kennedy, Esq., at fourteen and a half miles from Dungarvan, we reach the village and demesne of *Clashmore*. The village contains a neat church, Roman Catholic chapel, schools, and the site of an abbey founded in the seventh century. The demesne, the seat of Robert Power, Esq., is adorned with fine trees, and enlivened by the Greague stream, which falls into the estuary of the Blackwater a mile below the village. A mile beyond Clashmore we cross the Lickey, another of the tributaries of the Blackwater; and, at about five miles, reach the estuary of the Blackwater, here crossed by the wooden bridge described in connection with the town of Youghal in the preceding road. We may observe that the scenery around Clashmore and along the valley of the Lickey is, in many places, interesting, as is also the country through which the road lies from Clashmore to Youghal.

No. 46.—DUBLIN TO CORK.

SIXTH ROAD—173½ MILES.

BY DUNGARVAN AND YOUGHAL.

		Statute Miles.
Dungarvan, as in No. 43	.	— 124½
Youghal, by Killongford	.	17 141½
Castlemartyr	.	12½ 154½
Middleton	.	5½ 160½
Cork	.	13 173½

This line is four miles shorter than the preceding, and is the nearest way of reaching Youghal from Dublin. Between Dungarvan and Youghal

a two-horse car runs daily, and post-horses and carriages can be hired at the inns at either of these towns.

On crossing the flat lands which lie to the south of the town of Dungarvan, we commence the ascent of the northern acclivities of Slievegrian, the ridge of land which lies between the valley of Dungarvan and the sea. The ridge here rises about 800 feet above the sea, and we cross a dip in the hills at tolerably easy rates of ascent, from whence magnificent views are obtained of the coast, bay, town, and vale of Dungarvan, of the country around, and of the mountain ranges here stretching generally along the coast.

Slievegrian and a large tract of the country along its southern base is the estate of Lord Stuart de Decia. Till lately a great part of these lands was in a state of comparative waste; they are now, however, undergoing a slow and very de-

sultory mode of reclamation, and to the eye of the traveller still present a dreary aspect. At a mile from the summit of the ridge we cross the Lickey, the river carrying down the numerous streams which furrow the sides of Slievegrian to the Blackwater; and the deep valley through which the Lickey flows is a feature in the bleak and dreary country, stretching for a considerable distance on either side of its banks.

As we advance towards Youghal, the surface, culture, and scenery improve; and the views of the coast, including the beautiful bays of Ardmore and Youghal, afford a strong contrast with the dreary country lying along the base of Slievegrian.

At thirteen miles from Dungarvan we meet the Clashmore road, and thence proceed by the wooden bridge to Youghal, as in the preceding line, No. 45.

NO. 47.—DUBLIN TO ARDMORE.

137½ MILES.

BY DUNGARVAN.

						Statute Miles.
Dungarvan, as in No. 43	:	:	:	:	:	124½
Ardmore	.	.	.	.	.	13 137½

THE small town of Ardmore is pleasantly situated on the western end of the bay to which it gives name, and, from its eastern aspect and smooth strand, is admirably calculated for bathing. The scenery, generally speaking, is beautiful; and the rocky headlands of Ardmore and Ramhead, which rise 208 feet above the sea, afford good views of the coast, and are, in themselves, striking objects. In the infancy of Christianity, Ardmore appears to have attracted the notice of St. De-

clan, who founded a religious establishment here, and some remains of a very old church still exist; they consist chiefly of the chancel, part of which, till the recent erection of the present edifice, was used as the parish church. To the south-east of the church is a small, low, and plain building, called the dormitory of St. Declan, which is held in great veneration by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. In the churchyard is one of the ancient round towers, a fine specimen of

those monuments of remote antiquity. Near Ardmore-head are some slight remains of Dysert Church, but in a state of such dilapidation, that few traces of its original architecture can be distinguished. Near it is St. Declan's Well, which is also held in veneration by the people of the neighbourhood; and on the beach is St. Declan's stone, resting on a ledge of rock, by which it is raised a little from the ground, and at which, on July the 24th, the festival of the saint, numbers of people assemble for devotional purposes.

There is neither harbour nor pier at Ardmore. The village, which contains a neat modern church and Roman Catholic chapel,

is principally inhabited by fishermen. It is much improved, and several comfortable cottages for the fishermen have lately been built by the proprietor, John O'Dell, Esq. Adjoining the village is *Ardmore House*, the residence of S. Bagge, Esq.; and the marine lodge of Richard Usher, Esq.; and on the northern side of the bay are the villas of *Ballyquin* and *Rocklodge*. Whiting Bay is about two miles west from Ardmore. It is a beautiful small bay, semicircular in outline, and about one and a half miles in diameter. Along this bay there are several small bathing-lodges. The country around Ardmore is finely varied, and in many places very fertile.

No. 48.—DUBLIN TO HELVICK-HEAD.

131½ MILES.

BY DUNGARVAN.

				Statute Miles.
Dungarvan, as in No. 43	:	:	:	— 124½
Helvick-head	.	:	:	7 131½

HELVICK-HEAD is a remarkable promontory on the southern coast; it forms the southern boundary to the harbour of Dungarvan, and rises 231 feet above the level of the sea. An excellent road has lately been made to it, branching off No. 46, at about two and a half miles from Dungarvan. This road affords beautiful views of the bay and town of Dungarvan, and also of the country around. Five miles from Dungarvan, the small village church

and chapel of Ringville are reached, two miles from which is Helvick-head. The views from this fine promontory are interesting; and in times of storm, a very heavy sea beats furiously against its wave-worn rocks. The land is good along the coast, and the numerous inhabitants eke out a subsistence between farming and fishing. *Helvick Lodge*, the bathing-place of Lord Stuart de Decies, the principal proprietor of this district, is near the headland.

No. 49.—DUBLIN TO MIDDLETON.

155½ MILES.

BY FERMOY.

					Statute Miles.
Fermoy, as in No. 41	.	.	.	.	— 137½
Rathcormac	.	.	.	.	4½ 142½
Middleton	.	.	.	.	13 155½

By this line Middleton is four miles and a half nearer to Dublin than by Youghal, No. 46, which is the shortest road from Dublin to Youghal; it is also the line by which the letters to and from Middleton and Dublin, *via* Kilkenny and Clonmel, are forwarded. For this purpose, a single horse car, the only public conveyance on the road, is despatched across the country from Fermoy on the arrival of the Dublin and Cork mail, *via* Kilkenny; but carriages and horses can be hired at Fermoy. This road branches off the line No. 41, at Rathcormac, and runs across the hills which we have already noticed as lying between the valley of the Bride and rich plain stretching from Youghal westward beyond Cork. Except the neighbourhood of Rathcormac and Castle-lyons, and the views obtained in descending to Middleton, there is not much to demand particular ob-

servation; and as Middleton and its neighbourhood have been noticed under No. 43, we have here only to observe, that on leaving Rathcormac we cross the Bride near Kilshanic, leaving the small town of Castle-lyons and the old ruined castle of the former earls of Barrymore, about a mile and a half to the left.

Except on the higher summits and some moorland and rocky tracts, the hilly district through which our road lies is generally cultivated; the soil is inferior, except in the lower levels and sides of the valleys, and the country is poorly inhabited. At seven miles from Rathcormac we pass *Leddinton*, the seat of — Atkins, Esq., and leaving *Lemlara*, the seat of G. Standish Barry, Esq., about two miles to our right, we soon reach the extensive plantations of *Ballyedmond* and the town of Middleton, which, together with its environs, we have noticed in No. 43.

No. 50.—DUBLIN TO CASTLEMARTYR.

157 MILES.

BY FERMOY AND DUNGOURNEY.

					Statute Miles.
Fermoy, as in No 41	.	.	.	.	— 137½
Castle-lyons	.	.	.	.	4 141½
Dungourney	.	.	.	.	10½ 152
Castlemartyr	.	.	.	.	5 157

THERE are no public conveyances on this line; but cars and chaises can be hired at Fermoy. Our road

runs through the small town of Castle-lyons, which, together with the seats, &c., in its immediate

vicinity, we have noticed in No. 41.

A little beyond Castle-lyons we cross the river Bride, leaving the church, glebe, and hamlet of Ahern, which are prettily situated on the banks of that river, about three miles to the left; and at three and a half miles from Castle-lyons we pass *Ballyvoolane*, — Pyne, Esq. Our way now lies across the ridge of hills noticed in No. 49, holding generally a course parallel to that road, and, on an average, about three miles distant from it: and, as the country is of the same nature, as well as regards its surface, soil, and culture, and equally bleak and destitute of resi-

dences, we have little in addition to offer.

On reaching the small mountain village of Dungourny, we soon commence our descent to the valley in which Castlemartyr is situated; and from the higher parts of the road, good views of the valley, and the hills which limit it, are obtained. Passing the Deer Park of the Earl of Shannon on our left, which from its extent of wood is a conspicuous feature in the bleak acclivities of the hills, and also several small villas on either side of the road, we reach, at the foot of the hill, the hamlet and chapel of Mogeely, a mile from which is Castlemartyr.

No. 51.—DUBLIN TO CASTLEMARTYR.

160½ MILES.

BY LISMORE AND TALLOW.

						Statute Miles.	
Tallow, as in No. 43	.	:	:	:	:	—	144½
Castlemartyr	.	:	:	:	:	15½	160½

THE traveller will readily reach Tallow by the Waterford and Cork mail-coach; but as there are no regular posting-houses in Tallow, it will be necessary to secure a conveyance at Lismore. We may also remark that the road from Tallow to Castlemartyr, which is not much used by travellers, is very hilly in many places.

On leaving the valley of the Bride, we emerge on the same bleak, hilly moorland, and partially cultivated country, as in the preceding road, being a continuation of the same

ridge of hills. On reaching the vicinity of *Mount Uniacke, Ballyre, Coolagar, and Castletown*, the seats of — Uniackes, Esqrs., and all noticed in connection with Killeigh, in No. 43, the country improves in its aspect, nature, and culture; and these demesnes serve much to improve the appearance of this dreary, high tract of country. As in the preceding road, in descending we obtain delightful views of the valley which reaches from Youghal to Cork, and of the outlines of the hills which bound it.

No. 52.—DUBLIN TO CLOYNE.

159½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.
Middleton, as in No. 49	158½
Cloyne	4 159½

We have given in the above table the distance from Dublin to Middleton, *via* Kilkenny and Fermoy, No. 41. The traveller, however, will select any of the other lines given for reaching Middleton as may best suit his objects and arrangements. We may remark that as Cloyne is only five and a half miles distant from Castlemartyr, it can be readily reached from that town. As cars can be hired either there or at Middleton, Cloyne is easy of access to the traveller.

The small ancient town of Cloyne is situated in the limestone plain which reaches from Cork Harbour to Ballycotton Bay. This vale is about eight miles in length by three miles in breadth. The bishopric was originally founded in the sixth century, and united to Cork and Ross in 1431; it so continued till 1678, when it was separated from those sees, and remained distinct till the passing of the Church Temporalities Act, in 1833, when the three bishoprics were again united under Bishop Kyle, in 1835, on the death of Bishop Brinkley.

The cathedral, dedicated to St. Colman, is an old Gothic building, and is used also as a parish church. About one hundred feet from the cathedral stands the ancient round tower of Cloyne. The palace and demesne lands were leased in 1836 to H. Allen, Esq. for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, by the ecclesiastical commissioners. The town comprises two streets, crossing each other at right angles;

the greater part of the houses being small and irregularly built.

The country around Cloyne is hilly, considerably varied, and fertile. About a mile from the town, and near a small creek running in from Cork harbour, is *Castlemartyr*, the well-wooded demesne of — Longfield, Esq., in which there are some interesting druidical remains. Near this is the hamlet of Saleen, and beyond it *Jamesbrook*, — Adams, Esq.; and in the vicinity of the town is *Ballymaloe Castle*, — Forster, Esq. Two miles from Cloyne, and a little below it, and beautifully situated on the eastern shores of Cork harbour, is *Ros-tellan Castle*, the fine seat of the Marquess of Thomond. This demesne enjoys magnificent views of the harbour and surrounding shores. At about four miles from Cloyne are the village church and chapel of Aghada, and *Aghada House*, — Roche, Esq. About two miles from these places is the small fishing village of Whitegate, close to which is *Whitegate House*, Mrs. B. Fitzgerald, and several other neat villas.

Corkbeg, the beautifully-situated demesne of — Fitzgerald, Esq. is about a mile from Aghada; and near it is *Rockemount*, J. W. Roche, Esq.; and at a mile and a half, *Trabolgan*, the marine residence of Edward Roche, Esq. M.P.

Near *Corkbeg* is Carlisle Fort, and opposite is Camden Fort, commanding the entrance to the inner harbour. The entrance, or channel, is about two miles long, and half a

mile in breadth, and lies between the outer and inner harbours. The steep sides rise suddenly from the water to a considerable elevation; and the view from their summits embraces, on the left, a great extent of sea-coast; and on the right, the inner harbour, which is capable of receiving the entire naval force of England, its islands, the town of Cove, and the circumjacent country. Five miles from Cloyne, on the

shores of Ballycotton Bay, is the small fishing village of Ballycotton. The country around Cloyne is, as we have already remarked, fertile; and the coast, from the light-house at Roche's-point to Ballycotton islands, is bold and rocky, and broken into several headlands. It affords magnificent views of the shores and harbours, and is protected by no less than six coast-guard stations.

No. 53.—DUBLIN TO COVE.

FIRST ROAD—167½ MILES.

BY CORK AND PASSAGE.

	Statute Miles.
Cork, as in No. 41	158
Passage	6½ 164½
Cove	2½ 167½

SECOND ROAD—166½ MILES.

BY GLANMIRE AND FOATY.

	Statute Miles.
Glanmire Drawbridge, as in	
No. 41	155
Cove	11½ 166½

Cove, Passage, Monkstown, and their vicinities are to the citizens of Cork what Merrion, Kingstown, and Bullock are to those of Dublin. Cove is approachable on land only by Foaty; hence, this is the most direct and convenient way for carriages and horses. Those travelling by the public coaches, Nos. 41 or 43, and wishing to proceed to Cove by Foaty, will, if by No. 41, arrange to have a conveyance to meet them at Glanmire drawbridge, which is within three miles of Cork; or, if by No. 43, hire a vehicle at Middleton. Cove is also reached by Castle-martyr, Cloyne, and the East Ferry, as already noticed; but the road is hilly, and the ferry inconvenient. The general and readiest mode, however, of proceeding to Cove is by Cork and Passage. Along the shore there are numerous conveyances to Passage, and, in summer, steamers ply daily to and from Cove and Cork. From Glan-

mire-bridge to Foaty, inclusive, we have noticed in No. 43. From the more elevated parts, particularly from the high grounds over the town, the best view of the magnificent harbour of Cove is obtained, together with its narrow and picturesque entrance, guarded on the east by Carlisle Fort, on the west by Camden Fort, the ocean beyond, Spike Island, Hawlbowlin, and the rich surrounding shores studded with villas. When, under favourable circumstances, this prospect is obtained, in connection with numerous vessels in full sail, sweeping along under the influence of a light breeze, it is, perhaps, equal to any marine scene in the empire. During the war, Cove was a place of great bustle and importance. It was the station of an admiral, and the port in the south of Ireland for the embarkation of troops ordered on foreign service. It was also the place of rendezvous for merchant

vessels to receive their convoy; and, during the French war, six hundred sail of merchant vessels have been at anchor at one time, and four hundred sail have left the harbour under convoy in one day.

The entrance to the harbour of Cove is about two miles long by one mile broad. The harbour itself, exclusive of its numerous creeks and bays, is three miles in length by two in breadth. It contains Spike Island and the island of Hawibowlin; the latter, containing the ordnance depot, is very small; Spike Island, which is about a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth, contains the bomb-proof artillery barrack. Near the latter is Rocky Island, containing two extensive tunnels, or powder magazines, excavated in the solid rock.

The estuary of the Lee, between the harbour and the confluence of the Glanmire river, spreads over the adjacent low lands, forming, according to the unrestrained flow of the tide-water, various inlets and coves. Within these limits are Foaty Island, Little and Great Islands. Foaty Island is about one and a half miles in length by three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and is wholly occupied by the demesne of *Foaty*, the seat of Smyth Barry, Esq.; Little Island is three miles long by a mile and a half broad; and Great Island is about five miles in length by two and a half in breadth. These islands are connected with each other and with the mainland by bridges, thrown across the narrow intervening arms of the estuary.

The town of Cove, which contains a handsome church, Roman Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, several schools, fever hospital, dispensary, a commodious hotel, with numerous taverns for the accommodation of visitors, is built on the south side of Great Island,

which rises from the water's edge to a considerable elevation. The streets, which are parallel to the shore, rise in tiers, and present a very picturesque appearance from the harbour and opposite shores. The houses are generally good, and, to protect them from the effects of the prevailing storms, are faced with slate.

At the eastern end of the town is a pier, erected in 1805, at an expense of twenty thousand pounds.

Cove, though of considerable extent, carries on little trade. From its salubrity it is much resorted to by valetudinarians; in summer it is greatly frequented as a bathing-place; and at all times a favourite retreat with the citizens of Cork.

GREAT ISLAND.

Besides *Marino*, the seat of T. G. French, Esq., and *Cushenny*, S. T. W. French, Esq., there are various villas on Great Island. *Foaty* and the Little Island we have glanced at in connection with No. 43.

From Cork to Cove, by Passage, you proceed by the suburban hamlet of Douglas, and along that arm of the estuary of the Lee called Lough Mahon, which forms the southern boundary of the peninsula of Black Rock, and also of the Little Island. Among the various handsome villas which are passed on either hand, we regret that our limits prevent us from noticing more than *Maryborough*, the handsome seat of — Newenham, Esq., close to Douglass, and a little beyond it, *Oldcourt*, the extensively wooded seat of Sir George Goold, Bart.

The small straggling seaport town of Passage, or Passage West, as it is marked in maps, to distinguish it from Passage East, in the county of Waterford, where heavy laden vessels bound for Cork, are occasionally re-

lived of part of their cargoes, is about five miles from the city of Cork, and from the new docks, extension of the town, and the numerous handsome villas which have been lately built, is now a place of great thoroughfare. It contains a small church, Roman Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house. A mile from Passage is Monkstown, which is now much frequented as a bathing place, and where a number of handsome cottages have lately been erected. It contains a neat modern church; and in the vicinity of the town is Monkstown Castle, which was erected by Eustace Gould in 1636. It occupies an elevated site, and is a conspicuous object in the country. Near the castle are the ruins of the old church of Monkstown. *Ballybricken, Coolmore, &c.* we have noticed in connexion with Carrigaline, in No. 54.

From the heights over Monkstown magnificent views are obtained of Cove harbour and its shores; and by the excellent roads lately formed, ready access is now afforded to all the more attractive parts of this interesting locality. The improvements, however, we regret to say, are,

with a few exceptions, confined to the river banks—there all is gay and gilded; but beyond these limits, the land and every thing connected with rural affairs is in a state of sad neglect.

But in order to see this vicinity to advantage, as well as all the environs on this side of the city, we would strongly recommend the traveller to proceed from Cork to Cove by the estuary of the Lee, which stretches out into magnificent arms of several miles in length, and is bounded on all sides by high and finely varied banks, covered with the well-wooded lawns and pleasure grounds, connected with the handsome villas which rise successively to view as the vessel glides along the windings of this beautiful arm of the sea.

To this beautiful part of the environs of Cork we have already adverted in No. 41, and in our notices of the environs of the city. A description of the various villas would far exceed our limits; and a mere enumeration of them would not suffice to place them in a tangible point of view.

No. 54.—DUBLIN TO CARRIGALINE AND CROSSHAVEN.

169½ MILES.

							Statute Miles.
Cork, as in No. 41	.	.	.	.	.	—	158
Carrigaline	:	:	:	:	:	7	165
Crosshaven	:	:	:	:	:	4½	169½

LEAVING Cork by its southern suburbs, we pass the numerous villas referred to in the preceding road, cross the hills on the south side of the city, from whence a good view of Cork and the country around is obtained.

The village of Carrigaline is situated at the *embouchure* of the Awn-buce,

here falling into an arm of Cork harbour. This river runs through a fertile valley, which is separated from the valley of the Lee by the ridge we have just crossed, and is bounded on the south by the hills of Derry-lieve and Currabinny, the former attaining an elevation of 592 feet.

On the shores of the estuary of the

Awn-bucc is *Coolmore*, the fine seat of W. H. Newenham, Esq. Near Carrigaline are *Mount Rivers*, — Roberts, Esq., and *Waterpark*, — Atkins, Esq., and on the shore, opposite to Monkstown, is *Ballybricken*, — Connor, Esq. There are also several large flour mills in the vicinity of Carrigaline, and not far from the village is *Ahamartha* demesne, C. O'Grady Esq., in which are the ruins of Ahamartha Castle, one of the ancient strongholds of the Earls of Desmond.

As we proceed to the small village of Crosshaven we pass *Hoddersfield*, the beautifully-situated seat of — Hodder, Esq., which occupies an elevated site on the southern shores of the Awn-bucc. The village of Crosshaven is situated near the shore, within a short distance of Cambden Fort, to which we have referred in No. 52, and near it are *Crosshaven House* and several villas. A little above Crosshaven is Drake's Pool, where in 1587, Sir Francis Drake, having been chased at sea by a superior Spanish force, lay concealed.

The church at Crosshaven is a conspicuous object, occupying the summit of a high ridge, and being whitewashed, forms a land-mark.

From Cambden Fort and the heights along the entrance to the harbour, fine views are obtained of the eastern headlands, and generally of this bold and interesting line of coast.

Ringabella Creek, near which is *Ringabella House*, — Austin, Esq., is about a mile and a half south from Crosshaven; and following the road, Robertscove is about six miles. Near the latter is *Britfieldstown*, the residence of Sir T. W. Roberts, and the village of Robertscove. From the southern bank of Ringabella Creek (which is navigable, and runs about three miles inland) to Kinsale, a distance of about ten miles, the coast is bold, rocky, and varied in its outlines.

At Ringabella there are lead mines now at work. About five miles south from Carrigaline, near the head of Ringabella Creek, is the site of Tracton Abbey, formerly a place of some importance. The Earl of Shannon is the principal proprietor in this part of the country. The surface is considerably varied, the soil is naturally good, and from its contiguity to the coast, and from the navigable arms of the sea, which run far into the land, it possesses many facilities for further improvement.

NO. 55.—DUBLIN TO LISMORE.

134 MILES.

BY CLOGHEEN.

						Statute Miles.
Clogheen, as in No. 41	:	:	:	:	:	— 118½
Lismore	:	:	:	:	:	15½ 134

On the arrival of the Dublin and Cork mail in Clogheen, a mail-car is despatched across Knockmealedown mountains to Lismore, by which travellers from Dublin may proceed; and besides the mail-car, conveyances

can be hired at Clogheen. This line of road is convenient to many, and it affords facilities to those who are anxious to traverse the Knockmealedown mountains, or to ascend their summits. The outlines and heights

of the mountains we have already referred to in Nos. 41 and 43, as also the beautiful glen through which the road runs before it reaches Lismore.

On leaving Clogheen we ascend the mountains by a good line of road lately formed, and, in traversing the acclivities, obtain fine views of the rich plain in which Clogheen is situated, and of the Galty mountains, which form the northern limits of the plain. The high moorland which we cross, possesses but little to interest the traveller—it is dreary

and mountainous. A considerable tract of this part of the mountain belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, who has commenced its improvement by the location of several farmers. At about six miles from Lismore the road to Cappoquin, by the monastery of Mount Melleray, noticed in No. 43, branches off. On that line there are no conveyances; but, as Cappoquin is only nine miles distant from the cross-roads, it is easily reached. The Monastery of Mount Melleray is distant about five miles from the above cross-roads.

No. 56.—DUBLIN TO CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

FIRST ROAD—96½ MILES.

BY THOMASTOWN AND KILMAGANNY.

	Statute Miles.	
Thomastown as in No. 24	—	75½
Aughavillar Cross-roads	8½	83½
Kilmaganny	4	87½
Carrick-on-Suir	9½	96½

KILMAGANNY is the junction point of the principal roads leading from Dublin to Carrick-on-Suir; it is necessarily so, from its situation at the entrance of the pass crossing the low chain of hills which commence at Goresbridge, near the Barrow, and terminate with the lofty Slieve-na-mann, near Fethard. As regards the district of country through which our present road lies, the above hills separate the flat tract of good tillage land stretching northwards to the town of Kilkenny, from the rich valley of the Suir. There are no public conveyances on this line beyond Thomastown; but cars and post horses can be hired at the inn, in that town.

From Thomastown we continue along the Waterford road, No. 24, for four miles, where we meet the

branch leading to Knocktopher; passing that village and demesne, which we have already noticed, we soon reach the hamlet of Newmarket, near which are the cross-roads of Aughavillar, and adjoining the latter are an imperfect round tower and the ruins of an old castle. The above ruins are situated in Castle Morris demesne, the fine seat of Harvey de Montmorency, Esq. The large baronial mansion occupies an elevated position, is encircled by beautifully wooded hills, and is a feature throughout the great plain lying around Kilkenny. Running along the demesne of *Castle Morris* for a mile, and passing on the right the solitary ruins of Clone Castle, conspicuously placed on a verdant knoll rising out of the flat lands lying along the base of the hills, we soon

reach *Rosenara*, the seat of W. M. Reade, Esq.

Rosenara, like *Castle Morris*, is beautifully placed on the acclivities of the hills, and like it too, its extensive plantations are a feature from the flat country lying around Kilkenny.

The neat village of Kilmaganny is prettily situated at the base of the range of hills which is here crossed. It contains a neat church and Roman Catholic chapel; and in its vicinity, in addition to the ruins of Clone Castle, which we have noticed, are the ruins of Castlehill and Kerehill. These castles were originally built and occupied by the Walshes.

From the hills behind Kilmaganny, which attain an elevation of 968 feet, we obtain extensive views of the great limestone plain which lies around the town of Kilkenny, and the hills which bound it.

Leaving Kilmaganny, we proceed to cross the ridge of hills to Carrick-on-Suir, keeping along the upland valley, through which a new line of road has lately been formed. At four miles we reach the village of Tullaghthought, near which is *Kilmacoliver*, — Osborne, Esq., and a little beyond the latter, the Ormond slate-quarry.

As we descend to Carrick, we have the companionship of the Linaan stream, one of the tributaries to the Suir, and here separating the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary. From the higher parts of the road, and better from the adjacent hills, which near Scogh rise to 788 feet above the sea, we command a good view of the rich valley of the Suir. About two miles from Carrick we pass *Castletown*, the fine seat of Sir Richard Cox, Bart. The grounds are extensive, and the mansion is one of the best Grecian edifices in this part of the country; and, continuing through the valley, which is

adorned with the plantations of several handsome villas, we reach

CARRICK-ON-SUIR,

beautifully situated in the valley of the Suir, at the head of the estuary of that fine river, which, by the recent improvements, is navigable for vessels of considerable burden up to the town. The town is on the confines of the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary, but its principal part is in the latter county, the suburb of Carrickbeg only being in the county of Waterford.

The town principally consists of one long street, from which three smaller ones diverge northwards to the fair-green—a large area surrounded with houses, and one southwards to the river. The small cavalry barrack is now occupied by a detachment of infantry. The town contains a parish church, and Roman Catholic chapel—a spacious building. There are also a monastery of the Christian Brotherhood, and a convent for Presentation nuns, a court-house, fever-hospital, dispensary, union work-house, &c.

The woollen manufacture, which was established here by the great Duke of Ormond, and continued to flourish till the end of the last century, has dwindled to a very limited trade in rateens. The export of corn, butter, and other agricultural produce, is extensive.

Carrick formed part of the possessions of the Butlers, whose castle, built in 1309, and still in the possession of the noble house of Ormond, is a fine feature. The castle is on the right bank, or county Waterford side of the river, where there is also a Roman Catholic chapel, near the site of the Franciscan friary.

The environs of Carrick are extremely beautiful; indeed, there are few richer prospects any where than

that which the valley of the Suir presents from the heights over Carrickbeg: these heights form the southern boundary to this magnificent valley.

About two miles above the town, and finely situated on the right side of the river, is *Coolnamuck*, the seat of C. W. Wall, Esq. This demesne, particularly the part of it which stretches along the red sand-stone hills connecting with the Commeragh mountains, which are transition schists, is remarkable for the growth of the Scotch fir, and for the excellent quality of its timber. The trees are indigenous, attain to a great size, and are as eagerly purchased as the same kind of timber which is imported from the north of Europe, and found to be equally durable. In the demesne are the ruins of Tobberavalla Castle.

The country along the river banks above *Coolnamuck*, we have noticed in connection with Clonmel, No. 41.

Among the numerous villas on the rich plain below the town, our limits will only admit of noticing *Tixvane*, the residence of H. W. Briscoe, Esq.; and on the north side of the town are *Mount Richard*, the handsome villa of J. Power, Esq.; and *Cregg*, the seat of T. Lalor, Esq.

Four miles south of the town, on the road leading to Dungarvan, is Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquess of Waterford, the largest and, perhaps, the finest of our country residences. The beauty of the demesne consists in its fine oak woods, extensive and highly-varied park, beautiful valleys, and lofty hills. In many respects it is not inferior to any of the finest places in the united kingdom. It is about five miles in extent, its greatest breadth three miles. It occupies the valley which is watered by the Clodiagh river, the carrier of

all the numerous streams which flow down the eastern declivities of the Commeraghs. The shape of the grounds is such as is common to mountain valleys; and the hills being covered with wood, form, in the scenery of the place, magnificent foregrounds to the neighbouring mountains.

The house is a large, square, plain building, attached to the small, ancient castle of the Le Poers, and the stables, &c. form a large architectural court-yard, through which the entrance-front is approached. The gardens are commensurate with the character of the place. The soil of the demesne is inferior, but well suited to the formation of park and forest scenery—the leading characteristics of the place. The greater part of the timber is indigenous to the soil; and in the park are many venerable oaks, and some of the largest Scotch firs in Ireland. The Clodiagh, a beautiful mountain stream, runs through the demesne, and on emerging from the woody boundaries, its accumulated waters serve to propel the machinery of the factory of

PORTLAW,

the establishment of Messrs. Malcolmson, for spinning and weaving cotton, the most extensive and best regulated in the south of Ireland, and in its way, as remarkable as the noble demesne adjoining. There are about 1000 persons employed, and the fabrics manufactured compete with those of Manchester. The village of Portlaw is principally occupied by the people employed in the factory. The large buildings immediately connected with the works, backed by the woods of Curraghmore, have a fine effect.

In Portlaw is *Mayfield House*, the residence of J. Malcolmson, Esq.;

and near the town is *Rockett's Castle*,
the seat of the Rev. John Medlicott.
The parish church and Roman Catholic chapel are in the adjoining

demesne of *Curraghmore*, and there
is a Presbyterian meeting-house in
connexion with the Synod of Ulster
in the town.

No. 57.—DUBLIN TO CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

SECOND ROAD—97½ MILES.

BY KILKENNY, KELLE, AND KILMAGANNY.

							Statute Miles.	
Kilkenny, as in No. 21	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	73½
Kelle	.	.	.	.	.	.	8½	81½
Kilmaganny	.	.	.	.	.	.	6½	88
Carrick-on-Suir	.	.	.	.	.	.	9½	97½

By this road a car leaves Kilkenny
for Carrick, *via* Kilmaganny, every
morning. The country between Kil-
kenny and Kilmaganny we have fully

noticed in the preceding roads, Nos.
21, 25, and 41; and from Kilma-
ganny to Carrick has been described
under No. 54.

No. 58.—DUBLIN TO CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

THIRD ROAD—100 MILES.

BY KILKENNY, CALLAN, NINE-MILE-HOUSE, AND GLENBOWER.

							Statute Miles.	
Nine-mile-house, as in No. 41	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	91
Carrick	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	100

ALTHOUGH this road increases the
distance three and a quarter miles,
as compared with No. 56, it is the
most convenient way of reaching
Dublin. A mail car runs in con-
nexion with the Dublin and Cork
mail coach, *via* Kilkenny from Carrick
to Glenbower; and passengers by
the day coaches can arrange to have
conveyances to meet them at Glen-
bower.

From Glenbower to Carrick the

road keeps along the southern de-
clivities of the hills which run
easterly from Slievnaman, and which
at the same time form the northern
boundaries of the valley of the Suir;
and in descending, commands the
beautiful plain on our right. Several
extensive plantations are rising along
the hill sides, and the very fertile
lands through which the road runs
have been much improved of late
years.

No. 59.—DUBLIN TO DUNGARVAN.

[120½ MILES.

BY CARRICK-ON-SUIR AND KILMACTHOMAS.

	Statute Miles.
Carrick-on-Suir, as in No. 56	96½
Kilmacthomas	11 | 107½
Dungarvan	13 | 120½

On passing the extensive demesne of *Curraghmore*, noticed in No. 56, the road continues through a varied country as regards surface, soil, and culture, to Kilmacthomas, where it joins No. 43. The country through which this road runs connects with the high and broken lands which lie along the southern base of the Commeraghs, and from it various roads branch off to the districts lying along their base, and also to the Cumshingaun and the more interesting parts of the mountains.

A vast extent of land but little known to the generality of travellers lies along the southern base of the Commeragh mountains, which, from its aspect and level, is highly improvable. The new road lately opened from Carrick to Dungarvan by Commeragh lodge, being a branch off our present line, will, when finished, be of great service to that highly interesting but hitherto neglected part of the county of Waterford.

No. 60.—DUBLIN TO PORTLAW.

FIRST ROAD—104 MILES.

BY CARRICK.

	Statute Miles.
Carrick, as in No. 56	96½
Portlaw	7½ | 104

THIS road keeps along the right bank of the Suir, passing, at a mile from Carrick, *Mount Boltonwood*; and at three and a half miles, *Mount*

Bolton Demesne. Passing the demesne of *Rockett's Castle*, noticed in No. 56, we soon reach the small town of Portlaw.

No. 61.—DUBLIN TO PORTLAW.

SECOND ROAD—109½ MILES.

BY WATERFORD.

	Statute Miles.
Waterford, as in No. 24	96½
Portlaw	12½ | 109½

THIS road branches off No. 43, at about six miles from Waterford;

and passing the hamlet, church, and glebe of Kilmeadan, we de-

ascend by a beautiful road to the flat and rich lands lying along the right banks of the Suir. In descending from Kilmeadan, we obtain an extensive view of the great eastern wood of Curraghmore. Passing the

ruins of Kilbonny Church, near which is the Waterford entrance to *Curraghmore*, we run through the woods of that fine demesne to Portlaw.

NO. 62.—DUBLIN TO PILLTOWN.

94½ MILES.

BY THOMASTOWN AND AUGHAVILLAR.

Aughavillar cross-roads, as in No. 56
Pilltown

Statute Miles.

—	83½
11	94½

By this line the traveller will hire a conveyance at Thomastown. At Aughavillar cross-roads we commence the ascent of the ridge which lies between the plain of Kilkenny and the valley of the Suir. Passing through a part of the fine demesne of *Castle Morris*, which we noticed in No. 54, we leave the village of Higginstown and Carrickshock, referred to in No. 24, to our left, and Redgap on our right, and at three and a half miles reach the hamlet of Boolyglass. Here we commence our descent to the valley of the Suir; passing at five and a half miles, on our left, the hill of Carricktriss, which attains an elevation of 1034 feet, and is the highest summit in this range of hills. At about a mile and a half from the south base of Carricktriss, in the townland of Kilmogue, the estate of the Viscount Clifden, is a very remarkable Druid's altar, "*Leac-an-Scail*."

In descending to Pilltown the finest views of the splendid valley of the Suir and its hilly boundaries are obtained; as also of the demesne of *Bessborough*, the fine seat of the Earl of Bessborough.

Pilltown adjoins the above demesne, and forms part of the large

estate of its noble proprietor. It is a village of about a quarter of a mile in length, containing a limited number of houses with neat shrubberies in front, the whole having a very pleasing appearance; and what is of more importance, the state of the cottages here is a convincing proof of what may be done in the improvement of the habits and comforts of the peasantry by care and attention on the part of the proprietors. It contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and a small inn, kept by Mr. Anthony, who possesses a considerable collection of Irish antiquities.

The town is situated about a mile from the Suir, and in the centre of the richest part of the valley through which it flows. It is watered by a small stream which falls into the Suir, and up which the tide-water flows. All the little estuaries of the Suir's tributaries are locally called Pills; and hence the name of this village.

Bessborough, the fine seat of the Earl of Bessborough, adjoins the town. The demesne, which is flat, partakes of the great fertility of the valley; and among the old trees of the park we may refer to an ash, perhaps the largest and finest in Ireland. The mansion is a large

Grecian structure, and contains a good collection of paintings. *Bel-liae*, the residence of his lordship's agent, adjoins *Bessborough*; and in the vicinity are *Willmount*, ——— *Briscoe*, Esq., and several other villas. The village of *Fiddown* is situated on the banks of the *Suir*, about a mile below *Pilltown*, and in the present state of the navigation

of the river, is the point up to which the larger vessels sail.

The *Suir* here flows through a rich, deep, alluvial tract of flat lands; its banks are by no means attractive. From the heights above *Bessborough*, as well as from the road we have just described, fine views are obtained of this very beautiful and very fertile tract of country.

No. 63.—DUBLIN TO FRESHFORD.

72 MILES.

BY CASTLECOMER AND BALLYRAGGET.

							Statute Miles.	
Castlecomer, as in No. 22	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	59
Ballyragget	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	66
Freshford	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	72

FRESHFORD is a small town, pleasantly situated in a fertile tract of country which stretches from the *Nore* westwards to the bog of *Allen* at *Urlingford*. The only public conveyance running through *Freshford*, being by *Kilkenny*, increases the distance ten miles. The nearest way is to proceed by the route here given, hiring a conveyance at *Castlecomer*.

The road from *Castlecomer* to *Freshford* crosses a hill of considerable elevation, whence views are obtained of the valley of the *Nore* and of the meanderings of that fine river. Along the high grounds there is little to attract attention; but on the banks of the river the soil is very rich, though the scenery is not very remarkable.

The small town of *Ballyragget*, which is situated on the left bank of the *Nore*, derives its origin from the castle built here by the *Butlers* in the fifteenth century, and was the favourite residence of *Margaret*, the celebrated countess of *Ormonde*. The castle ruins are of considerable

extent, and still possess much to interest the antiquarian. They are in the demesne of *Ballyragget Lodge*, the estate of ——— *Kavanagh*, Esq., of *Borris*, now occupied by *Colonel Johnston*.

A little below *Ballyragget*, on the road to *Durrow*, is *Ballyconra*, the seat of the *Earl of Kilkenny*; now occupied by his brother, the *Hon. Col. Pierce Butler*; and adjoining that demesne, are the extensive flour mills of *John Mosse*, Esq. A little to the north of the demesne of *Ballyconra*, are *Seskin House* and the ruins of *Mount Garret Castle*.

The principal part of the small town of *Freshford* is built in the form of a square around the *Fair Green*. It contains a small church with an ancient *Norman porch*, and a large *Roman Catholic chapel*.

Uppercourt, the beautifully situated demesne of *W. De Montmorency*, Esq., adjoins the town, and its plantations covering the finely varied high grounds lying around have a fine effect. *Wellbrook*, the residence of the rector of *Freshford*,

the Rev. L. Fowler, is also beautifully situated about a mile above the town; and at three miles below Freshford, near the demesne of *Three Castles*, and on the road leading to Kilkenny, are the woods and lodge of Lord Frankford de Montmorency.

About a mile north from Freshford is *Lodge Park*, the seat of — Warren, Esq.; and at two miles west of the town is *Kilrush*, the seat of A. St. George, Esq. There are the remains of several old castles in the interesting country around Freshford, particularly in the valley lying between that town and Johnstown;

the latter town we have generally noticed in No. 42.

Among the ruins around Freshford we may notice Clone Castle, built by Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earl of Charlemont; it is about two miles north of the town, and near to the houses of *Beech hill and Brook hill*. At two and a half miles from Freshford, on one of the roads leading thence to Castlecomer, is *Foulksrath Castle*, now occupied by Thomas Wright, Esq. From the hills above Freshford, good views are obtained of the valley of the Nore, of the course of the river, and generally of the surrounding country.

No. 64.—DUBLIN TO LIMERICK.

119½ MILES.

BY NAAS, MONASTEREVEN, MARYBOROUGH, ROSCREA, AND NENAGH.

	Statute Miles.
Naas, as in No. 21	20½
Newbridge	6½ 26½
Kildare	5½ 32½
Monastereven	6½ 38½
Dallybrittas	3½ 42½
Enno	2½ 44½
Maryborough	6½ 51½
Mountrath	8 59½
Castletown	4 63½
Barrie-in-Ossory	4½ 68
Roscrea	7½ 75½
Moneygall	8½ 84
Toomavarra	2½ 87½
Nenagh	7 94½
Kilmastulla	11½ 106½
Cross-roads of Castleconnel	6 112½
Limerick	7½ 119½

DUBLIN to Naas inclusive has been noticed in No. 21, as the main stem of the roads leading to the greater part of Munster and Leinster. This line may be considered one of the principal arms of the stem from whence many roads branch; and next to the Kilkenny and Belfast roads, the greatest thoroughfare from the metropolis. On clearing the suburbs of Naas, we pass the ruins of Jigginstown, a building which was commenced by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of

Ireland in the reign of Charles I. At two and a half miles on the right the demesnes of *Yeomanstown*, W. H. Mansfield, Esq., and *Morristown*, are passed; and opposite to these places, on the left, is *Ladytown*. Six and a half miles from Naas we meet the river Liffey, pursuing its devious course to the capital. On its banks are the small improving town, and large cavalry barrack, of Newbridge; and also about a mile above Newbridge, are the ruins of Great Connell Abbey, founded by Meyler

Fitzhenry, in 1202; *Great Connell Lodge*, T. E. Powell, Esq.; and, about a mile above the ruins, also on the banks of the Liffey, are *Hillsborough* and *Rosetown*. The banks of the Liffey, above Newbridge, are beautiful and fertile; and a great extent of rich pasture lands extends from the river on either side. A mile below Newbridge is the large bog of Mounds, and adjoining the town is *Old Connell House*.

A mile from Newbridge are the hamlet and demesne of *Moorefield*; the latter is the handsome seat of Ponsonby Moore, Esq., which contains a great extent of finely cultivated lands. At Moorefield is a comfortable inn, where post-horses can be hired.

We now enter the Curragh of Kildare, a vast unbroken, bleak plain, consisting of 4,858 statute acres, which contrasts strongly with the naturally rich and improved country we have just travelled through. This tract, so well known to the sporting world, is the property of the crown; and is appropriated to racing and coursing—the adjacent proprietors having the privilege, under certain restrictions, of grazing sheep thereon. The whole is under the charge of the ranger, who is appointed by government. The surface, which is undulating, rises 404 feet above the level of the sea. There are a number of villas around its southern margin, which we have generally noticed in No. 21.

The road, which runs for two and a half miles through the Curragh, reaches, at twelve miles from Naas, the small town of

KILDARE,

now a small and poor town, and possessing few attractions for the traveller not imbued with a love of au-

tiquarian inquiry. It is boldly seated on elevated ground—and its ecclesiastical ruins, “amongst which a round tower rises 130 feet, indicate to the approaching visitor a degree of importance, for the reality of which he seeks in vain on a closer inspection. The domestic buildings are chiefly of an humble description; the town has little trade; and the whole interest of the place depends on the relics of past ages, and the historical events connected with those vestiges.”

The town is said to owe its origin to St. Bridget, who, in the fifth century, laid the foundation of the religious houses which were subsequently erected. They consist of the small ruined cathedral, which contains the sepulchral vault of the Earls of Kildare, and in which Robert, Duke of Leinster, and father of the present duke, was interred; a small part of the chapel of St. Bridget, in which the ceaseless fire is said to have been maintained till 1220; and the ruins of the Franciscan abbey on the south side of the town.

Close to the cathedral ruins is one of the ancient round towers, and the modern church is attached to the walls of the former. In the interesting old burial ground which surrounds these remnants of antiquity, stands one of the largest ash trees in this part of the country. The round tower is 130 feet high, and from its elevated site, marks out the situation of the town for many miles around.

The town contains a Roman Catholic chapel, nunnery, and friary; several schools, infirmary, and sessions-house. During the races Kildare is well frequented. The jockey club is in the town; and there are a hotel, with various other houses, where lodgings and entertainments can be procured. The town, from its elevation, commands extensive

views of the rich and beautiful country lying to the south.

To the north side of the Curragh is *Rathbride*, and on the same side, near the road leading from Kildare to Rathangan, is *Dunmurry*, the seat of Edward Medlicott, Esq. On the left, and near the town, are *Maddestown* and *Moortown*.

The country between Kildare and Monastereven possesses few attractions. The Red Hills, which attain an elevation of 769 feet, bound it on the right; and on the left, the eye ranges over the great extent of bog and low lands, which stretch southwards to Athy.

As we approach Monastereven, the extensive plantations of *Moore Abbey*, the fine seat of the Marquess of Drogheda, rise to view, and form an interesting feature to all this neighbourhood. The demesne occupies the greater part of the hill lying to the south of the town. The mansion, a modern spacious structure, is built on the site of a Franciscan abbey; and though plain, is somewhat in that style of architecture. It stands near the town, and on the banks of the Barrow, which runs for two miles through the demesne.

The Barrow also waters Monastereven; and a branch of the Grand Canal here separates, one arm running to Mountmelick and Portarlinton, the other through the town to Athy. Monastereven contains a venerable church, large Roman Catholic chapel, and various public schools. Large weekly markets are held here; and a good deal of corn and other provisions are forwarded along the lines of canal. The large distillery, brewery, and neat residence of Robert Cassidy, Esq., are in the town, and a number of respectable people have located here. The town is wholly the property of the Marquess of Drogheda; and under proper encouragement might become

a place of considerable importance. There is an inn adjoining the town, where carriages and post-horses can be hired.

On the south side of the demesne of *Moore Abbey*, and about four miles from the town, is *Kildangan*, the seat of Dominick O'Reilly, Esq.

Monastereven stands on the verge of the county of Kildare, and on leaving the town we enter the Queen's County. The country around Monastereven is very variable, intermingled with tracts of peat, and generally speaking, the soil is shallow and inferior. At two miles from Monastereven we reach the hamlet of Jamestown, to the right of which is *Jamestown demesne*, R. Cassidy, Esq.; and on the right are *Salthe Field* and *Sally Park*. At about a mile from the hamlet of Jamestown, on the road to Portarlinton, is *Mount Henry*, the seat of H. Smith, Esq., where a handsome mansion has lately been built. A little beyond *Mount Henry* is Lee church, near it *Huntingdon*, and Carrick Hill, which rises to a height of 423 feet, and is a feature in the very flat country around.

On leaving Jamestown, and before we reach the hamlet of Ballybrittas, we pass, on the right, *Graigavern*, J. Armstrong, Esq., and *Glenmalire*. To the left of Ballybrittas, are *Bellegrove*, — Adair, Esq.; and *Rath*, — Trench, Esq. Proceeding, we pass on the right, *Ashfield*, and on the left, the *Derries*, — Alloway, Esq.

At six miles, on the road-side, is *Emo Inn*, now unoccupied; and opposite to it, on the right, *Emo Park*, the fine seat of the Earl of Portarlinton. The plantations of this large demesne cover a great extent of the rising ground on the right, and tend greatly to relieve the bleakness of the flat, boggy country around. The demesne contains one of the most

beautiful deer parks and one of the best artificial lakes to be met with. The mansion now in progress will, when finished, be one of the finest residences in the kingdom. The parish church, embosomed in wood on the one hand, and the rude tower on what is called the Spirehill, rising over the trees, on the other, point out the extent of wood connected with this seat. This demesne includes *Grove*, the cottage of General Archdall. The village of *Emo*, which lies about two miles off the road, is also encircled by the demesne.

A mile beyond *Emo* inn, to the left, on the cross-road leading to *Stradbally*, are the humbled ruins of *Morett Castle* and Church; and a mile farther on the same side, is *Heath House*, Myles John O'Reilly, Esq.; the latter adjoining the Heath of *Maryborough*, where races are occasionally held. On the right of the road opposite to the Heath, are the ruins of *Coolbanagher Church*, glebe, and castle ruins, and near the latter is *Killeen House*; and near it, *Shean House*, and castle ruins, Thomas Kemmis, Esq. But by far the most interesting and conspicuous ruins in this district, are those on the *Rock of Dunamase*, which is situated about two miles to the left of the road, and overlooking an extensive plain. This rock, although insulated, forms part of the chain of hills which spring from the flat lands near *Athy*, and run westward to *Abbeyleix*, and serve to vary the monotony of the plain, through which the road from *Monastereven* to *Maryborough* lies. These hills we have more particularly noticed in connexion with *Athy* and *Stradbally*, No. 42. The summit of the rock is crowned with the mouldering ruins of what was once the castle of *Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who obtained it by his marriage with the

daughter of *MacMurrough*, King of *Leinster*. Being a place of great strength, the possession of the fortress became a matter of much importance, and in the subsequent rebellions was the source of many a bloody fray. It was, however, finally demolished by *Cromwell's* army. It is now the property of *Lord Congleton*.

At two miles from the *Heath* we pass, on the right, the ruins of *Kilminchy House*, and at three and a half reach

MARYBOROUGH,

the chief town of the *Queen's County*, both of which derive their name from *Mary the First*. Being the assize town, it contains the county court-house, gaol, and infirmary. There are also a neat church, Roman Catholic chapel, Methodist and Independent meeting-houses, with several school-houses, and a district lunatic asylum. Though a place of some importance in former days, the only remnant of its antiquity is a part of the old castle. As the county town, and a place of great thoroughfare, we regret to say that it barries on little, if any trade, and except the weekly markets and fairs, little business is done.

The town is watered by the *Triogue*, one of the tributaries of the *Barrow*, and the inn lately opened is a comfortable house, where post-horses and carriages can be obtained.

The flatness which pervades this district, extends around *Maryborough*; and the surface consists generally of an inferior soil, mixed with large fields of bog. From *Maryborough* towards *Mountmelick*, one of those high grave-ridges termed *eskers*, traverse the plain. These singular formations are frequently to be met with in many

parts of this county, as well as in the flat districts of Galway and Mayo.

To the left of the town are *Rathleague*, the demesne of Lord Congleton, and *Sheffield*, the residence of Matthew Cassan, Esq. On the right, at five and a half miles from the town, and on the high grounds which connect with the acclivities of Slievebloom mountains, is *Ballyfin*, the seat of Sir Charles Coote, Bart. The house is a fine Grecian building, and interiorly arranged in a style of befitting elegance. The plantations of *Ballyfin*, which extend to a considerable distance along the sides of the hills, are distinctly seen from our road. These hills rise from the low boggy lands which surround Tullamore, and sweep in circular outline to the Slievebloom mountains, which form the principal features on the right of our road from Maryborough to Roscrea.

The country between Maryborough and Mountrath is generally flat and uninteresting; and the good lands are intermingled with great tracts of peat moss.

MOUNTRATH

is situated midway between Dublin and Limerick, and watered by a rivulet, falling into the Nore about two miles below the town. It carries on a little trade in the manufactory of cottons and worsteds; and a good deal in the sales of the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. The town is considerable in extent, and, being in a central situation, and a point of great intercourse, from the numerous roads which pass through it, is well calculated for inland trade. It contains a neat church, two Roman Catholic chapels, meeting-houses for Quakers and Methodists; with the public offices common to country towns. There

is a small inn here, where post-horses and carriages can be obtained. The town and a large tract of the surrounding country is the estate of Sir C. Coote, Bart.

Woodpark, the former residence of the late Earls of Mountrath adjoins the town; and *Roundwood House*, — Hamilton, Esq.; *Lacka*, — Pim, Esq.; *Northgrove*; and *Cartown*, Col. Price—all about five miles from Mountrath, at the base of Slievebloom mountains. The Delour, one of the Nore's tributaries, and the carrier of many streams down from the mountains, runs through *Lacka*.

The Slievebloom mountains are a striking feature in the scenery of this district. They are generally of the sandstone formation, and reach from the vicinity of the small town of Clonaslee to the neighbourhood of Roscrea, a distance of sixteen miles. Ard-Erin, which is about four miles west from the above cluster of gentlemen's seats, and the highest summit in the range, attains an elevation of 1733 feet above the sea.

From the summit of Ard-Erin, and also from the cones and other prominent points, extensive views are obtained of the plains lying at their base, and generally of all the country for many miles around. The mountains are easy of ascent from Mountrath, as well as from various parts of the ridge.

The country along the base of Slievebloom mountains is of a very variable nature—large tracts of peat alternating with the arable lands. Even the best lands are saturated with water, and along the base of the mountains there are thousands of reclaimable acres.

Two miles from Mountrath, on the banks of the Nore, is the neat and respectably inhabited village of Castletown. This small place, from the taste displayed in the erection and keeping of the cottages, forms a

wonderful contrast with the villages along this line; and the corn mills on the banks of the Nore augment its rural character, and give an air of industry and cheerfulness at once perceived and felt as a relief to the prevailing bleakness of the surrounding country. There are two small inns in the village, where cars and post-chaises can be obtained. Adjoining the village, on the banks of the Nore, are the ruins of the castle of the Fitzpatricks, the former Earls of Ossory, and to whose descendant, J. W. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.P., the village and surrounding estate still belongs.

Adjoining is *Westfield Farm*, the residence of J. R. Price, Esq.; and at four miles west from Castletown is the village of Coolerrain, near which are *Larch-hill*, *Laurel-hill*, *Coolerrain House*, *Mount Salem*, *Tinnahill House*, and one or two other villas. *Donore House* is on the banks of the Nore, and about two and a half miles below Castletown.

On leaving Castletown, we pass, on the left, *Westfield Farm*, already noticed; and on the right, the houses of *Moorefield* and *Newtown*. At two miles from Castletown, *Rush Hall*, an old seat of the late Earls of Mount-rath, is also passed; and at six miles, we reach the small town of

BURRIS-IN-OSSORY,

which consists of a single street, through which our road runs. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a neat court-house, in which divine service is performed, and a small bridewell. As the great pass to Munster, it was formerly a place of importance, and, for its defence, the Fitzpatricks, lords of Ossory, erected the castle, the ruins of which are in the immediate vicinity of the town.

Five miles south-east from Burris-in-Ossory, on the road leading to

Durrow, are *Aghaboe House*, church, and abbey ruins. The abbey was founded by St. Canice in the sixth century, and the ruins are extensive and highly interesting. The lands of Aghaboe, which adjoin the abbey, are elevated, divided with old hedge-rows, and are amongst the most beautiful and fertile in that part of the Queen's County. About a mile beyond Aghaboe is *Cuffsborough*, adjoining which is Dairy-hill, a fertile summit, and though only attaining an elevation of 480 feet above the sea, is a feature in the surrounding flat country. To the south and south-east of Burris-in-Ossory the hills attain an elevation of between 600 and 700 feet; and on their acclivities, about two miles from the town, are *Lismore House*, *Ballybrophy House*, and *Ballymeelish House*, and the conspicuously-situated church of Skirke. In the vicinity of Burris are the castle ruins of Derrin and Mondrehid; *Ballyduff House* and abbey ruins are about two miles north from Burris; and in the numerous streams there running down the acclivities of Slievebloom mountains the Nore has its source. These united waters first assume the character of a river about a mile north of the town.

As we proceed from Burris to Roscrea, we pass on the right, at two miles from the former, *Charleville*, the seat of — White, Esq.; on the left, *Kilmartin House*; and at three and a half miles, close to the road, on the right, the keep of the old castle of Ballaghmore—another of the ancient strongholds of the Fitzpatricks, now repaired, and occupied by a farmer.

On the high grounds to the right of the road are the demesnes of *Timona*, — Hutchinson, Esq.; and *Rockforest*, Miss Hutchinson, where a large mansion has lately been built. These seats, from the extent

of their plantations along the sides of the hills, are conspicuous from the road. At four miles from Burris the traveller enters the county of Tipperary; at five miles and a half, passes, on the left, the demesne and distillery of Birch Hill, — Birch, Esq.; and soon reaches

ROSCREA,

situated in a fine part of the country, on the eastern confines of the county Tipperary, and in the plain lying between the hills which connect with the Slievebloom and Devil's Bit mountains. The town is watered by a small river, one of the Brosna's tributaries, and the hills on its south side are highly fertile, and extremely beautiful. Around the town the surface and soil are very variable; on the south side, towards the town of Templemore, there are large tracts of peat moss, lying along the base of the hills; on the north, towards Parsonstown, it is broken and hilly; and on the west, towards the town of Shinrone and Cloughjordan, it is generally flat, and intermingled with large tracts of peat.

Roscrea is a place of great antiquity, dating its origin from the foundation of a monastery in 620; and, from its history, appears to have suffered much from the civil and predial wars consequent on the unsettled state of the country. Among its antiquities are an ancient round tower; the gable and porch of the ancient abbey now forming an entrance to the present church; the remains of the Franciscan friary, which are connected with one of the Roman Catholic chapels; a fragment of the castle erected by King John; and the large castle of the Butlers, now the military depot attached to the barracks, and a very remarkable feature in the town.

Roscrea contains the various

places of worship, schools, hospitals, court-houses, and public offices, common to large district towns. The infantry barrack was the residence of the Damer family—but now, together with the town, forms part of the estate of the Earl of Portarlington. There are two inns in the town, Smallman's and Brown's, where post-horses and carriages can be obtained; with branches of the Bank of Ireland, Provincial, and National; and the union workhouse is in the vicinity.

The town is of considerable extent; the principal streets are wide, the others are narrow; and generally, throughout the town, the houses are in a state of sad dilapidation. The chief business carried on is the retail trade; a little is done in the manufacture of coarse woollen cloths; and on the market days a good deal of agricultural produce is disposed of.

Adjoining the town, on the east, are *Corville*, the seat of the Hon. W. F. Pritie; and *Ashberry*. To the north of the town are *Dungar Park*, *Dungar House*, *Glenalbert*, *Killavalla*, and *Lowland*. On the road leading to Parsonstown is *Golden Grove*, the beautiful seat of Miss Lloyd. This demesne, from its elevated site and extensive plantations, is a remarkable feature in the finely-varied country of which it forms a part. At four miles on the above road is *Gloster*, the fine old seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd; at seven, *Sharavogue*, the modern seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Westenra, adjoining which is the old and finely-situated demesne of *Rathmore*, — Syngé, Esq.

Among the numerous seats on the road to Shinrone, our limits will only admit of noticing *Mount Heaton*, the fine old seat of — Hutchinson, Esq.; and the extensive plantations connected with *Woodville*, *Millmount*, and *Glass House*. Near these

places are *Mount Lucas, Killycashea,* and *Oakwood.*

The small town of Shinrone is six miles from Roscrea; it contains a neat church, Roman Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house. In the vicinity of the town are, *Doolan, Clareen, Carlanty, Ballencar, South Park,* and *Cangart.* The most remarkable place, however, connected with Shinrone, is Cangart Park, the seat of W. Trench, Esq. It contains some fine old trees; and the demesne is kept in good order.

The tract of country lying between Roscrea and Shinrone, which we have just noticed, although adorned with the villas enumerated, and their accompanying plantations, possesses few, if any striking natural features; nor is the soil very fertile. The lower lands are generally flat and boggy, and much injured by the Brosna and its tributary streams, which creep through it; and the soil of the hills is generally shallow, incumbent on the gravel of the limestone, the rock of the district.

Leaving Roscrea, the country is highly diversified by the verdant hills on the left, along which our road lies for the next ten miles. On the right the country is flat and open, and stretches in one vast but partially-broken plain to the Shannon. Two and a half miles from Roscrea, on the right, is *Inane*, the seat of Peter Jackson, Esq.: and adjoining it, *Spruce Hill*, the plantations of the Earl of Norbury. Here the road runs through a point of the King's County, and at six miles from Roscrea reaches the village of Dunkerrin, which contains a church and Roman Catholic chapel. Adjoining the village is *Frankfort Castle*, the seat of J. F. Rolleston, Esq. Six miles from Dunkerrin, on the road leading to Borris-o-Kane and Portumna, is the village of Cloughjordan, in which there are a church and Roman

Catholic chapel, Baptist and Methodist meeting-houses. There is a large distillery adjoining the village, and in its vicinity are *Sopwell Hall*, F. Trench, Esq.; *Castle Shepherd*; *Ballin*, — Robinson, Esq.; *Northland*, Sir Amyrald Dancer, Bart.; and *Lettyville*, — Hall, Esq. Two miles from Dunkerrin we pass, on the right, *Busherstown*, — Minchin, Esq., beautifully situated on the verdant rising grounds; and nearly opposite to it, on the left, *Greenhills*, the seat of — Minchin, Esq. At three miles reach the village of Moneygall, and at four *Laughton*, the fine seat of Lord Bloomfield—the demesne connecting with the beautifully rising grounds which unite with the more southerly hills. The large mansion and extensive improvements now in progress will add much to the appearance of this seat. Adjoining *Laughton* is *Thornvale*, the residence of George Garvey, Esq.

Re-entering the county of Tipperary, the road now leaves the Devil's-bit range of hills to the left, and passing the wood of Kileroe on the left, and the ruins of Knockane Castle on the right, reaches at four miles from Moneygall the village of Toomavara.

Two miles from Toomavara, on the right, is *Lisanisky*, and on the left, *Shanbally*, Messrs. Sadlier; and a little beyond the latter, *Grenanstown*, the residence of Count D'Alton. At five miles on the right, is *Ballymahey*; beyond which is *Beechwood Park*, — Osborne; *Castle Willington*, John Willington, Esq.; and *Rapla*, W. C. Crawford, Esq. In the beautiful and fertile valley on the south-east of Toomavara, through which the cross-road to Borrisoleigh and Templemore is carried, the scenery and country are very interesting. The road crosses a dip in the Devil's-bit range of mountains, from whence the summit of the ridge is

easily gained. The highest point of the above ridge is 1572 feet, and the mountains are everywhere smooth and verdant, yielding on the lower levels excellent crops, and along their very summits good herbage. About seven miles from Toomavara, in a rich valley, beautifully encircled by the above hills, is Castle Otway, the romantic seat of the Hon. Robert Otway Cave. From the Devil's-bit mountains, which are very easy of ascent, magnificent views of the surrounding country are obtained.

Passing *Riverstone*, the handsome villa of John Bennett, Esq., and several neat cottages, we enter

NENAGH,

the second town in the county of Tipperary, the capital of the north riding of that county, and the largest town between Dublin and Limerick. It contains a large court-house, gaol, and the municipal and other offices common to an assize town. To these we may add a church, chapel, meeting-houses for Independents and Methodists, the union workhouse, branches of the four principal banks, and two inns, where post-horses and carriages can be obtained.

Though a place of long standing, except the ruins of the castle, one of the earliest strongholds of the Butlers, few of its antiquities now remain. Being a military station, there is a large infantry barrack. The town is situated in the centre of a rich and interesting portion of the county of Tipperary, near to the Nenagh river, and within four miles of Lough Derg, one of the greatest enlargements of the Shannon—Dromineer, one of the Steam Company's packet stations, being within five miles of the town, gives it much of the advantages of the Shannon navigation. A little to the north of Nenagh is *Richmond*,

Richard W. Gason, Esq.; at four miles, *Ashley Park*, George Atkinson, Esq.; and below it, towards the Shannon, *Peterfield*, Peter Holmes, Esq.; and *Johnstown Park*, the seat of — Prendergast, Esq. Immediately around the town, and along the shores of the lough, there are several handsome villas.

On clearing the suburbs of Nenagh we pass, on the right, *Solsboro*, the seat of John Poe, Esq. At three miles, also on the right, *Kilcoleman*, Mrs. Finch; on the left *Lisenhall*; near it *Ballintoher*; and a little farther *Tulla House*, the residence of the late Sir Wm. P. Carroll. Our road now runs along the side of the valley which is bounded on the right by the hills lying between the towns of Nenagh and Killaloe, on the left by those of the Silvermines, and watered by the Kilmastulla stream. At ten miles is the hamlet and church of Kilmastulla; and a little beyond it, *Birdhill*, the residence of S. H. Atkins, Esq. Under the house, which occupies a very elevated site, and near where the roads to Killaloe and Newport branch off, there is a small inn, where post-horses can be hired.

The Arra mountains, which lie to the right of our road, contain the well-known slate quarries of Killaloe, which we shall notice in connexion with that town. They rise boldly from the left shores of Lough Derg, to an elevation of 1588 feet. Those on the left, which limit the wide, but sadly-neglected valley, are called the Silvermine mountains, over which the Keeper, which lies intermediate to them and the parallel range of the Slieve Phelim mountains, lifts its verdant and domical summit 2265 feet above the sea.

The country for the next five miles is remarkably flat, bleak, and contains large portions of bog. This character prevails on the right to

the shores of the Shannon, and on the left to the base of the high grounds surrounding Newport-Tip. This bleakness in the foreground is, however, compensated in the distance by the soft and beautiful outlines of the Slieve Phelim mountains on the right, by the Arra mountains which we have just passed, and by the Slieve Bernagh mountains, in the county of Clare, beyond the Shannon, whose summit, Clennagalliagh, attains an elevation of 1746 feet. Four and a half miles from Kilmastullagh we enter the county of Limerick, and at five miles reach the branch to

CASTLECONNELL,

which town lies about a mile to the right of the road, and close to the rapids of Doonass, one of the most beautiful parts of the river Shannon. It is greatly resorted to by the citizens of Limerick as summer quarters, and by the tradespeople on Sundays and holydays.

Castleconnell is a long, straggling town, consisting of a variety of cabins, cottages, villas, taverns, and lodging-houses, suited to the circumstances of the different people who frequent it, as well to enjoy the beauties of the place, as to drink the waters of the Chalybeate spa. The ruins of the castle, once the seat of the O'Briens, Kings of Munster, rising on a detached rock in the town, form a very picturesque object.

"The Shannon is here, for more than a quarter of a mile, almost a cataract; and this, to an English eye, must be particularly striking. It is only in the streams and rivulets of England that rapids are found: the larger rivers generally glide smoothly on without impediment from rocks: the Thames, Trent, Mersey, and Severn, when they lose the character of streams, and become rivers, hold a noiseless course; but the

Shannon, larger than all the four, here pours that immense body of water which above the rapids is forty feet deep, and three hundred yards wide, through and above a congregation of huge stones and rocks, which extend nearly half a mile; and offers not only an unusual scene, but a spectacle approaching much nearer to the sublime, than any moderate-sized stream can offer even in its highest cascade. None of the Welsh waterfalls, nor the Geisbach in Switzerland, can compare for a moment in grandeur and effect with the rapids of the Shannon. Nor is the river the only attractive object at Castleconnell: its adjuncts are all beautiful."

The enumeration of the various villas in and around Castleconnell would exceed our limits; but the principal seats are *Hermitage*, Lord Massey, on the left bank of the river, and directly opposite, *Doonass*, Sir Hugh D. Massey, Bart. The mansion houses stand immediately over the rapids; and the woods of these beautiful residences stretch along and clothe the river banks for a considerable distance. About two and a half miles above the town is O'Brien's bridge, by which the Shannon is crossed; opposite to the town, beyond the hill of Doonass, in the county of Clare, and on the cross-road from Limerick to Killaloe, are the hamlets Erina and Cloonlara.

Two miles beyond the branch leading to Castleconnell, on the left, is *Thornvale*, the seat of General Bourke, and *Richhill*, Wm. Howly, Esq.; and on the right, *Mount Shannon*, the seat of the Earl of Clare. This large and well-kept demesne runs down to the Shannon; and though its surface is generally flat, yet the extent and dispositions of the plantations render it interesting, and, in many places, truly beautiful. The mansion is a fine residence both

as regards its elevation and interior arrangements; and the gardens and offices are probably the best in this district of country. The whole is a proof of what may be accomplished by perseverance and good taste, even in what are naturally the tamest scenes.

On the left, opposite to Mount Shannon, is *Mulkern*, the residence of the Rev. J. Crampton; and four miles from the road, also on the left, is the hamlet of Barrington's bridge. Crossing the Mulkern river, which falls into the Shannon, about a mile to the right under the ruins of Castle Troy, and passing through the village of Annacotty, we enter the environs of the city, which are more remarkable for the fertility of the soil, than the improvements which have been effected. At two miles from Annacotty, pass on the left the race-course and ruins of Newcastle; on the right, among the villas which lie along the Shannon side, *Plassy*, the seat of—— Monsell, Esq.; and at four miles reach.

LIMERICK,

the chief town of the county whose name it bears, situated near the mouth of the estuary of the Shannon, and about eighty miles from the Atlantic. It is, in point of importance, the fourth town in Ireland, containing a population, according to the census of 1841, of 48,391. Its situation makes it the capital of the west, as Cork is of the south, and Belfast of the north. Exclusive of the numerous flour mills, distillery, and breweries in the vicinity of the city, its manufactories are very limited; they chiefly consist of cotton spinning, blonde, and lace factories; but it has a large export trade in provisions and agricultural produce. Its imports include all the various articles of merchandise requisite for the

supply of the city, and the thickly inhabited and fertile districts of country by which it is surrounded. Vessels of 1000 tons can approach within five miles of the city—and those of 400 can unload at its quays; and by the inland navigation of the Upper Shannon, it commands a water communication with Dublin, and all the country along the course of the river, a distance, exclusive of the Lower Shannon, of about 230 miles. A large sum has been granted by parliament for the improvement of the quays, and the navigation of the whole course of the Upper and Lower Shannon.

These extensive and highly important national improvements are in progress, and when completed, will not only add to the commerce of Limerick, but generally to the improvement of the kingdom, and particularly to the country in connection with the river.

Like all our older towns, Limerick lays claim to high antiquity, and is said to have been of some importance so early as the fifth century. It appears to have been in the possession of the Danes for a considerable period, as also in the hands of the O'Briens, kings of Munster, before the first hostile landing of the English in 1170. Its more remarkable antiquities, however, are the old cathedral, founded in 1180, and re-edified in 1490; King John's castle near Thomond bridge; and a part of the town walls. From its history, the city appears to have had its share of all the vicissitudes and calamities caused by the different wars, rebellions, and feuds, from its occupation by the Danes in 812, down to the celebrated treaty of Limerick in 1692.

The established churches are the Cathedral, St. John's, St. Munchin's, St. George's Chapel of Ease, and we may add, the Episcopal Chapel

in connexion with the Asylum for the Blind. The Roman Catholic chapels are seven, including the three connected with the Augustinian, Dominican, and Franciscan friaries. There are also meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Independents, Methodists, and Quakers.

There are numerous schools endowed, parochial, national, and private; and also numerous hospitals and alms-houses.

The principal public buildings are the Court-house, Gaol, Lunatic Asylum, Custom-house, Union Work-house, Commercial Buildings, with the various other municipal and fiscal offices and branch banks, common to assize and large provincial towns.

In the military arrangements of the country, Limerick is the head quarters of the south-western district. There are four barracks—the Castle Barrack in Englishtown for infantry, the New Barrack near Newtown Perry, the Artillery Barrack in Irishtown, and an Infantry Barrack in St. John's-square.

The city, situated in an extensive plain, watered by the Shannon, is composed of three portions, the Englishtown, the Irishtown, and Newtown Perry. The first and oldest occupies the southern end of the King's Island, a tract formed by the Shannon, here divided into two streams, of which the narrowest and most rapid is called the Abbey river. This part, the houses of which are chiefly built in the Flemish fashion, is said to resemble the city of Rouen in Normandy; but since the erection of the Newtown, it has been deserted by the more wealthy inhabitants, so that whilst Newtown Perry in some places exhibits an appearance not inferior to the best parts of Dublin, in Englishtown, little is to be seen but misery and decay. The Irishtown is also very ancient, being allotted to the native inhabitants so

early as the reign of King John; here the streets are wider and the houses more modern; both these parts were strongly fortified. The suburb called Thomond gate, situated on the county Clare side of the river, at the end of Thomond-bridge, was formerly the only entrance to the ancient city, and was protected by a strong castle; it is now of considerable extent; close to the foot of the bridge is the stone on which the treaty of Limerick was signed. Newtown Perry, built wholly within the last fifty years, on elevated ground, parallel with the course of the river, below the union of its two branches, on a site, formerly called the South Prior's Land, which became the property of the Perry family, about 1770, is one of the handsomest modern towns in Ireland. A very handsome square has been lately erected.

The streets, which are spacious, intersect each other at right angles, and are occupied by elegant houses, splendid and well-stocked shops, and merchants' stores. Patrick-street, George-street, and the Crescent form a continuous line of elegant houses, extending about a mile from the New-bridge.

There are six bridges: Thomond-bridge, lately rebuilt, leading from King John's Castle, in the Englishtown to Thomond-gate, on the county of Clare side. Wellesley-bridge, erected in 1827, consisting of five large elliptic arches, crosses the Shannon from the Newtown to the northern, or county of Clare shore. Its roadway is level, and its parapet is formed of a massive balustrade; and is altogether a beautiful structure. On the city side is a swing bridge over a lock through which vessels pass to the upper basin and quays. The New-bridge, crosses the Abbey river, and connects the Newtown with the English-

town. Baal's-bridge, higher up on the same branch of the river, is a beautiful structure of a single arch, built in 1831. On the same branch of the Shannon is Park-bridge, an old lofty structure of five irregular arches. Athlunkard-bridge, consisting of five large elliptic arches, crosses the Shannon about a mile from the city; it forms a new line of communication between Limerick and Killaloe.

There are four newspapers published in the town; there are also a county club, and a literary institution; and among the numerous hotels, there are few in the kingdom more comfortable or better conducted than the Royal Mail-coach Hotel, kept by Cruise.

Many, perhaps all the recent improvements are attributable to the exertions of Lord Mounteagle and Matthew Barrington, Esq.

We would recommend strangers to ascend the tower of the ancient

cathedral, whence a good view of the city is obtained, and of the very rich and level plain lying around, of the mountains of Clare, and of the windings of the Shannon, the largest and most important of Irish rivers.

The country immediately around Limerick, though very fertile, is, in a picturesque point of view, very uninteresting; there are very few suburban villas, and as yet, the vicinity of the city owes but little to rural improvement. The estuary being limited by the artificial banks which have been raised to prevent the spread of its waters over the adjacent low lands, offers but few attractions. These lands have been but lately gained from its influence, and it requires constant care to prevent their being again submerged.

The environs, means of conveyance, &c., shall be noticed in connection with the different roads leading from the town.

No. 65.—DUBLIN TO TIPPERARY.

FIRST ROAD—121½ MILES.

BY ABBEYLEIX, RATHDOWNEY, AND TEMPLEMORE.

	Statute Miles.	
Abbeyleix, as in No. 42	—	63½
Rathdowney	12½	76
Templemore	11½	87½
Thurles	9	96½
Holy Cross	3½	100½
Cashel	9½	109½
Golden-bridge	4½	113½
Tipperary	7½	121½

THE Cork day mail travels this line as far as Cashel, and from that town to Tipperary the traveller can proceed either by Bianconi's car, or by a hired conveyance, which he can readily obtain at Cashel.

The particulars of the country from Abbeyleix to the cross-roads of Ballycolla we have noticed in No.

43. A small inn, where cars can be hired, has been lately opened at Ballycolla, and adjoining the hamlet is *Ballycolla Cottage*; and about two miles from the cross-roads on the road leading to Burris-in-Ossory is *Cuffsborough*, noticed in No. 64. Proceeding to Rathdowney, at about two and a half miles, we pass on the

left *Oldpark*, — White, Esq.; and on the right *Granstown*, — Vicars, Esq. In this place there is a small lake and the ruins of an old castle. At four miles, *Carri-
rick*, — Pilkington, Esq., and *Knockfin*, — Moss, Esq., are passed on the left; *Middlemount*, — Roe, Esq., on the right; and at six miles the traveller reaches the small town of

RATHDOWNEY,

containing a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house, and a small inn (Howard's) where cars can be hired. The hamlet, church, and glebe of Donoughmore, are about a mile north of the town: and about a mile and a half to the south is *Levally*, — Fitzgerald, Esq. The country around Rathdowney is generally flat, and the arable lands are in many places intermixed with considerable tracts of peat-moss. Ledwich, the antiquarian, was for some time curate of Rathdowney.

At four miles from Rathdowney we pass the hamlet of Errell, about two miles to the south of which is *Lisduff*, the seat of — Fitzpatrick, Esq., where extensive demesne improvements are in progress. At six miles we pass the detached hill of Knockahaw, which attains an elevation of 656 feet, and is a feature in the flat surrounding country; and before we reach Templemore, we cross the infant Suir, which has its source in the streams flowing from the adjacent bogs, and from the acclivities of the Devil's-bit mountains.

Templemore is a neat, clean, modern, small town, containing a handsome church, capacious Roman Catholic chapel, and neat Methodist meeting-house. Adjoining is a large infantry barrack, capable of containing 1500 men, and *The Priory*, the

handsome seat of Sir H. R. Carden, Bt., the proprietor of the town. Connected with *The Priory* is the old residence of this family. The old castle has been abandoned as a residence, but the well-wooded demesne lands have been attached to those of *The Priory*. One of the entrances to the old demesne is a picturesque remnant of the castle of the Knights Templars, from which the town takes its name. The grounds of this demesne are open to the public; and the neat manner in which the place is kept, and the hedge rows around, give to that side of the town a very rural and pleasing appearance.

Near Templemore is *Lloydsborough*, the seat of — Lloyd, Esq.; and *Woodville*, *Belleville*, *Eastwood*, and several other villas, are in its neighbourhood. About four miles south-east from Templemore is the small town of Burrisoleigh, near which are *Fishmoyn*, the handsome seat of — Carden, Esq.; *Inch House*, — Ryan, Esq.; and *Dovea*, the seat of — Trant, Esq. The village of Burrisoleigh, which contains the parish church and the ruins of an ancient church and castle, is romantically situated at the base of the Devil's-bit mountains, and within three miles of their summit level, which is 1572 feet above the sea. These mountains spring from the beautifully verdant hills which lie around Roscrea, and, sweeping in circular outline, join the Slieve-Phelim range, which dips into the plain of Limerick, about five miles from that city. They form the northern limits of the rich tract of country through which our road from Templemore to Tipperary lies.

About three miles west from Templemore, and a mile from Burrisoleigh is *Killoshehan*, the residence of — Willington, Esq.; and near it is *Barnane*, the seat of — Carden, Esq. This demesne stretches along

the side of the mountains, includes the summit level of the range, and the gap itself, from which the fanciful appellation of the Devil's bit takes its rise. It is from the summit of these mountains, which is very easy of access, that the traveller can obtain a correct knowledge of the chorography of this fertile district—a district, which contains some of the richest lands in the kingdom—whose surface is beautifully varied, and at the same time strangely intermingled with large tracts of peat.

Ash Park, the residence of James Butler, Esq., is about three miles from Templemore, on the road to Roscrea.

To the south of Templemore, for several miles, the country is very flat and dreary—vast tracts of peat and marsh alternating with the good lands. In this tract, and about three miles from Templemore, is *Long Orchard*, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel, M.P.

From Templemore to Thurles, the country in connexion with the road partakes of the same fertile and varied character, common to the district lying generally along the southern slopes of the Devil's-bit mountains, and to which we have just referred. This tract is watered by the Suir, here a very small and uninteresting river. We pass *Castle Oyne* and *Cranagh*; the former was a lodge of the Earls of Shelburne, but now forms part of the estates of the Earl of Orkney; and before we reach Thurles we pass *Brittas Castle*, the seat of ——— Langley, Esq., where there are the foundations of an extensive mansion commenced some years ago.

Thurles is a considerable inland town, watered by the Suir, here a small sluggish river, and surrounded by a rich, flat, and populous country. Of late years the town has very much

increased, both in trade and extent, for which its localities are highly favourable. It supplies an extensive inland district; and is also the market for its produce. There are in the town a very spacious Roman Catholic chapel, a large Roman Catholic college, two convents—the Ursuline and Presentation—and a monastery. In the three latter, schools are held for the education of the poor. There are also a neat church, court-house, infantry barracks, &c.; and the ruins of several ecclesiastical and castellated buildings. Among the former are the remains of the ancient monastery founded by the Butlers in 1300; and of the latter are the ruins of the castle founded by the same family, and the remains of a smaller building called the Knights Templars' Castle. Four miles from Thurles, on the road leading to Nenagh, is *Farney Castle*, William Armstrong, Esq., and near it, *Castle Fogarty*, the seat of James Lenigan, Esq., where a handsome castellated mansion has lately been built, and *Moyaliffe*, the seat of John Armstrong, Esq. To the south of the town, on the road leading to Littleton, are *Archerstown*, ——— Langley, Esq., and *Turtulla*, the seat of Val. Maher, Esq. M.P. The country in that direction is flat, and mixed with bog; and that character is maintained to the base of the Slieve Ardagh hills.

About three miles from Thurles the traveller reaches the village and abbey ruins of Holy Cross. The village is situated on the right banks of the Suir, and contains the parish church and Roman Catholic chapel. Adjoining are the ruins of Holy-cross abbey, one of the finest remains of the pointed style of architecture in Ireland, founded in the year 1182, by Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick. The abbey is said to have been erected in honour of a piece of the true cross, which Pope Pascal II. sent to Murtough, king of Ireland, in 1110,

and this identical piece is said to be in the possession of the Roman Catholic clergy of the place.

These extensive and picturesque ruins contain many interesting details: they consist of the remains of the nave, choir, and transepts of the church, with a lofty square tower, supported on four gracefully pointed arches, opening into the choir and transepts; there are also several small chapels of much more elegant design and richer embellishment than the other parts of the structure, and the roofs are delicately groined; the nave is separated from the aisles by a series of four arches, and has a west window of large dimensions; and between it and the choir the space under the tower is beautifully groined. In the abbey is the tomb of Lady Eleanor Butler, fourth Countess of Desmond.

About two miles from Holy Cross, adjoining the beautiful hill of Killough, is Killough Castle; and *Gaile*, the seat of — Phillips, Esq. *Ballycamash* and *Lisorock* are left to the right, and at five miles, *Longfield*, Richard Long, Esq.; and on the left banks of the Suir is *Ardmoyle*.

Cashel, and the fine country lying around it, we have noticed in No. 42.

The small village of Golden, or Goldenbridge, is pleasantly situated on the Suir, here a river of some importance, having been considerably increased in volume by the collected waters which run down from the Slieve Phelim mountains. Above and below the town the Suir flows through a remarkably rich and beautifully-varied country, gathering strength from its different tributaries as it proceeds to Cahir.

Close to the village is *Castle Park*, the seat of Richard Creaghe, Esq.; and about a mile to the right are the interesting ruins of the Abbey of Rathassel. *Lisheen Abbey*, Sir J. J. Fitzgerald, Bart.; and *Suir Castle*,

J. Robbins, Esq.; *Ballycarren*, *Golden-hills*, *Springmount*, and *Gaultyview*, are in the environs of Golden; and below the town about four miles, *Kilmoyler*, S. O'Meagher, Esq.

On our road, about two miles from Golden, on the left, is *Thomastown*, the seat of the late Earl of Llandaff, and now of Viscount Chabot. The fine castellated mansion, the extent of grounds, surrounding scenery, and richness of the soil, the age and quantity of timber, entitle this demesne to rank with the first in the kingdom. The hamlet of Thomas-town, through which the road passes, now wears a dilapidated aspect. Near this is *Kilfeacle*, James Scully, Esq.; and four miles farther, the town of

TIPPERARY,

lying near the centre of the richest tract of lands in the kingdom, and watered by the Arra, one of the Suir's numerous tributaries. The fine boundaries of the contiguous and lofty Galtees, which bound the horizon on the south, and the variety of surface produced by the lower intervening hills form a delightful diversity of scenery. In point of extent and trade, the town is on a par with Thurles; and its central situation between the towns of Limerick and Clonmel, together with the rich and beautiful surrounding district, present many inducements to its improvement. There are a handsome church, a large endowed school, Roman Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house, and the usual public offices common to a large country town. There are also two inns where travellers can hire horses and cars; and several public conveyances daily pass through the town.

The beauty of the surrounding country, and the magnificence of the

mountain scenery, have induced many to locate here. On the road leading to Cahir, at two and a half miles from the town, is *Spring House*, the handsome residence of John Lowe, Esq.; at four, *Banshaw Castle*, the beautiful villa of E. O’Ryan, Esq.; and at five, close to the hamlet of Banshaw, *Lismacue*, the old family seat of William Baker, Esq. The highly varied woodland scenery produced by the plantations of the above demesnes for three miles along this line of road, is fully equal to any scene of the same character in the county of Wicklow.

The Glen, as it is usually called, but which with more propriety might be termed the Vale of Aherlo, may from its contiguity be included in the environs of Tipperary. It is about eight miles in length, and on an average two miles in breadth; bounded on the south by the Galtees, which rise to an elevation of 3008 feet; and on the north by the Slievenamuck or Tipperary hills, whose height, though variable, is sufficiently high to characterize the valley. Though possessing none of the wildness and sublimity peculiar to the vales in extended mountain districts, it has a surpassing richness and grandeur, arising from the character of the valley; the verdant and towering outlines of the Galtees; and the prolonged woodland scenery of the opposite hills. The valley is watered

in its whole length by one of the numerous tributaries to the Suir. The principal residences are on the left, or Tipperary side of the vale. At the lower end is *Aherlow Castle*, James A. Butler, Esq.; near the centre, *Newforest*, the seat of the Rev. John Dawson, the principal proprietor of the district; and at the upper end near the village of Galbally, *Riversdale*, William Massey, Esq.; and *Stagdale*, Hon. G. Massey.

In addition to the mountain scenery, the country around Tipperary is finely varied, fertile, and interesting. Among the seats which lie around the town, our limits will only admit of noticing *Moorestown*, M. C. Moore, Esq., and *Roesborough*, — Roe, Esq. They are situated on the Charleville road, the former is five miles, and the latter about two and a half miles from the town. *Sadleir’s Wells*, the residence of Wm. Sadleir, Esq., is about two miles to the north, and near it is *Pegsborough*, — Bradshaw, Esq.; and *Grenane*, the residence of R. S. Mansergh, Esq. is on the road leading to Dundrum. About four miles from the town, on the Limerick road, is *Ballyhistane*, the seat of Lord Stanley, where a good deal has been effected, not merely in the formation of the residence, but in the improvement of the estate.

No. 66.—DUBLIN TO TIPPERARY.

SECOND ROAD—114½ MILES.

BY JOHNSTOWN AND THURLES.

						Statute Miles.	
Johnstown, as in No. 42	.	.	.	.	.	—	78½
Thurles,	.	.	.	.	.	11½	90
Holy Cross	.	.	.	.	.	3½	93½
Cashel	.	.	.	.	.	9½	102½
Golden	.	.	.	.	.	4½	107
Tipperary	.	.	.	.	.	7½	114½

At present there are no public conveyances running through Johnstown, except Bianconi’s Thurles and Kilkenny car. At Johnstown cars can

be hired, and post-horses can be procured at Urlingford, which is only a mile and a half distant. We may observe that since the Cork and Dublin day-mail changed its route, there have been no direct conveyances from Dublin on this line further than Abbeyleix; but we may here remind the traveller of the excellent posting-house and hotel at Durrow.

Johnstown and all the more re-

markable objects around, we have referred to in No. 42; and the flat country between Johnstown and Thurles, which consists of alternations of very rich land, bog, and marsh, offer but few attractions. Every one conversant in rural affairs, must deeply lament the neglected state of the vast tracts of low lands which are to be met with in this flat district of country.

No. 67.—DUBLIN TO TIPPERARY.

THIRD ROAD—118½ MILES.

BY MOUNTRATH, CASTLETOWN, AND RATHDOWNEY.

	Statute Miles.	
Mountrath, as in No. 64	—	59½
Castletown	2	61½
Rathdowney	12	73½
Templemore	11½	85
Thurles	9	94
Holy Cross	8½	97½
Cashel	9½	106½
Golden	4½	111
Tipperary	7½	118½

On this line there is a coach daily from Dublin to Thurles; and, as in addition, all the Limerick, Nenagh, and Roscrea coaches pass through Mountrath and Castletown, where conveyances can be hired, the traveller can by this line conveniently reach Tipperary and all the intermediate towns. The arrangement of the public coaches heretofore, has been to stop at Thurles, and to forward the passengers to Tipperary by a car, in which case it is optional with the traveller to stop in Tipperary all night, or to proceed through by the direct conveyance.

The road branches off No. 64, about two miles beyond Castletown, and passes through a considerable extent of flat lands before it reaches Gully-bridge. The Gully is a small stream, one of the tributaries to the Nore. Passing *Ashbrook*, at four and a half miles from Castletown, near which is *Lismore House*, the road lies through a tract of country which is considerably diversified by hills on either side. Near *Lismore House*, on the right, the summit level is 615 feet; and on the left, near *Cuffsborough*, noticed in No. 64, it is 498 feet above the sea. At thirteen miles from Castletown, we pass *Beckfield*, and soon reach the vicinity of Rathdowney, described in No. 65.

No. 68.—DUBLIN TO TIPPERARY.

FOURTH ROAD—111 MILES.

BY THURLES AND DUNDRUM.

	Statute Miles.
Thurles, as in No. 66	— 90
Holy Cross	3½ 93½
Dundrum	9½ 103
Tipperary	8 111

A NEW and level line of road has lately been made from Thurles to Tipperary, keeping along the base of the Slieve Phelim mountains. The only public conveyance, however, between Thurles and Tipperary is Bianconi's car, which runs by Holy Cross and Cashel.

In addition to the observations already made in the preceding roads, we have little to remark as regards the country lying between Holy Cross and *Dundrum*.

Dundrum, the seat of Viscount Hawarden, is one of the largest and most extensively wooded parks in this part of the country. The scenery of the surrounding hills is beautifully broken and diversified by the plantations of the demesne, and the flatness of the ground around the mansion is compensated by the rising

grounds to the right of the road. The mansion is a plain structure, situated near a mountain stream, which runs through the grounds and falls into the Suir near Golden. Connected with the demesne, extensive improvements have been within these few years effected in the reclamation of vast tracts of land, which had previously been farmed in the most irregular and slovenly manner. These tracts now exhibit on a large scale the most improved modes of husbandry; and in the accomplishment of these great ends, his lordship has liberally, but duly, used the means—expenditure and skilful superintendence. About six miles from Dundrum, pass on the right, *Grenane*, the seat of R. S. Mansergh, Esq., and at eight miles, reach the town of Tipperary.

No. 69.—DUBLIN TO NEWPORT-TIP.

FIRST ROAD—106½ MILES.

BY TOOMAVARA AND SILVERMINES.

Toomavara, as in No. 64	— 87½
Silvermines	9½ 97
Newport-Tip	9½ 106½

THE first road, by Toomavara, and Silvermines, though leading to many seats, and through a country which possesses many striking natural features, is, from its hilly nature, unfit for public conveyances.

SECOND ROAD—110½ MILES.

BY TOOMAVARA, NENAGH, AND BIRDHILL.

Nenagh, as in No. 64	— 94½
Birdhill	11½ 106½
Newport-Tip	4½ 110½

THE second road, by Birdhill, is the most convenient and level way for those going direct to Newport, as the public coaches for Limerick pass within four miles of it. There is a branch also by Nenagh to Sil-

vermines, and thence to Newport by the first road.

By the first line, on leaving Toomavara, our road runs through the rich and finely varied tract of country lying along the base of the Silvermines mountains, passing, at two miles, *Grenanstown*, the residence of Count D'Alton, and leaving *Castle Otway*, the seat of the Hon. R. Otway Cave, noticed in No. 64, about five miles to the left. At five miles, on the left, is *Moneyquill*, — Going, Esq.; at six, *Travertown*, the seat of — Going, Esq.; opposite to it, on the right, *Debsboro*, — Bayley, jun. Esq.; and at eight, *Kilboy*, the seat of Lord Dunally. The road runs through the centre of Kilboy; the spacious mansion and rich home grounds lying to the right. On the left the park extends to the base of the hills, where it unites with the most beautiful mountain scenery. Some of the largest oak and ash trees in this part of the country are here, and the demesne contains the richest lands in the fertile plain in which it is situated.

Adjoining Kilboy is the village of Silvermines, so called from some mines which were formerly worked here, under the direction of Lord William Russell and Sir Charles Brooke, who held them from the crown, previously to the parliamentary war in 1641, when the works were destroyed, and the miners, who were chiefly foreigners, were all massacred. The lead ore extracted from these mines was exceedingly pure, and contained a larger proportion of silver than any of the Irish ores, with the exception of those of Bangor. The mines are now the property of Lord Dunally, from whom they are held by an English company, and by whom they have been recently brought into extensive operation. A little beyond

Silvermines, on the high grounds to the left, are the ruins of Dunally Castle; and a mile further, Shallee Turnpike. In ascending the high grounds which commence here, we obtain from the road a view of the PLAIN around Nenagh, a part of Lough Derg, and generally of the district noticed in our description of the road from Nenagh to Limerick, No. 64. We would, however, recommend those who take any interest in the topography of this remarkable district, to ascend any of the hills on the left, from whence they will at once see the various leading features, to which we have referred in this and in No. 64. Four miles from Shallee turnpike, and a mile to the left, is *Camaltha*, the mountain lodge of Lord Bloomfield. From the Lodge, which is a neat modern erection, you command a view of the improvements effected by his lordship on this estate, and of Keeper, whose huge domical outline rising high above the surrounding hills, is not more remarkable from its altitude than from the verdure and smoothness of its surface. The summit of Keeper is 2265 feet above the sea.

NEWPORT-TIP,

so called to distinguish it from a town of the same name in Mayo, is pleasantly situated on the confines of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, and at the western termination of the Highlands, generally comprehended under Slieve Phelim, Silvermines, Keeper, and Arra mountains, which here dip into the plain lying along the estuary of the Shannon. The Mulkern River, which issues from the Keeper mountains, and falls into the Shannon below Annacotty, runs past it.

The small town of Newport contains a small infantry barrack, a

church, chapel, and several schools. The town and surrounding country have been much benefitted by the Anglesey road, which was made by Government a few years ago. It extends from Newport-Tip to Thurles, winding for eighteen miles through the Keeper and Slieve Phelim mountains, and affords an easy access to the many beautiful, romantic, and fertile tracts in that extensive and highly improvable mountain district. Near the town are *Castle Waller*, R. Waller, Esq.; *New Ross*; *Oakhampton*; *Barner*; *Roschill*; *Clen-singie*; *Bloomfield*; *Lacklands*; *Fox Hall*; *Mount Philips*; *Kiltean*; *Mount Rivers*; *Ballymacheogh*; *Ash-roe*; and *Derryliagh Castle*. Four miles from Newport, on the road leading to Abbingdon, is the village of Murroe, adjoining which is *Cupercullen*, formerly a seat of the noble family of Carbery—all that now remains is the beautiful deer park. Close to this is *Glenstale*,

the seat of Matthew Barrington, Esq., where an extensive castle is being built and other improvements are in progress. This place occupies an elevated site, on the southern acclivities, which connect with Slieve Phelim mountains, and commands extensive views of the great plain around Limerick; of the vale stretching from that city to the town of Tipperary; and of the various hills and mountains which form its magnificent boundaries. Adjoining *Glen-stale* Castle is the romantic and beautifully wooded glen of Belvidere. A mile beyond the village of Murroe is the small village of Abington, part of the large estate of Lord Cloncurry. Near the church are the remains of an old abbey, founded here in 1205, and the house of the Walshes, the former proprietors of this estate. Between Newport and Limerick the country is flat and marshy, and intermingled with considerable tracts of peat.

No. 70.—DUBLIN TO FETHARD-TIP.

FIRST ROAD—100 MILES.

BY KILKENNY, CALLAN, AND MULLINAHONE.

	Statute Miles.
Callan, as in No. 41	83½
Mullinahone	7
Fethard	9½
	100

This line to Fethard branches off No 41, at about two miles from Callan. No public conveyance runs direct from Dublin to Fethard, except the mail car from Clonmel, which starts on the arrival of the Cork and Dublin mail; this, however, increases the distance, as compared with our present route, thirteen miles. By this route it will be necessary to secure a conveyance at Kilkenny, as there is no regular posting establishment at present in Callan. The

country between Callan and Mullinahone is of the same nature as that which generally prevails around Callan, and which we have noticed in No. 41. Mullinahone is situated at the termination of the hills which sweep around in a southerly direction from the higher summits of Slieveardagh, and dip into the plain which lies along the northern base of Slieve-naman. The little town of Mullinahone

contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and the remains of an ancient monastery. Adjoining the town is *Killaghy Castle*, the seat of — Wright, Esq. and long the residence of the Despard family. *Killaghy* was the residence of Baron Tobin; it was taken by Cromwell and granted to Colonel Green, from whom it descended to the Despards. The soil around the town is generally rich, but intermixed with considerable tracts of marsh and peat. From the hills to the north of Mullinahone, good views of the surrounding country are obtained.

As we proceed to Fethard, *Gorteen* is passed, and from our road fine views are obtained of the northern acclivities of the lofty Slievenaman, the base of which is within a mile of our road.

Fethard-Tip is finely situated in the rich tract of country which lies around the western base of Slievenaman. It is refreshed by the Clashalun stream, which falls into the Anner about three and a half miles below the town—the Anner being the river which carries down all the waters of the district to the Suir.

Fethard is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery, founded here at a very early period, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III. to enclose the town; and of the fortifications there still remain some of the walls, and three of the gateway towers. The church is the remaining nave of an ancient structure, of which the chancel is in ruins. It is in the Gothic style, with a tower, and an east and west window of very elegant design. It is 100 feet in length, by 50 feet in breadth. There are also two Roman Catholic chapels, and a meeting-house for Presbyterians; one of the chapels is attached to the old Augustinian friary. The old mansion of the Everards, formerly the proprietors of

the town, has been converted into the infantry barrack.

In 1650 the town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a short resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms: the original articles are still extant, and in the possession of William Barron, Esq., of Grove, whose beautiful seat adjoins the town.

At Stoke's inn, cars and post-chaises can always be obtained.

The rich and beautiful country around Fethard seems to have been very attractive in ancient as well as in modern times, as the various castle ruins around, and the numerous seats, the more remarkable of which we shall notice, abundantly testify.

From Fethard and the country around, the neighbouring mountain of Slievenaman is a grand object; its sides are here more precipitous than on the south and east, and the plain from which it springs, by its lonely character, serves to augment the general effect. This mountain, however, is seen in its best points of view from the demesnes of *Grove* and *Kiltinan*, with the plantations of these places in the foreground.

Close to the town, and towards the base of Slievenaman, is *Grove*, the fine seat of William Barton, Esq.; and near it, *Kiltinan Castle*, the picturesque residence of Robert Cooke, Esq. The castle, a venerable old structure, is finely situated on a precipitous rock, rising over the valley which is watered by the Clashalun river, and commands extensive views of Slievenaman, and country around. The fertile slopes of the lofty Slievenaman, rising from the ground attached to these seats, improve in a high degree the scenery around. Two miles from Fethard, on the road leading to Clonmel, is *Lakefield*, the seat of William Pennefather, Esq., and on the road leading to Cashel, at two miles on the right, is *Rock-*

low, Benjamin Frend, Esq.; and near it, *Ardsallagh*, — Gough, Esq. On the left of the road, opposite to these places, is *Derrylushan*, the seat of Colonel Palliser; and west of it is *Tullamaine*, John Meagher, Esq. *Annagift*, George Gough, Esq., lies to the right of the Cashel road, and three miles from Fethard; and

at five miles, on the left, the ruins of Kilconnel castle, standing on an eminence, form a very conspicuous feature in the flat and fertile surrounding country. On the road leading to Killenaule is *Mobarnane*, the seat of Matthew Jacob, Esq.; and *Ballenare* is near the Callan road.

No. 71.—DUBLIN TO FETHARD-TIP.

SECOND ROAD—100 MILES.

BY KILKENNY, CALLAN, AND KILLAMERY.

			Statute Miles.
Callan, as in No. 41	.	.	83½
Killamery (near Nine-mile house)	:	:	6
Fethard	.	.	10½
			100

KILLAMERY is about a mile and a half from Nine-mile House, where, at the posting-house, conveyances can be hired.

Both places are on the Dublin and Clonmel road, and of course readily reached by the Dublin conveyances. Should the traveller not hire a carriage at Kilkenny or Callan, he can obtain a con-

veyance at the posting house at Nine-mile House.

By this road we keep along the northern base of Slievenaman, and enjoy magnificent views of its acclivities. Here it appears as an isolated mountain, rising from the plain which stretches along its base, to an elevation of 2362 feet above the level of the sea.

No. 72.—DUBLIN TO FETHARD-TIP.

THIRD ROAD—101½ MILES.

BY URLINGFORD AND KILLENAULE.

				Statute Miles.
Urlingford, as in No. 42	.	.	.	80½
Killenaule	:	:	:	14
Fethard	.	.	.	7½
				101½

SINCE the change of the route of the Dublin and Cork day mail, there are no public conveyances on the Dublin and Killenaule road beyond Abbey-leix; so that by this road the traveller must post from Abbeyleix to Fethard.

At four miles from Urlingford we pass *Kilcooley Abbey*, the seat of W. P. Barker, Esq., and at eight miles reach the small village of New Birmingham, all noticed in No. 42.

Within two miles of New Birmingham are the Slieveardagh col-

lieries, to which we have referred in No. 41.; and a little to the right of the village is Birmingham hill; and in the vicinity is *Colebrooke*, the residence of — Langley, Esq.; and *Lickin*, Fergus Langley, Esq. Passing along the base of Slieveardagh hills, which here limit the great tract of flat lands stretching from the base of the Slieve Phelim mountains, we pass *Lane Park*, — Lane, Esq., and the hamlet of Ballyronty, before we reach the small town of

KILLENAULE,

which is situated within a short distance of the Slieveardagh collieries, surrounded by the hills of the coal formation, and refreshed by a mountain stream, one of the tributaries to

the Anner. In the vicinity of the town is *Ballyphilips*, Ambrose Going, Esq.; and as we cross the hills between Killenaule, we obtain from the road, but still better from the summits of the low hills on either side, extensive views of the great plain lying around Kilkenny, on the one hand, and of the flat, rich country lying around Cashel on the other. On the road several uninteresting castle ruins are passed. To the left of Killenaule, near the church of Lisnolin, is *Langley Lodge*; at about four miles, *Coolmore*, to the west of which are the church and demesne of *St. Johnstown*; and near the beautiful hill of Mohabher, which lies about five miles to the left of our road, is *Willmount*.

No. 73.—DUBLIN TO CHARLEVILLE.

FIRST ROAD—146½ MILES.

BY LIMERICK, BRUFF, AND KILMALLOCK.

	Statute Miles.
Limerick, as in No. 64	— 119½
Bruff	14½ 134
Kilmallock	5½ 139½
Charleville	7 146½

On this line there are the Limerick and Cork day mail-coach, the Charleville coach, and various other conveyances. The road from Limerick to Charleville lies through the greatest breadth of what is usually called the Golden Vale — the greatest length being from Cashel to Charleville. Three miles and a half from Limerick, on the left, is *Cahirnary*, — Crips, Esq.; and at six, *Ballynaguard*, the fine seat of John Croker, Esq.; it contains about 1500 statute acres of rich land, well planted and kept in excellent order. The beautifully verdant hills around Ballynaguard add much to the scenery of this very fertile and interesting part of the county of Limerick. They

extend eastwards to Cahirconlish, and are a very important feature in that rich and picturesque tract of country. The summit above Ballynaguard is easy of ascent, and from it extensive views are obtained, particularly of the flat country to the north and west. The extent and beautifully-varied surface of this beautiful seat cannot fail to attract notice. Near Ballynaguard are the ruins of Williamstown and Rockstown Castles, and a little to the west is *Friarstown*. At nine miles we reach *The Grange*, the seat of Thomas O'Grady, Esq.; this seat is watered by the Camogue stream, one of the Mague's tributaries, and which river it joins a little above Croome. A little

beyond the village of Grange, in a field on the left, are some extensive and curious Druidical circles, one forty-five yards in diameter, consisting of upwards of sixty large upright stones, one of which is thirteen feet high, seven broad and four thick; another circle fifty yards in diameter, consisting of seventy-two smaller stones, and the last circle seventeen yards in diameter, composed of fifteen large rocks standing erect. Near this is the old castle of Ralinstown. About three miles below Grange, on the Camogue, are the ruins of the once famous abbey of Monister Nenagh, founded by O'Brien, king of Munster, in 1151, generally called Monister-na-Maig, one of the most remarkable monastic edifices in Munster, both in its structure and history. About a mile and a half to the south-east of the abbey are the ruins of Rathmore Castle, one of the fortresses of the Earls of Desmond. They occupy a gentle eminence, command extensive views over a fertile country, and form a conspicuous object for many miles around. Near the abbey is *Monister*, the seat of J. Heffernan, Esq. At eleven, romantically situated among the low, but lovely hills to the left, is the beautiful Lough Gur: it is four miles in circumference; and on the islands, and along its picturesque banks, are several interesting military and church ruins. Among the former one of the castles of the Earls of Desmond. From Knockfennel, the highest of the hills in this group, you command a view of the greater part of the county of Limerick; and of the numerous old castles, seats, and detached hills, which diversify the rich plain around. On the right of the road is *Cahir House*; and adjoining it, *Rockbarton*, the fine seat of Viscount Guillamore. Cahir contains some interesting ruins, and near it are the ruins of *Glenogra Castle*.

The small town of Bruff, which contains a church and large chapel, is refreshed by the Dawn, another of the tributaries to the Mague, which latter bears the waters of this district to the lower Shannon.—Above the town is *Kilballyowen*, the seat of The O'Grady, adjoining the conspicuous and fertile hill of Knockaney, near which is *Mil-town*, G. Gubbins, Esq.; and on the road to Kilmallock is *Green Park*, R. Ivers, Esq. Five miles east from the town is the large village of Hospital, well known for its horse and cattle fairs. *Kenmare Castle*, the residence of J. Gubbins, Esq.; *Kilfrush*, the seat of Joseph Gubbins, Esq., and *Elton*, T. O'Grady, Esq. also lie about five miles south-east of the town. One mile below Bruff is *Camus*, M. Bevan, Esq.; at five, *Castle Ievers*, Robert H. Ievers, Esq.; and not far from it, in the dreary flat tract, lying to the west, are the conspicuous castellated ruins of *Rathcannon*. As we proceed to Kilmallock we pass *Green Park*, and the ruins of Meadstown, and Ballygrennon Castles, the latter once the residence of the De Lacys, now the property of Lord Carbery; and on the left the ruins of *Bulgaden Hall*. Five miles to the right is the village of Bruree, near which are *Rockfield*, *Ballyteigue*, *Coolene*, and *Hardingrove*.

Kilmallock has been a place of some distinction from a very remote period, and like most of our ancient towns is of ecclesiastical origin, a monastery having been founded here by St. Malach, in the sixth century, of which a portion still remains. It is said to have been a walled town, even before the arrival of the Anglo-Normans; but, at all events, it became a place of great strength and celebrity under the Desmond branch of the Geraldines, and ranked as their chief town. Much, however, of its present

ruined magnificence is of a period subsequent to the fall of that great family, as the majority of the houses are of the reign of the First James, and none of them earlier than that of Elizabeth, when stone mansions first came into use in the chief towns in Ireland. The castles, and the gates, and the surrounding walls, are, however, connected with the Geraldine power.

The town at present consists chiefly of a street of stone-built houses, frequently of three stories in height, and having windows and doorways of cut stone; the former have stone sashes, called by architects, mullions, and label mouldings, and the latter are usually arched.

There were anciently four great entrance gateways, of lofty and imposing character, of which two still remain; and there are also some smaller towers remaining in the surrounding town walls.

In its military history, it appears to have long been in the possession of the Desmonds; and during the wars in Queen Elizabeth's reign, was one of the principal military stations of the English. It suffered greatly from the subsequent feuds, until the demolition of its fortifications by Cromwell; and again, in 1690, by the Duke of Berwick, who destroyed what had been repaired after Cromwell's departure.

Among its remaining antiquities, we can only notice the ancient round tower; the church dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, and the Dominican Friary. Of the former, the nave, aisles, and transepts have been roofless since it was destroyed by Cromwell; the chancel has been fitted up, and is now used as the parish church. In the latter is the broken tomb of the White Knight, the representative of whom is the present Earl of Kingston. These ruins are situated on the banks of the Labach, or

Kilmallock river; and from their extent and character, are full of interest, not only to the historian, but to the lovers of architectural antiquities.

Considerable portions of the town walls are still remaining, but of the ancient mansions and castles, only two have been preserved—one belonging to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and the other to the family of Godsall.

Though the town is a considerable thoroughfare, being the point where the roads to Cork branch off, it carries on little business beyond the retail trade of the country around it. Adjoining the town is *Ash-hill Towers*, the seat of Eyre Evans, Esq.; and *Abbeyview*. About a mile on the left, is *Mount Coote*, the seat of Chidley Coote, Esq.; and near it *Fairymount*. On the northern acclivities of the Castle-Oliver Hills, which lie a little south of the town, and extend from the plain at Charleville, eastwards to the Galty mountains, is the village of Kilfinnan; and near it *Spa Hill*, — Oliver, Esq.; and a little farther, on the road leading from Limerick to Cork, by Kildorrery, are Sunville and the remains of *Castle Oliver* demesne, once a fine mountain seat of the Oliver family, who still enjoy large possessions in this district.

This place is romantically situated in the mountain valley through which the road from Kilmallock to Kildorrery runs, and near Seafin, the principal summit of the Castle Oliver hills, which attains an elevation of 1706 feet. Three miles west from *Castle Oliver*, on the northern slopes of the hills to which it gives name, are the village, dilapidated round tower, and abbey ruins of Ardpatrik.

The rich tract of country called the Golden-Vale, through which we have travelled from Limerick, is terminated about three miles beyond

Bruff by the Castle Oliver hills, which, in connexion with the Galtee mountains, form the great features throughout the whole of the vast and rich limestone plain of Limerick. These mountains are of the transition schist, and old red sandstone formations, and are much more picturesque and angular in their outlines than the generality of our inland ranges.

At six miles from Kilmallock we enter the county of Cork, on the confines of which is

CHARLEVILLE,

named in honour of Charles the Second, and of comparatively recent origin, having been founded by the first Earl of Orrery, in 1661, and burned, by orders of the Duke of Berwick, in 1690. It is a respectably-inhabited inland town, situated on the great road leading from Limerick to Cork, and carrying on a considerable retail trade for the supply of the rich surrounding country. At the large weekly markets, a good

deal of country produce is disposed of. There are a large and handsome chapel, a neat church, and an infantry barrack. The principal street, through which our road lies, is well laid out, and contains some good houses. Charleville is the estate of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, who is much interested in its improvement.

In the vicinity of the town are, *Saunders' Park*, — Saunders, Esq.; *Fortlands, Springfort*, and *Moatville*; and near the latter are the ruins of the old house of the Earls of Cork.

North-west of the town is *Drews-court*, F. Drew, Esq.; to the south, on the road leading to Cork, are *Castle Harrisson*, Henry Harrisson, Esq.; and *Newtown demesne*. West of the town is *Gibbon's Grove*, and on the road to Liscarrol, the villages of Annagh and Churchtown.

The country around Charleville is bleak, particularly to the west, where the great mountain ranges, which occupy so large a portion of the counties of Cork and Kerry, commence.

No. 74.—DUBLIN TO CHARLEVILLE.

SECOND ROAD—146½ MILES.

BY TIPPERARY AND KILMALLOCK.

						Statute Miles.
Tipperary, as in No. 67	.	.	.	.	.	— 118½
Emly	.	.	.	.	.	9 127½
Kilmallock	.	.	.	.	.	2 139½
Charleville	.	.	.	.	.	7 146½

We have selected No. 67 as the road to Tipperary, being the line generally travelled. There are no public conveyances between Tipperary and Kilmallock, nor is the road of the best description. The various seats, &c., connected with the town of Tipperary, we have noticed in No. 65. Our road passes through a

very rich, though generally bleak country, having the Slievenamuck and Castle Oliver hills on the left. Four miles from Tipperary, are the ruins of *Damer's-court*, and near it the village of Emly, once a diocesan seat. At five, *Moore'sfort*, the seat of Maurice Crosbie Moore, Esq.; and on the left, *Ballywire*, — Bolton

Massey, Esq. These beautifully situated demesnes contain some of the richest of the fertile lands in this district. The village of Galbally lies two miles to the left of Ballywire; and at the western end of the Glen of Aherlo; and near *Ballywire* is *Castle Creagh*, — Bennett, Esq. At eight, our road enters the county of Limerick, near which is the demesne of *Castle Jane*; at twelve, the detached fertile hill of Knocklong; and passing *Elton*, —

O'Grady, Esq., we proceed through a fertile, and beautifully varied, though bleak country, to Kilmallock. We may remark that the hill of Knocklong, which is passed at twelve miles from Tipperary, though low, affords good views of the rich surrounding plains, and of the mountain ranges which diversify this very fertile but wretchedly cultivated country. Every one in the least conversant in rural affairs, must regret to see the neglected state of this fine district.

No. 75.—DUBLIN TO CAHIRCONLISH AND PALLASGREEN.

138½ MILES.

BY LIMERICK.

	Statute Miles.
Limerick, as in No. 64	— 119½
Cahirconlish	11 130½
Pallasgreen	8 138½

THE villages of Cahirconlish and Pallasgreen lie a little to the right of the road leading from Limerick to Tipperary, and are readily reached by the conveyances running between these towns. The environs of Limerick, through which we pass, though fertile, and presenting many other inducements to improvement, are but little adorned. From Limerick to Cahirconlish our road lies through a flat, marshy, and, in a scenic point of view, unattractive country. It, however, in common with all the country around Limerick, contains large tracts of deep rich lands.

The village of Cahirconlish was formerly a walled town, containing four castles and a college, every vestige of which has long since disappeared; and the site of the latter is only known from a field still retaining the name of the college field. William the Third encamped here on his way to Limerick, as did also General de Ginkell in the following

year. Near to the village is *Cahirconlish House*, the seat of — Wilson, Esq.; and in the neighbourhood is *Baskill*, — Friend, Esq. The country around the village is highly diversified and fertile, and the beautiful pastoral hills stretch across from the vicinity of Cahirconlish to the western plain of Limerick, commencing at Ballynaguard. The church is in the village, and the glebe-house is adjacent thereto.

Returning to the mail-coach line of road, we proceed through that wide and marshy plain which lies between the rich and pastoral hills noticed above, and the Slieve Phelim mountains.

At three miles from the cross-roads leading to Cahirconlish, on the left, is *Towerhill*, — Lloyd, Esq. This place, from its extensive plantations and elevated site, is a conspicuous object in the bleak country in which it is situated. Not far from *Towerhill*, and also on the left, is

Sunville, the residence of Thomas Kearney, Esq.; and at a mile from *Towerhill*, near the base of the Slieve Phelim hills, is the village of Cappamore. Between Cappamore and the village of Abington, are *Drumsally* and *Cappanick*. About two miles from the village of Cappamore, and considerably elevated among the acclivities of the Slieve Phelim mountains, is *Bilboa*, the lodge of the Earl of Stradbroke, to whom a considerable extent of the mountain-range belongs.

On the right, close to the road, and romantically situated at the commencement of the undulating grounds which run westward to Bruff, is *Linfeld*, Darby O'Grady, Esq. The picturesque character of this old place is heightened by a façade of

columnar basalt, the pillars of which are seen through the trees from the road.

The post-office of Pallasgreen is close to the road; the village lies about a mile to the right. It contains a neat parish church, and is pleasantly situated among the beautifully-wooded hills we have just noticed, and which are considered the best grazing lands in the county of Limerick. *Derk*, the seat of ——— Considine, Esq., stands on the richest of these fertile hills, and from its situation commands an extensive view of the magnificent country around. *Pallas House*, the residence of T. Apjohn, Esq. is close to the village; and about a mile and a half to the east, are the ruins of the old castle of Kilduff.

No. 76.—DUBLIN TO PALLASGREEN.

SECOND ROAD—130½ MILES.

BY TIPPERARY.

	Statute Miles.
Tipperary, as in No. 67	118½
Pallasgreen	11½ | 130½

As in the preceding road, Pallasgreen can be readily reached by the public conveyances running between Tipperary and Limerick. *Roesborough*, *Sadleir's Wells*, *Ballykistane*, and the other seats on the north side of the town of Tipperary are noticed in No. 65.

At four miles we leave the county Tipperary and enter the county Limerick. And here we may notice

the village of Cappawhite, which is situated at the base of the Slieve Phelim hills, about five miles to the right of our road, as also the intervening valley, in which there is a great extent of good land. Reaching the hamlet of Oallo at four miles, on the left, we pass *Castle Lloyd*, ——— Lloyd, Esq., and soon reach the post-office of, and branch-road leading to Pallasgreen.

No. 77.—DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY.

FIRST ROAD—185 MILES.

THROUGH LIMERICK, ADARE, RATHKEALE, NEWCASTLE, ABBEYFEALE,
AND CASTLE-ISLAND.

	Statute Miles.
Limerick, as in No. 64	— 119½
Patrick's-well	5½ 125
Adare	4½ 129½
Rathkeale	6½ 136½
Newcastle	8 144½
Abbeyfeale	12½ 156½
Castle-island	13½ 170½
Killarney	14½ 185

THIS is the most convenient way of reaching Killarney from Dublin. By the mail the journey is performed in twenty-one hours; but for those who are anxious to see the country and enjoy a night's sleep, the day coach to Limerick will be preferable. From Limerick to Killarney there is a daily conveyance—the Limerick and Killarney mail coach, which starts every morning on the arrival of the Dublin mail.

For the first twenty-four miles the road runs through a flat and rich country, and for the greater part of the remainder of the way, through a part of that hilly district which stretches from the Shannon to the Blackwater.

On leaving the southern environs of Limerick, we proceed for three miles through a flat, naturally rich, but very unimproved country, and which presents but few features to arrest the attention of the traveller.

To the left of the village of Patrick's-well, so called from a well dedicated to the patron saint, are *Attyflin*, — *Westropp*, Esq.; *Green-mount*, — *Green*, Esq.; *Fort Etna*; *Richmond*; and *Jockey Hall*. About two miles from the road on the same side, the ancient demesne of *Kilpeacon*, the seat of

— *Villiers*, Esq.; and beyond it, *Maryville*. To the right of Patrick's-well, is *Paha*, the seat of — *Tuthill*, Esq.

Adare is situated on the small river Mague, which falls into the lower Shannon about six miles below the village. It is here a sluggish, muddy, tidal stream, navigable for small boats down to the Shannon; and below the town, adds but little to the beauty of the country. It is, however, useful in the inland navigation of the district.

The early history of Adare, of which the name signifies "the ford of the oaks," is involved in great obscurity. On the arrival of the English, in the reign of Henry II., it appears to have been distinguished as having a castle and a church. In the following century it became the property of the Fitzgeralds, of whom John, first Earl of Kildare, founded a monastery here in 1279, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and amply endowed, for the redemption of Christian captives. This establishment, which is now called the Black Abbey, and is situated in the town, continued to flourish till the dissolution. The remains consist of the tower, nave, and part of the choir, which were fitted up in 1811 for a

LIMERICK TO KILARNEY & TRALEE.

Roman Catholic chapel, by the present Earl of Dunraven. There are several extensive ruins on the north side, probably the remains of the domestic buildings. Another abbey, the Augustinian, was founded here by the Fitzgeralds, the remains of which, situated within the demesne of *Adare Castle*, on the bank of the river, are very extensive and highly interesting. They consist of the nave, choir, and south transept of the church, which, with the exception of the roof, are tolerably entire. The cloisters are nearly in a perfect state, and round them are arranged the principal offices, the refectory, and various other domestic buildings: in the centre of the enclosure is a stately and venerable yew tree. A Franciscan abbey was also founded on the south side of the river, by Thomas, seventh Earl of Kildare, in the fifteenth century. The remains, situated close to the bridge, consisted of the tower, nave, choir, cloisters, and refectory. The latter has been fitted up as a school-house by the Countess of Dunraven; the cloisters have been restored, and the nave and choir having been repaired, are now used as the parish church. The Earl of Dunraven has also erected a family mausoleum near the cloisters.

The demesne of *Adare Castle*, the fine seat of the Earl of Dunraven, adjoins the town. It is beautified by the meandering of the Mague, and rendered highly interesting by the picturesque ruins in and around it. The surface is flat, but the grounds contain a great variety of shrubs, majestic trees, and shaded walks; and a magnificent house is now building in the Tudor style.

About two miles above Adair, on the banks of the Mague, are the ruins of *Dunaman* castle, near which is the round tower of Dysart; at three miles, *Carass*, the seat of Sir D. Roche, Bart., M.P., where there

are also extensive flour mills. Adjoining is *Carass Court*, — Brown- ing, Esq. At four miles, also on the banks of the Mague, is the small town of Croom, which contains a small church and chapel. In the town is Croom castle, another of the strongholds of the Fitzgeralds, and which underwent many sieges from the time of its first erection by the O'Donovans in the reign of King John, down to the arrival of William III. From this castle is derived the war cry of "Crom-a-boo," which is still the motto of the Dukes of Leinster, the descendants of the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Kildare. A part of the castle has been repaired, and is now occupied by the Rev. T. Croker. Adjoining the town is *Croom House*, — Lyon, Esq., and a little above it is *Islanmore*, — Maxwell, Esq., and at two miles *Cherry Grove*, — Harding, Esq. Near the town is the imperfect round tower of Carrigeen. The above places are approached from Limerick by a road branching off at Patrick's well; and their locality is indicated by Tory hill, which lies a little to the east of Carass, and forms an interesting feature in this flat rich country.

Proceeding to Killarney, about two miles beyond Adare on the right, is *Clounshire*, the residence of Col. John Dickson, and near it *Ballin- virick*. At four miles is the village of Croagh, near which are the ruins of Amigan Castle, with *Smythfield*, and the tall ruins of the ancient Castle of Cappa on the right, and *Ballyline* on the left of the road. The country is flat and poor around this, until we reach

BATHKEALE,

which is situated on the banks of the Deel, and the best town between Limerick and Killarney. It is a

mile in length, contains many good houses and shops, and has a good retail trade. It is a place of considerable antiquity, as the various ruined castles in its immediate vicinity, and the remains of the ancient priory in the town testify. It contains a court-house, union work-house, and the various places of worship common to large towns. The only business done is the retail trade of the town, and the sale of agricultural produce at the weekly markets and fairs.

Near the town on the left is *Beechmount*, — Lloyd, Esq.; and beyond it *Ballywilliam*, — Maunsell, Esq.; *Mount Brown*, — Brown, Esq.; *Fortwilliam*; and *Woodstock*, — Fitzgerald, Esq. Four miles south from Rathkeale is the small town of Ballingarry, where the remains of several religious houses, founded at an early period, can still be traced; of one, a little to the east of the town, the walls and tower are still remaining.

The principal seats around Ballingarry are *Ballynecox*, — Cox, Esq.; *Glenwilliam Castle*, — Massy, Esq.; *The Grove*, — O'Dell, Esq.; and *Odelville*, — O'Dell, Esq.

About two miles east of the town is the hill of Knockfierna, which attains an elevation of 951 feet, and commands extensive views of the whole plain surrounding Limerick, and of the hills which limit it. Near Rathkeale, on the fertile banks of the Deel, and to the left of the road, are the old castle of Viscount Southwell; *Castlematrix*, — Brown, Esq.; *Stoneville*, — Massy, Esq.; and at three miles, *Nantenant*, Thomas H. F. Royse, Esq.; *Altavilla*, J. Bateman, Esq.; and *Riddlestown*, Gerald Blennerhassett, Esq.

The country to the south of Rathkeale is diversified by the range of hills which run west from Croom to Ballingarry, of which Knock-

fierna is the more conspicuous; and on either side of the road towards Newcastle the land is uniformly of excellent quality. At two and a half miles from Rathkeale, close on the road to the right, is *Reens*; about two miles from the road on the same side, is *Elmhill*, the seat of Ion Studdert, Esq.; the ruins of Liosnacoille Castle; and *Cahermoyle*, the seat of W. S. O'Brien, Esq.; and on the side of the rising grounds a little beyond the village of Ardagh, *Glenville*, W. Massy, Esq.; on the left, are the ruins of *Ballylinan Castle*, and *Knochaderry* hill and demesne, — Evans, Esq.

The town of Newcastle is situated in the centre of the richest part of the fertile country we have just travelled through, and is watered by the Arra, a beautiful stream which ripples through the town in its progress to the Deel—the latter being the stream which carries down all the waters of the district to the Shannon. The town, from its situation, has a pleasing rural appearance; and this character is augmented by the old trees which adorn the residence of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Devon. The castle, which was neatly fitted up as a residence by the late Lord Courtenay, is a part of the old buildings of the Knights Templars. The neat church, also built by his lordship, is near the castle. Newcastle is a good market town, and supplies all necessary commodities to a large mountain district. There are some coarse cloths, &c. manufactured in the town, and in the vicinity is a large bleach green. Newcastle formed part of the immense possessions of the Earls of Desmond. It is now the property of the Earl of Devon, whose large estates adjoin the town.

In the beautiful vicinity of the town are *Castleview*, *Ballintubber*, and several other villas. Seven miles

from the town, on the cross-road leading to Mallow, *via* Lisscarrol, is *Springfield Castle*, the seat of Lord Muskerry; near it, *Glanduff Castle*, Robert Stevelley, Esq.; *Mount Plummer*, — Plummer, Esq.; and at nine, the village of Drumcologher. These places are situated at the western termination of the great plain of Limerick, and at the base of the Mullaghaneirk mountains.

Proceeding from Newcastle, we leave *Ashgrove*, and *Glenaster*, — Uptons, Esqrs. to the right; and at two miles, the upland district referred to in the commencement of our route begins. In ascending by the new road which winds along the slopes of the hills, the eye ranges over one of the most extensive fertile plains in the kingdom. This plain reaches with little interruption on the south, to the Castle Oliver hills, on the east to the Slieve Phelim and Galty mountains, and on the north to the Clare hills beyond the Shannon: and in this fertile but wretchedly cultivated district, except the larger towns and demesnes, there are few objects on which the eye can with pleasure repose. The numerous low clay huts, exactly the colour of the soil, afford no relief; and the widely scattered seats appear as mere specks on the surface of the immense space. In the autumnal months, however, when the various corn crops are ripening, this bald, though from its extent, sublime scene, is enriched by the golden colours of the waving grain. Having gained the required height, the road for the next fifteen miles winds in easy inclinations along the heath-clad hills, and rough valleys, which, with some exceptions, form the high moorland tract lying between Newcastle and Castle-Island; the hills not attaining a great elevation. Nearly the whole of this immense district, though, generally

speaking, susceptible of cultivation at a comparatively easy rate, lies in a state of waste; and though the more fertile and accessible parts are undergoing reclamation, the general aspect is desolate. It extends from the Shannon on the north to the Blackwater on the south, comprehends nearly one thousand statute square miles, contains only two villages, and two resident proprietors, the Knight of Glyn, on the banks of the Shannon, and Mr. Leader, of *Dromagh*, on the banks of the Blackwater: the distance between their houses is thirty-eight statute miles.

As we proceed, there is little to relieve the eye, except here and there a spot of verdant meadow along the banks of the Ullahan, which, in its progress to the Feale, follows generally the line of our road; an occasional farm-house; and Goulburn-bridge across the river Clahane, till we reach the village of

ABBNEYFEALE,

situated on the Feale, and named from the abbey-ruins on the river banks. The abbey was founded in 1188, by Brien O'Brien, for Cistercian monks. Below the village are the ruins of *Purt Castle*, built by a branch of the Geraldines, to command the pass of the Feale; and at six miles, on the right bank of the Feale, and on the road leading to Listowell, is *Kilmeany*, the seat of Pierce Mahony, Esq. The village of Abbeyfeale contains a church and Roman Catholic chapel, a small inn and posting-house, where horses and cars can be hired.

Two and a half miles from the village, we cross the Feale by the Wellesley-bridge, a little above the confluence of the rivers Ulla and Ullahan. Here the bleakness of the prevailing scenery is relieved by the union of several mountain valleys,

each bearing its tributary stream to the Feale ; and some cause for gratulation afforded, in the consideration of the benefits conferred on this district by the two lines of road lately made by the government, which here meet—one we are now travelling, the other crossing from Listowell to Cork.

Although the country generally maintains its wild and hilly character, as we proceed we meet with extensive breadths of improved farms ; and more particularly on the estates of Lord Headley, where much good has been effected in the improvement of the country and tenantry by a judicious outlay on the part of the late lord. On emerging from this dreary upland district, the great highland ranges of Kerry rise to view ; and, in descending by the long traverses which the road makes, to gain an easy rate of descent, we enjoy in the distance, not only the mountains in all their bold and majestic outlines, but, immediately underneath, the fertile spreading valley of Tralee, at the head of which is the small town of

CASTLE-ISLAND,

which derives its name from the "Castle of the Island of Kerry," erected by Geoffrey de Marisco, in 1226, and which, in 1345, was taken by Sir Ralph Ufford, Lord Justiciary of Ireland, from Sir Eustace De La Poer, and other knights, who held it for the Earl of Desmond, and on being captured were immediately executed. In 1397, Gerald, the fourth Earl of Desmond, commonly called "the poet," having gone out of his camp here, was privately assassinated. Queen Elizabeth granted the town and lands adjoining to the Herbert family, under the designation of "the Manor of Mount Eagle Loyal," which by a survey made by

Hogan, in 1729, was found to comprise 36,920 plantation acres, valued at £3169 12s. 10d. per annum. In 1733, a fee farm lease, subject to a reserved rent of £1900 per annum for ever, was made of this property to five of the principal gentlemen of the county, who subsequently admitted a sixth ; and hence it acquired the title of "the seignory of Castle-Island."

The town was for some years back suffered to become very much dilapidated ; but it is now in process of repair. Though near Tralee, it is well circumstanced for retail trade ; and it is also conveniently situated as the first stage from Killarney to Limerick. Several streamlets unite a little below the town, and form the head of the river which falls into the bay at Castlemaine. The town, which has been much improved of late, contains a neat church, chapel, and an inn where horses and carriages can be hired.

The country varies in its character and appearance as we leave Castle-Island, and presents a succession of mixed tillage, rough pasture, barren heath, rock, and wooded glen—a mile and a half of the latter occurring, which is very picturesque, before we reach the high grounds overhanging the town of

KILLARNEY,

situated a mile and a half from the Lower Lake, on the flat tract of land which stretches along its northern and eastern shores. The town mainly consists of two good streets, off which branch several poor lanes and alleys. The outlets, and some parts of the principal streets are respectably inhabited, many being induced to locate here from the beauty of the vicinity. In the summer and autumn, from the influx of strangers, the town pre-

sents a gay and animated appearance; but during the spring and winter months it is very dull—no business beyond the retail trade of the surrounding poor district being carried on, and the sales of agricultural produce at the weekly markets. We may state, however, for the information of the traveller, that the wood of the arbutus, and the antlers of the hart, both indigenous in the forests of Killarney, are manufactured into a variety of fancy articles, and sold in the town. There is a venerable old church, a commodious Roman Catholic chapel, a nunnery, a Methodist meeting-house, several schools, two reading rooms, a union workhouse, and what will be of more immediate importance to the traveller, four good hotels—the Kenmare Arms, King's Arms, the Victoria, and Roche's. The Victoria is about a mile from the town, on the road to Dunloe, and is one of the best hotels in the kingdom; and Roche's Hotel, at Muckruss, about two and a half miles from the town, though on a small scale, is a comfortable house. Boats, ponies, guides, and every other thing requisite for seeing the lakes and adjacent country, can be supplied at the different hotels.

Surrounding the town is the extensive demesne of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Kenmare. Below the town, the home and pleasure-grounds reach to the shore; above it, the deer-park occupies the surrounding heights. The mansion is a plain old building, close to the town; and the pleasure-grounds attached furnish a good specimen of the old style of gardening. Adjoining the high grounds above the town is *Park*, the residence of Daniel Cronin, Esq.

The environs extend for a considerable distance on either side of the

town. Proceeding by the Kenmare road, we pass *Woodlawn*, the Hon. W. Browne; at one mile we cross the Flesk, on the right banks of which is *Flesk Priory*, the villa of J. Stuart Coxon, Esq.; and on the left, on Droumhamper hill, *Flesk Castle*, — Coltsman, Esq. forms a conspicuous feature. Beyond the Flesk, on the lake side is *Cahernane*, the beautifully wooded seat of — Herbert, Esq.; and close to it, *Castle Lough*, the residence of Denis Shine Lalor, Esq. The castle, whence this place takes its name, was erected by the M'Carthys, and prostrated by Ludlow during the wars of the Commonwealth. Among the numerous villas on the left hand of the road, are *Southhill*, — Leahy, Esq.; and *Danesfort*, — Colthurst, Esq. About two and a half miles from Killarney are the hamlet, demesne, and far-famed abbey of Muckruss, the latter founded in 1440, and re-edified in 1602. The ruin, which consists of parts of the convent and church, is not remarkable either for extent or beauty of workmanship; but its preservation, seclusion, beauty of situation, and accompanying venerable trees, render it one of the most interesting abbey-remains in Ireland. The entire length of the church is about 100 feet, its breadth 24. In the centre of the still beautiful cloister an aged yew-tree lifts its massive trunk of ten feet in girth, thirteen feet high, throws its fantastic arms across the broken parapets, and, by its sombre shade, adds to the prevailing gloominess of the scene.

The demesne of Muckruss, embracing the peninsula which separates the Lower and Middle Lakes, stretches along the eastern shores of the latter, and contains part of Turk mountain and waterfall. A splendid mansion has lately been erected; and other corresponding improvements

are in progress. As regards situation, this seat is the first around Killarney; the grounds presenting such natural features and capabilities—such extent and combinations of wood, water, and mountain, as are nowhere else to be met with; in short, to describe *Muckruss demesne* would be to describe the principal part of the scenery connected with the lakes.

Near Muckruss is the hamlet of Ologhereen, near which is Roche's inn, referred to in connexion with the other hotels, and where cars, boats, and ponies, can be obtained. Situated close to the gate of Muckruss demesne, and near the shores of the Lower Lake, also near the base of Mangerton, and not far from Turk waterfall, this small inn is very conveniently situated for visitors. At four miles we reach Turk waterfall; admission to see which is obtained by application at the adjoining porter's lodge. The road now winding round the lake side of Turk mountain, discloses at every step some new and beautiful combination of mountain, rock, forest, and lake scenery; and at six miles reach the lane which leads to Hyde's cottage, and Derrycunehy waterfall. This fall is quite distinct from Turk in its character, position, and accompaniments; and the scenery around is highly attractive. The stream which here adds so much to the grandeur of the scene—in short, gives to this spot its peculiar character—is called the Galway. It falls into the middle lake. We may add that Derrycunehy embraces that interesting portion of the scenery which extends from Turk mountain to the new police barrack.

Returning to Killarney, and proceeding along the road to Cahirciveen, at one mile we reach the Victoria Hotel; at two, on the heights to the right, are the ruins of Aghadoe

church, castle, and round tower; and near them, on the same side, is *Aghadoe House*, the splendid villa of Lord Headley. From the house and garden of this beautiful place, the most striking views of parts of the Lower Lake, MacGillicuddy's Reeks, and the adjacent mountains, are obtained. At three miles from the town we pass *Lakeville*, the residence of James O'Connell, Esq.; and at four miles, on the banks of the Laune, the river which carries all the surplus waters of the lake and of the surrounding mountains to the bay of astlemaine, is *Grena*, the residence of John O'Connell, Esq. Beyond this, at *Beaufort*, the seat of — Mullins, Esq., the road crosses the river, and a branch from it leads to the Gap of Dunloe, passing *Dunloe Castle*, the residence of — Mahony, Esq. This castle which has been fitted up in an appropriate manner by Mr. Mahony, was originally one of the strongholds of O'Sullivan Mor, and levelled during the wars of the Commonwealth.

Seven miles from Killarney commences the Gap of Dunloe. It is a deep, rugged, narrow glen, of about three miles in length, lying between MacGillicuddy's Reeks, and the Tomies, or Purple Mountain. The rocks which form the broken sides of the above mountains, in many places rise boldly from the bottom of the valley to the height of eleven hundred feet, presenting many wild and striking combinations. There are several small deep lakes in the valley, whose dark sullen waters tend to augment the wild character of the scene. At the head of the Gap of Dunloe, which is about ten miles from Killarney, commences *Commedhuv*, or the black valley, a remarkable wild and striking glen, six miles in length, the head of which, at the base of Carran-Tual, exhibits the most sublime scenery in Ireland. It

contains several small lakes formed by the collected waters of the numerous rills that rush down the high and rugged sides of the mountains which encompass it—Carran Tual, and Coomenagh. The river from this glen, increased by the streams from the lateral dells and ravines, forms one of the principal supplies of the Upper Lake. The footpath to the Upper Lake lies along its eastern side—we repeat *footpath*, as at present no carriage can proceed further than about half-way up the Glen of Dunloe.

As the weather is not always suited to boating; and as there are many whose time and inclination do not admit of that mode of conveyance, we would recommend, under the most favourable circumstances, all who wish to see Killarney, to make themselves acquainted, before going on the water, with the relative positions and bearings of the lakes and surrounding scenery.

By applying at the beautiful western entrance to Lord Kenmare's demesne, permission will be given to ascend Knockriar hill, which commands a fine view of the Lower Lake, its islands, and surrounding boundaries. This view is obtained more fully from the high, elevated grounds near Aghadoe Church, as well as from many of the summits on the north side of the lake. From the rock over Turk waterfall is a delightful view of the Middle Lake, the peninsula of Muckruss, and adjacent mountains; but this scene may be had much more comprehensively from *Drumrourk Hill*, which lies behind Cloghereen; and keeping the Kenmare road till we reach the new police barrack, we enjoy in detail, the river, the Upper Lake, and the sublime surrounding mountain scenery.

The LAKES OF KILLARNEY are *Lough Laune*, *Turk Lake*, and the

Upper Lake. Lough Laune is generally called the Lower, and Turk the Middle Lake, although they are both on the same level. The Lower Lake is about four and a half miles long by two broad; the Middle, one and a half miles long, and half a mile broad; and the Upper, which is narrow, and very variable in its outline, is about three miles long.

The Lower and Middle Lakes are separated by a narrow peninsula projecting from the main land at Muckruss, to within a short distance of Dinas Island, and this peninsula is included in Mr. Herbert's demesne. The Upper Lake is two miles from the head of the Middle Lake in a direct line; and about two and a half miles, following the windings of the river, which is the channel of communication. The Upper Lake is fed by various mountain streams, one of which forms in its descent the fall of Derrycunehy; another flows from the fine glen of Commedhuv, already noticed, passing under what is called Lord Brandon's Cottage. The Middle Lake, in addition to the surplus waters of the Upper, receives the overflowings of the Devil's Punch Bowl, and other streamlets from Mangerton, which in one body are precipitated over a high ledge of rocks, a little above Mr. Herbert's cottage, and form the Turk cascade. The Lower Lake is also supplied by the Muckruss river and the Flesk; the latter falls into it about one mile from the town, and is the only river of any importance which runs to Killarney. It bears along all the streams running into the long valley of Glen Flesk. The Deanagh river also discharges its waters a little to the west of the town; and on the south side, among the mountain rills, may be particularised the largest, which forms O'Sullivan's Cascade. The only outlet is at the north-west

end of the Lower Lake, where all the surplus waters, in considerable volume, are discharged by the river Laune into the sea, near the head of Castlemain haven. Thus all the rills that rush down and furrow the sides of the lofty surrounding mountains, and all the streams that flow through the intervening valleys, glens, ravines, and dells, fall into the Lakes of Killarney.

Although there are twenty-four named islands in the Lower Lake, all of which the guides point out, there are not above four worthy of enumeration, and of these, only Ross and Innisfallen are entitled to any particular description—the others being merely masses of protruding rock. Ross Island contains about one hundred statute acres, and is connected with the main land by a causeway and bridge. In summer the morass over which the bridge and causeway are formed, is dry; but in winter, Ross is isolated. On this island, near the shore, stand the ruins of Ross Castle, erected by the O'Donoghues, the former dynasts of the district, and which held out so obstinately against the English, commanded by Ludlow, in 1652, and from the higher parts of which there are fine views of the Lower Lake and its boundaries. Close to it is the principal harbour on the Lower Lake. The island, forming part of the Earl of Kenmare's demesne, abounds with natural wood, and is kept in the highest order, with walks and drives laid out to show the principal features of the Lake, and the beautifully varied shores.

Innisfallen Island, within a short distance of the southern boundaries of Ross, is, in extent, about eighteen acres, and contains a small banquetting house, and the ruins of an abbey, founded in 600; the former being a restored part of an ancient oratory.

“Here the Annals of Innisfallen were composed. The Annals, written and preserved in the abbey, are amongst the most prized of our early historical materials; several copies are still extant; the original, the first portion of which is written over 600, and the continuation over 500 years, is now preserved in the Bodleian Library. It consists of extracts from the Old Testament; and a compendium of universal history, much mutilated, down to the arrival of St. Patrick in 432. Thenceforward to the end, it treats of the affairs of Ireland, finishing at 1319. Another copy of considerable antiquity is in the library of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, and a third in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, less ancient, however, than the former, and each differing from the other.” From its situation, variety, beauty of surface, its forest glades, magnificent single trees, and thickets of shrubs, this island is, perhaps, the most interesting of the numerous objects which this region of wonder and beauty affords—it is the most delightful of islands, and like Ross, forms an adjunct to the additional demesne of the noble proprietor.

There are twelve small rocky islets enumerated in the Upper Lake, and although individually their size is trifling, yet they bear a fair proportion to the limited space of water by which they are surrounded. Small detached fragments of rock though they be, they have a surpassingly fine effect from the beautiful foliage which mantles them.

The Lower and Middle Lakes, which, strictly speaking, are one sheet of water, are bounded on the south by Turk mountain, which is backed by Mangerton; on the west by the Purple mountain, every peak and projection of which has a separate name, such as the Tomies, Glen

the Minister's Back, &c. ; and on the east and north by flat shores, studded with villas. The Upper Lake lies at the south side of the Purple mountain, and is completely encompassed by it and the still more southerly hills.

The cascades are four, namely, Turk, Derrycunehy, O'Sullivan's, and Easknamucky. The first two we have already noticed ; and of the latter two, O'Sullivan's cascade, the stream from which falls into the Lower Lake, is the most important ; and Easknamucky falls into Turk Lake. At all times and under every circumstance, falls of water are interesting, but when, as at Killarney, they occupy the deep recesses of woodland scenery, when all around is in high accordance, they cannot fail of exciting in the mind of the spectator emotions of power and sublimity.

In sailing around the lower lakes, all the more remarkable projections and recesses of the mountains, all the little bays, coves, sinuosities, and promontories, by which their acclivities are diversified and presented, according to light, position, and distance, in endless modifications, are seen. Nor will the banquetting houses at Glena or Dinas Island (where, by previous arrangements, parties can be entertained) fail to arrest the attention of the visitor. On Glena, Lady Kenmare has a very picturesque cottage, in addition to the banquetting house, which is open to visitors ; and Mr. Herbert purposes building a new banquetting house, for the accommodation of strangers, on Dinas Island. These places are at the head of the Upper Lake, where the scenery is most attractive.

From Turk Lake, Turk Mountain and Mangerton are seen in their best points of view—the former is included in the demesne of *Muckross*,

and is beautifully covered with the common sorts of firs, which finely contrast with the prevailing masses of oak copse.

The pass between the Lower and Upper Lakes displays some striking combinations of wood and mountain, and the entrance from Glena is the station which affords the views so much admired by Sir Walter Scott, when, in 1825, with his family and Miss Edgeworth, he visited these scenes.

The Upper Lake, we are disposed to think, is still more attractive than either Turk or the Lower Lake. The mountains are nearer and more lofty, they surround the lake on every side, and present very diversified and sublime outlines. The vegetation of the islands is also of a more varied and luxuriant character, than on those of the Lower Lake, and contrast more highly with the barer rocky sides of the adjacent shores. Although there are many wilder and sublimer scenes to be met with in the central parts of Cunnemara, Joyce country, and in the mountainous parts of Donegal, yet, no where is to be seen in such perfection, and on so large a scale, that kind of beauty which so much depends on the combinations of form and colour.

The Purple Mountain, which forms one of the principal features of the Upper Lake, is so denominated from the purple hue it possesses, seen from almost any quarter, and under any modification of light.

Although the *Erica cineria* covers a considerable extent of the mountain side, and when in flower, no doubt augments the purple hue, yet, the permanent colour of the mountain arises wholly from the colour of the rock, of which it is composed. Connected with the scenery of the Upper Lake, the river, and the various tributary streams, it

is impossible to overlook the royal fern, (*Osmunda regalis*), the noblest and most striking of all the native ferns, which here grows in the greatest abundance. It may be seen in great quantities along the river banks, and marshy shores, rearing its noble fronds from six to ten feet in height.

Notwithstanding the vast extent of timber which must have been destroyed by the mining operations carried on here about sixty years ago, Killarney still presents the greatest range of natural forest extant in the kingdom; and these remnants of the primæval woods have of late years been considerably added to by the plantations connected with the various villas and demesnes which lie around the shores of the lakes; particularly those around the fine seats of Mr. Herbert, and Lords Kenmare and Headley.

The common arbutus (*Arbutus unedo* of botanists) is the only shrub peculiar to Killarney. It is also found at Glengariff, and in other parts of the barony of Bere. It prevails to a great extent throughout the Killarney woods; in sheltered places attains a great size; and by its foliage and fruit adds much to their interest and variety.

The yew, which is also met throughout the woods, has been found in its indigenous state in many other parts of the kingdom; but nowhere in such abundance as at Killarney; and we refer the traveller to the *Flora Hibernica* of Mr. Mackay for particulars relative to the flora of this district.

Among the rarer of our indigenous animals, the red deer (*cervus elaphus*), still finds a covert in the woods of Killarney, their only habitat in Ireland, except Erris; and the stag hunt still constitutes the principal sport of the lakes.

The rock of the valley of the Laune,

which includes Killarney, and extends to Castlemain bay, is limestone; the mountains around are of the red sand-stone and of the rocks of the coal formations.

The mountains around Killarney are very imposing. Carran-Tual, the loftiest peak of MacGillicuddy's Reeks, and the highest summit in Ireland, being 3,414 feet above the level of the sea; Cahir, another peak of the Reeks, is 3,200; Mangerton, 2,756; Purple Mountain, 2,739; and Coomenagh, 2,465. The ascent to Carran-Tual is difficult; but, the top gained, the view is very extensive. The view is most commanding towards the west. From hence are visible Dingle and Castlemain bays, the Tralee mountains, &c.; to the south, Bantry bay, and the indented coast of Kerry.

The remaining Reeks appear like so many inclined planes, whose angles of inclination are all equal, so that they appear to lie in parallel strata. On the tops of several are small loughs, like those on Mangerton, and the higher mountains in the range.

The view to the south-west presents a mountainous scene of the boldest description, the Glencar and MacGillicuddy's mountains, with an endless succession of immeasurably extended wilds.

The admirer of really wild and magnificent scenery ought not, if possible, to quit Killarney without ascending Carran-Tual. No mountains in Ireland contain such stupendous precipices, and such deep glens as the Reeks.

The ascent of Mangerton is easy, and is often accomplished on horseback. It passes the small lough called the Devil's Punch Bowl, which occupies a precipitous, deep, and secluded dell, on its higher acclivities.

The views from Mangerton are less extensive than from Carran-

Tual. The most beautiful object is the river of Kenmare, an arm of the sea, insinuating itself among the recesses between the mountains. The coast towards Bantry is also extremely grand; but the most commanding and attractive objects are the Reeks; to the north-west, Castlemain and Dingle bays, and the Tralee mountains are seen.

The summit of Mangerton is flat, and principally covered with a deep stratum of peat-moss, which, in the driest weather, is so wet, as to be unpleasant to walk on. In common with the mountains of this district, various species of saxifrage are to be found along its sides. It has been carefully examined by several botanists, and the plants peculiar to it and the district will be found detailed at length in Mackay's *Flora Hibernica*.

Connected with Mangerton, we may here direct the traveller's attention to the Glen of the Horse and Lough Kittane. They are about two miles from the hamlet of Cloghareen, and also about the same distance from the Glen Flesk road, and in either way not more than five miles from Killarney. Though many descend from Mangerton to the Glen of the Horse, it is best approached from its lower end. The scenery peculiar to wild mountain glens is very striking, though inferior in sublimity to the upper end of Commedhuv. Lough Kittane, which is near the Glen of the Horse, is about a mile and a half in length by a mile in breadth, and nearly equal in its area to the middle or Muckruss Lake. But neither woods fringe, nor verdant lawns enrich its shores. Heathy and moorland flats bound its northern sides; whilst on the south, its limits are high and precipitous.

Above Lough Kittane, and between Mangerton and Crohane mountains, is the ravine called the Valley of the

Winds, through which runs the principal supply of the lough. Here the scenery is also wild and imposing; and on reaching the old mountain road, leading from Glen Flesk to Kenmare, the lover of mountain scenery will find in the numerous lateral glens and ravines which branch off the valleys many points of the highest interest.

To see the Lakes of Killarney, however, and the mountains which bound them, we do not think it necessary to climb to the summits of Mangerton or Purple mountain; for unless the day is fine, the sky clear, and no scientific object to be attained, apart from the mere views, the traveller will be but poorly recompensed for his time and trouble. Besides, the lakes and surrounding shores, under the most favourable circumstances, are not seen to advantage from such a height—they appear as mere specks in the immensity of space. The relative position of the different mountains and sea bays—in short, the chorography of the surrounding country is fully disclosed; and in this respect the views will amply gratify every admirer of natural scenery.

The geography of the mountains, &c. which constitutes the more remarkable features around Killarney, and is rendered so difficult of comprehension by the various names given to the different peaks and projections, may be thus simplified:—

Standing on Knuckriar hill, in the west demesne, or on any of the more elevated grounds over the town, a chain of mountains about forty statute miles in length will be seen stretching from Millstreet past Killarney, towards Valentia. Beginning on the east with those more immediately connected with our present object, is Crohane, a conical mountain, separated from Mangerton by

a narrow glen; secondly, Mangerton, presenting an immense outline, and its northern sides broken by several crater-like hollows, the more remarkable of which are the Devil's Punch Bowl, and the Glen of the Horse; thirdly, Turk, a conical detached mountain, separated from Mangerton by the valley in which the old road to Kenmare runs, and from the Purple mountain by the glen through which the river connecting the Upper with the Lower Lake flows; fourthly, the Purple mountain, which lengthways stretches along and forms the southern boundaries of the lower lakes, including the lofty peaks of Glens and Tomies. In its breadth it occupies the space between the Upper and Lower Lakes, and the sides which bound the Upper Lake on the north are called the Long range. This range is separated from MacGillicuddy's Reeks by the Gap of Dunloe; fifthly, the Reeks, which blend with the distant mountains running westward to Valentia.

The traveller who has time to spare, and whose feelings are alive to the beauties and sublimities of nature, will find ample employment at Killarney, even under the utmost economy of time, for at least six days. Those who are limited as to time may visit the more remarkable places, and obtain a tolerably correct idea of the lakes and adjacent mountains in three days; but in not less than two days, with the utmost activity, can a correct knowledge even of the outlines of the general scenery be had.

With a view to the economy of time, and to facilitate the arrangements of the traveller, we extract the following directions from the last edition of our "Guide to Killarney and Glengarriff;" and to it we also refer the traveller for more minute details of Killarney and its scenery.

NO. I. ONE DAY'S TOUR.

To see Killarney in a general way, and the Gap of Dunloe.

Supposing the traveller to have reached Killarney either by the Limerick or Cork roads, and intending to proceed to Glengarriff by Kenmare, let him make arrangements the preceding evening to have a guide and pony ready in the morning for Dunloe, and a boat to be in waiting at the head of the Upper Lake. Send some refreshment in the boat, and should the awakening of the echoes be an object, a bugleman should be selected as the guide. Arrange also to have a person to take back the pony from the valley of Commedhuv.

For particulars of the road and the lakes, &c., we refer to what has been already stated. In addition, we would recommend the traveller not to visit the falls of Derrycunehy and Turk in his progress down the lakes, as they can be seen much more advantageously on his way to Kenmare; besides his time will not admit of these divergencies, as it will take four hours at least between Killarney and the valley of Commedhuv, and the remainder of the day will be required for the lakes. We may add that a carriage can travel half way through the gap of Dunloe. On the way to Kenmare the following morning, Muckruss, Turk waterfall, Drumruark hill, and Derrycunehy fall, all in their order, can be visited.

In the event of approaching Killarney by the Kenmare road, and afterwards proceeding to Valentia, Tralee, Limerick, or Cork, the traveller will of course arrange accordingly, availing himself of the various interesting points noted above as he proceeds.

NO II. TWO DAYS' TOUR.

Should the arrival be by the Lime-

rick or Cork roads, the first day to be employed as directed under No. 1. The second day to the ascent of Mangerton, and in surveying more leisurely the falls of Derrycunehy and Turk; the abbey and grounds of Muckross.

NO III. THREE DAYS' TOUR.

The first day we would recommend to be wholly devoted to the Lower and Middle Lakes and Islands. The second day to the Gap of Dunloe and the Upper Lake, dining either on Dinas, Glens, or Innisfallen. The third to the ascent of Mangerton, and all the scenery connected with the Kenmare road. All these particulars are detailed at length under the references noted in No. 1.

NO IV. FOUR DAYS' TOUR.

The first three days as in No. 4. On the fourth, the ascent of Carran Tual; and those who have leisure will find ample employment for at least two days more in visiting the minor parts, composing the general scenery we have merely glanced over in our plans of route. The best way of ascending Carran Tual is to ride or drive to the Hag's glen, and ascend the mountain in the usual way; then in the descent, instead of returning into the Hag's glen, plunge down to the right or south into Commedhuv at its head, where the scenery is truly grand. A walk of four miles

will bring the tourist to the road leading from the Gap of Dunloe to the head of the Upper Lake. He can order his pony to return and meet him here; or if he went by car, it can meet him at the Gap of Dunloe.

In conclusion, we again recommend the traveller, in the first instance, to make himself acquainted with the general outlines of Killarney; this he can readily do, by reference to the map, and a few observations made from the higher grounds everywhere around, which will greatly simplify his arrangements, and free him from the confusion arising from the conflicting and marvellous stories of waiters, ostlers, buglemen, boatmen, and guides.

In the foregoing brief and statistical account, our object has been to abbreviate and place in a tangible point of view all that constitutes the scenery of Killarney, without even attempting to notice minutely the beauties of this enchanting region, referring for these amplifications and pictorial descriptions to the "Guide to Killarney and Glengariff."

There are, however, other scenes around Killarney capable of affording the deepest gratification to those who enjoy the sublimities of nature, as exhibited in mountain scenery, which shall be noticed in connexion with the different roads leading to and from the town.

No. 78.—DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY.

SECOND ROAD—190½ MILES.

BY KILDORRERY, DONERAILE, MALLOW, AND MILLSTREET.

		Statute Miles.
Mitchelstown, as in No. 42	.	— 129
Kildorrery	.	6½ 135½
Doneraile	.	7½ 143½
Mallow	.	7½ 150½
Millstreet	.	19 169½
Killarney	.	21½ 190½

THIS line, as compared with No. 77, increases the distance about six miles. It is, however, the nearest road from Dublin to Doneraile and Mallow, though, on account of the better roads, and the convenience of public coaches these towns are generally reached by Limerick.

There are no public conveyances beyond Mallow; and from Mitchelstown to Mallow, there are only two single-horse cars, one of which is despatched early in the morning, on the arrival of the Dublin and Cork mail *via* Cashel; and the other at mid-day, on the arrival of Bianconi's Clonmel and Cork car. Post-horses and carriages, however, can be hired at Mitchelstown, Mallow, and Millstreet.

In addition to Mitchelstown, its castle, and neighbourhood, noticed in No. 42, there is little to attract the attention of the traveller, till he reaches the village of

KILDORRERY,

which is situated on an elevated tract of land on the cross-road running between Fermoy and Limerick.

A little beyond Kildorrery, on the right, is *Bowen's Court*, — Bowen, Esq.; and at four miles we pass *Ballinamona Castle*, — Nagle, Esq. (built by the Nagles in the reign of King John), and the ruins of *Wallstown*.

Passing *Laurentinum* on the left, and *Carher* on the right, we reach the plantations of *Doneraile Park*, along which we continue to the town of

DONERAILE,

which stands in the heart of a beautiful country, and pleasantly situated on the Awbeg, one of the principal tributaries to the Blackwater. It principally consists of one long street, through which our way to Mallow lies, and contains a church, chapel, small convent, and court-house. The chief attraction, however, is the adjoining demesne and mansion of Lord Doneraile. The park, which is watered by the Awbeg, in its remarkably fine timber, richness, and beauty of surface, is equal to any in this part of the country. About two miles north of the town are the ruins of Kilcoleman, the residence of Spenser the poet; and *Velvetstown*, *Biblox*, *Creagh Castle*, *Donnybrook*, *Kilbrack*, *Clogheen*, *Old Court*, and *Lissa* are among the numerous villas in the rich and beautiful vicinity of Doneraile. Buttevant and Castletown-Roche are two small towns on the Awbeg; the latter lying about four miles below the town on the road leading to Fermoy, the former about five miles on the road leading to Limerick.

Castletown-Roche is delightfully

situated on the Awbeg, the Mulla of Spenser a little above its confluence with the Blackwater. It contains a neat church, several schools, and a small infantry barrack. *Castle-Widenham*, the residence of ——— Smith, Esq., is picturesquely situated on the banks of the river, and commands an extensive view of the country around. The keep of the old castle of the Roches, Lords of Fermoy, has been incorporated with the modern building, and the whole, from its situation, and the woods which embosom it, has a fine effect from many parts of the surrounding country. Near this is *Annesgrove*, the seat of Lieut.-General Annesley, which is also on the banks of the Awbeg and Glenamore; and *Annahissey*, the residence of ——— Nagle, Esq., is on the road between Doneraile, and Castletown-Roche.

Buttevant is on the high road from Cork to Limerick. It contains an extensive barrack for infantry. The old castle, which rises over the Awbeg, and formerly belonged to the Lords of Buttevant, is now the estate of Viscount Doneraile, but occupied by Sir James Anderson, Bart. The castle has been repaired, and a considerable extent of grounds, which have been much improved, enclosed around it. Near the ruins of the abbey is the square tower of Cullin. Buttevant, though now a poor village, was once a place of consequence, as its ruined walls, abbey, and castle testify.

About a mile from Buttevant, on the road to Mallow, is the romantic rocky glen of Ballybeg, near which are the ruins of the old abbey of Ballybeg, and the stump of a round tower.

Leagriffin is three and a half miles west from Buttevant. It also contains the remains of one of the castles of the Barrys of Buttevant.

The village of Liscarrol is six

miles from Buttevant, and ten from Doneraile. Close to it are the ruins of an extensive castle, which also belonged to the Barrys, Lords of Buttevant, and was demolished in 1646; and within a mile and a half are the ruins of *Burton* and *Egmont*, the ancient castles of the noble family of Percival. From the latter the Earl of Egmont takes his title.

Returning to Doneraile, four miles beyond it, we join the mail-coach road from Limerick to Cork, and passing *Annabella*, R. H. Purcell, Esq., reach

MALLOW,

situated upon the Blackwater, and on the mail-coach road between Cork and Limerick, about twenty-one miles from the former, and forty-three from the latter city. It possesses no manufactures worthy of any particular notice, but has a good retail trade, and at the weekly markets a good deal of butter and corn is disposed of. It is considered one of the best country towns in the south of Ireland; and is resorted to in summer, on account of the mineral waters, the properties of which are nearly the same as those of Clifton, and chiefly recommended for consumptive patients. The main street has a unique appearance, and the houses, in their construction, remind the traveller of some of the streets in Chester. The town returns a member to parliament. It contains a neat spa house, small infantry barrack, public reading-room, library, a handsome church adjoining the ruins of the old one, Roman Catholic chapel, and meeting-houses for Methodists and Independents, a court-house, market-house, a branch of the provincial bank, and a union workhouse.

Mallow formed part of the terri-

tory of the Earl of Desmond, who erected a castle here, which commanded the pass of the river. After the rebellion of the earl in the reign of Elizabeth, it was the head quarters of the English forces in this district; and during the parliamentary wars suffered considerably.

As regards river scenery, and its accompaniments of wooded banks alternating with prolific orchards and fertile holms, the Blackwater is unequalled in Ireland; and although many parts of the river exhibit much more striking and picturesque features than those around Mallow, it is nowhere more beautiful or more improved. When we state that there are no less than fifty seats and villas within the distance of nine miles around the town, and the greater part of them along the river banks, it will be evident that the natural beauties of this district have not been overlooked.

Mallow, from the fine old plantations which encircle it, and the beauty, richness, and culture of the soil, has altogether a more respectable appearance than the generality of towns in the south. There are no public promenades, as might be expected at a watering-place; but the excellent roads leading through the environs, which abound with scenery of a richly-diversified character, afford a variety of pleasant walks; and a road nearly five miles in circuit, called the Circular Drive, which has been made along the southern bank of the river Blackwater, crossing Clydagh bridge, and returning by the navigation road on the north side, affords excellent opportunities for equestrian excursions. Through a great portion of its length, this road is shaded on both sides with rows of lofty trees, and the whole line presents an uninterrupted succession of elegant seats and tastefully embellished demesnes. To these we may

add the walks through the beautiful demesne of Mallow castle, to which the inhabitants of the town have access.

The ruins of the old castle of Mallow, which was built by the Desmonds, to command the pass of the river, are in the demesne of Sir D. J. Norris, Bart., the proprietor of the town. His beautiful seat, *Mallow Castle*, stretches along the left bank of the Blackwater for a mile below the town. The mansion is a handsome Elizabethan structure; and the demesne contains a number of fine old trees, particularly of the different species of elm.

Three miles down the river, on the road leading to Fermoy, is *Carrig*, — Franks, Esq.; and a little farther, *Ballymacmoy*, — Hennessy, Esq. At five miles, the hamlet of Killavallane. Near this are the ruins of the castle of Carrigacuna, and the church of Monanimy; at two miles below it, romantically placed on the river, is *Clifford*, the seat of — Lloyd, Esq. On the left side of the river, opposite to Monanimy Castle, are *Castlekevin*, the residence of — Thornhill, Esq., and *Ballygriffin*. Castlekevin and Monanimy castles were strongholds of the Roches.

For five miles above Mallow the banks of the Blackwater are adorned with the plantations of the different villas to which we have already in a general way adverted. On the left bank are *Hawthorn*, *Vittoria*, *Braddell's wood*, *Mount Ruby*, *Firville*, *Eden Hill*, *Skimmerville*; and at four miles *Longueville*, the fine seat of Richard Longfield, Esq. Near the latter are *Waterloo*, the seat of Henry Longfield, Esq., and *Woodpark*; and near Raskeen Bridge is the demesne of *Raskeen*.

On the right bank of the river, in addition to *Dromore*, already noticed, are *Bellevue*, *Sandhill*, *Newberry*.

Quartermown, the seat of — Croker, Esq.; beyond which are *Woodfort*, *Clydagh*, and *Millfort*—the latter the old seat of the Foot family, Opposite to *Longueville* are the ruins of *Drumaneen Castle*, which was built by the O'Callaghans; and two miles above it is the old demesne of *Lombardstown*.

Near the town, on the north side, are *Anna Villa* and *Fairy Hill*.

The valley of the Blackwater lying above Mallow is bounded on the north by the hills which connect with the Use mountains—the range running westward from Newmarket—and on the south by the Boghra mountains. Neither of these mountain ranges attain a great elevation, *Tor*, the highest summit of the former only attaining 1329 feet; but they spread over a great extent of country, and impart to the district which lies around the higher part of the valley of the Blackwater a wild, uncultivated, and moorland appearance.

Below Mallow the Nagles mountains and the hills which connect with them, reach almost to the town; they are only separated from the Boghra mountains by the valley of the *Clydagh*; and together they form the long chain of hills which, on the north, bound the valley of the Blackwater from Fermoy to Mill-street. The left bank of the Blackwater below Mallow is limited by the lower and richer lands which stretch northwards, and connect with the beautiful and important tract of country lying around the towns of Buttevant, Doneraile and Castletown-Roche.

From Mallow to Mill-street the bottom of the valley of the Blackwater is lime-stone; on the right side of the river it is bounded by sand-stone, and on the left side by rocks of the coal formation; and at *Dromagh*, which is about ten miles

above Mallow, coal and culm are worked to some extent.

From the elevated lands around Mallow, the traveller can form a tolerably correct idea of the outlines of this very interesting portion of the county of Cork; and should time admit, from Mount Hillary, or any of the adjacent summits of the Boghra mountains, a much more extensive view of this part of the valley of the Blackwater, of its richly-adorned banks, and of the highlands which on either side stretch far around, can be readily obtained.

About a mile from Mallow, on the right of the road leading to Cork, is *Newberry*; and at two and a half miles *Dromore*, — Newman, Esq. These places are beautifully situated on the elevated banks of the *Clydagh*, and near the *Leer*,—another of the Blackwater's tributaries, a little above its confluence with the Blackwater, and display a considerable extent of copse wood and plantations to view. Three miles on the above road is the hamlet of *Ballinamona*, near which are the ruins of the Abbey of *Mourne*; and on the heights over the river, the remains of *Castle Barrett*. Opposite to *Mallow Castle*, and on the right bank of the river, and adjoining the suburb of *Ballydaheen*, is *Ballyellis*, the seat of K. Brasier, Esq.; below it is *Rock Forest*, the former seat of the Cotter family; and above *Ballyellis*, on the banks of the river, is *Bear Forest*, the seat of — Bainbridge, Esq.

The road generally travelled from Mallow to Newmarket keeps along the left banks of the Blackwater to Roskeen bridge, passing *Longueville* and the numerous villas to which we have adverted. At Roskeen bridge it crosses the Blackwater, and keeps the right side of the river to Newmarket. The road by *Dromagh* collieries is often travelled; it keeps wholly on the left side of the river,

and is nearly equidistant. About eight miles from Mallow the mountain district, through which lies our road to Killarney, may be said to commence.

The small town of Millstreet is the only stage between Mallow and Killarney. It is situated in the valley lying between the Boghra and Derrynasaggart mountains, and watered by a small stream which falls into the Blackwater about a mile below the town. It consists principally of one street, and contains a small inn, where post-horses can be hired, a church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The gentlemen's seats around are *Drishane Castle*, — Wallis, Esq.; *Coomlagane*, J. M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq.; *Mount Leader*, — Leader, Esq., *Coole House*, and *Coole*. *Drishane Castle* was erected by Dermot M'Carthy in 1436; and the ruins of *Kilmeedy Castle*, another of the M'Carthy structures, are in the vicinity of the town. The cultivated lands around Millstreet are

limited; but the mountain scenery is wild, and in many places highly interesting.

In the mountain range running westward Cahirbarna is the highest summit. It attains an elevation of 2234 feet, and is near the Paps, whose conical tops are so conspicuous throughout this mountainous region, and particularly from the line of road running from Millstreet to Killarney.

Five miles from Millstreet the road enters the county of Kerry, where we meet the new line of road from Kanturk to Killarney, and where a branch road leads to King-Williamstown; and leaving the monastery of Rathmore a little to the left, and passing one or two improved spots, we proceed for the remainder of our way to Killarney through an irregular boggy plain, having on the south the mountains of Derrynasaggart, to which we have just referred, and on the north the vast bleak, hilly tract running northwards to the Shannon.

No. 79.—DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY.

THIRD ROAD—190½ MILES.

BY CHARLEVILLE, NEWMARKET, AND KING WILLIAMSTOWN.

	Statute Miles.	
Charleville, as in No. 73	—	146½
Newmarket	16½	163
King Williamstown	11	174
Killarney	16½	190½

CHARLEVILLE can be readily reached from Limerick, by the various public coaches; but there the traveller will require to provide himself with a conveyance to Killarney, as there are no regular posting houses connected with the small inns at Newmarket and King Williamstown.

With the exception of the limited tract of good land around the town

of Newmarket, on clearing the vicinity of Charleville, our road lies wholly through a mountain district.

The country between Charleville and Newmarket offers but little to detain the traveller. We pass *Gibbon's Grove*, *Shandrum Church* and *House*, and several other improved pasture-farms on the high grounds on the right; and at nine miles reach

the cross-road running between the towns of Mallow and Newcastle.

From the high grounds adjacent to the road we have travelled, good views are obtained of the naturally rich and comparatively well cultivated tract of country lying around the towns of Buttevant and Doneraile.

The village of Liscarrol, with its ancient ruined castle, supposed to have been erected by John, Earl of Morton, afterwards king of England, lies about three miles to the south of the above cross-roads. Near it is *Altamira*, the seat of — Purcell, Esq.; and at two miles east from it, is *Egmont*, from which the Earl of Egmont, the principal proprietor of the district, takes his title. The above places we have referred to in connexion with Doneraile, No. 78. Crossing the Alluo, here a small stream, and proceeding along the southern base of the Use mountains, we soon reach the small town of

NEWMARKET,

which is situated at the southern base of the above mountain range, and on the new line of road running from Cork to Listowell. It is refreshed by a mountain streamlet, which falls into the Owendale, one of the tributaries to the Alluo, about a mile below the town. The town consists principally of two streets, and contains about two hundred and fifty houses, of which several are well built. The parish church, a handsome building, is in the town, as are also the Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. There are also a small fever hospital and dispensary. Adjoining the town is *Newmarket House*, the seat of R. R. Aldworth, Esq., the principal proprietor of the town, and of a considerable extent of the surrounding country. The mansion is a hand-

some structure, and the large demesne is embellished with fine trees. Near the town are *Mount Keefe*, *Lescongill*, and the *Priory*; the latter was the villa of the celebrated John Philpot Curran, who was a native of this town. "During his residence at the priory, it was the favourite resort of many distinguished literary and political characters, who used to meet there under the auspices of Lord Avonmore, also a native of this place; they held their meetings annually in the grouse shooting season, and from their conviviality at the priory obtained the appellation of 'Monks of the Screw.' Major Swan, who assisted in arresting Lord Edward Fitzgerald, in 1798, was also a native of this town."

Continuing along the dreary mountain valley, we pass under the summits of Glentora, Tor, Knockilavan, and Knocknacabrig. Of the above range of summits, Tor, which attains an elevation of 1329 feet, is the highest. It is also remarkable, in an agricultural point of view, as a mass of limestone, surrounded by a great extent of rocks, of a different character. At eleven miles from Newmarket the traveller reaches

KING WILLIAMSTOWN,

which is situated on the confines of the counties of Cork and Kerry, and nearly in the centre of the crown lands of Pobble O'Keefe, comprising about 9000 statute acres, which formed part of an extensive territory forfeited by the O'Keeffes in 1641, and where the commissioners of woods and forests, in 1832, commenced extensive improvements, in the reclamation of the land, in the location of experienced farmers, and in the formation of a village. The soil is generally a deep peat, and in its reclamation considerable progress has been made. The village

consists of a row of neat houses, with shops, dwellings for the workmen, a school-house, and small inn.

About a mile and a half from King Williamstown, our road enters the county of Kerry, and thence to

Killarney it runs through a succession of brown heathy wastes and dreary monotonous solitudes which, even in a mountain district, are unrelieved by any striking features.

No. 80.—DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY.

FOURTH ROAD—193½ MILES.

BY FERMOY, BALLYHOOLY, MALLOW, AND MILLSTREET.

							Statute Miles.	
Fermoy, as in No. 41	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	137½
Ballyhooly	.	.	.	.	.	.	5½	142½
Mallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	10½	153½
Millstreet	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	172½
Killarney	.	.	.	.	.	.	21½	193½

By this road travellers proceeding by Clonmel and Clogheen, will have an opportunity of visiting the beautiful seats on the Blackwater; all of which we have noticed in connexion with the towns of Fermoy and Mallow, Nos. 41 and 78. At Fermoy he will require to hire a conveyance to Mallow, and thence to Killarney, as detailed in No. 78.

As remarked in the preceding roads, this portion of the valley of the Blackwater is bounded on the south by the Nagles, and Boghra mountains, which, though they do not attain a great elevation, are remarkable natural features in the country. As the road lies generally along the river, from Fermoy, we shall here merely recapitulate the

more remarkable objects which fall under the range of the traveller's observation, referring him for particulars to the notices of the environs of Mallow and Fermoy, Nos. 41 and 78. Leaving Fermoy the traveller passes on the banks of the Blackwater, *Castle Hyde*, J. Hyde Esq., and close to the village of Ballyhooly, *Conamore*, (the Earl of Listowell;) above which, at the confluence of the Awbeg and Blackwater, are the interesting ruins of Bridgetown Abbey; and within two miles of the abbey, to the right of the road is Castletown-roche, and proceeding to Mallow the ruins of Manaminy Castle, the demesnes of *Rockforest*, *Ballyellis*, and *Bearforest* are passed.

No. 81.—DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY.

FIFTH ROAD BY CORK.

BY CORK AND BALLYVOURNEY—209½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.	
Cork, as in No. 41 . . .	—	158
Ballincollig . . .	6	164
Macroon . . .	18½	182½
Ballyvourney . . .	9	191½
Killarney . . .	17½	209½

OR BY CORK AND MILLSTREET—216½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.	
Cork, as in No. 41 . . .	—	158
Ballincollig . . .	6	164
Macroon . . .	18½	182½
Millstreet . . .	13	195½
Killarney . . .	21½	216½

Killarney being much more visited for its grand natural features, than its trade and business, we have deviated from our plan to bring together the various roads by which it is approached. By the above roads, Killarney is often reached, though the distance as compared with the road by Limerick is increased in the first road by Ballyvourney twenty-four and one quarter miles, and in the second by Millstreet thirty-one and three quarter miles.

Two roads lead from Cork to Macroon ; one at the north, and another at the south side of the Lee ; and from Macroon there are also two roads to Killarney, as given in the above itinerary. The first road by Ballyvourney is the shortest and most generally travelled ; and along which, in summer, a stage coach plys ; the other by Millstreet is travelled by the Cork and Tralee mail coach. There are various public conveyances from Cork to Macroon, and at the latter post horses and carriages can be hired. Macroon is the only regular posting stage between Cork and Killarney.

The road from Cork to Macroon, which keeps the north ride of the Lee “ holds the river in view for a considerable portion of the way ; passes through the beautiful scenery lying between Carrigrohan Castle, and the old and new churches of Inniscarra ; approaches Castle Inch, Carriganuck and Carrigadrohid castles,

and winds into Macroon through the romantic defile of Ummery, or Glean-coum.

The southern road is that most usually chosen. For several miles it commands the valley through which the Lee pursues its tortuous course, and presents highly varied scenery of tranquil and pastoral beauty.”

There is something very imposing in the great western outlet from Cork ; —the magnificence of the county court-house ; the extent, solidity, and characteristic sternness of the county gaol ; the spacious approach, which holds a parallel course with the shaded Mardyke walk ; the suburbs, mingled with trees, rising on the high banks of the Lee, and the beautifully shaped fertile country around, give to this side of the city a distinctness and grandeur of character very different from what is usually met with.

On leaving the western environs of the city we pass at two miles, on the left bank of the river, *Mount Desert*, the old seat of the Dunscombe family ; and a little farther *Kitsborough*, the residence of W. Waggett, Esq. This antiquated place is situated in the valley of the Lee, near the confluence of the small stream, locally called the Awbeg, with that river ; and a little above it is *Lee View*, the residence of Captain Travers.

Near the above places is the ruined castle of Carrigrohan, originally founded by the M'Carthys, and sub-

sequently enlarged and occupied by the Barretts. It consists of two ruinous piles of different eras, styles, and heights; and is situated on the high precipitous limestone cliffs, which extend for some distance up the right bank of the Lee, and add much to the picturesque character of this part of the river scenery.

The village of Ballincollig is remarkable as a military depot, and for its extensive gunpowder mills. The artillery barrack forms a large pile of building; and the powder mills, which are near the barrack, occupy a great extent in the adjacent low grounds—space being necessary to the safety of the works.

About a mile west of the village stands the ruins of Barrett's castle of Ballincollig, built in the reign of Edward III. It is situated in the plain, and consists of a square keep and enclosed bawn.

A mile above Ballincollig the Lee is joined by the Bride, and near the confluence, the river scenery is very picturesque. The ruined church of Inniscarra is near the junction of the rivers, and at two miles from Ballincollig on the north road leading to Macroom is *Ardrum*, the seat of Sir G. V. Colthurst, Bart., and near it *Cloghroe*, — Fitzgerald, Esq.

On leaving Ballincollig for Macroom, we leave the banks of the Lee, pass the village of Ovens, and at two miles cross the Bride, and continue generally along its left bank for the next ten miles. At five miles from Ballincollig we reach the road leading to the friary and castle ruins of Kilcrea, which lie a little to the left. The friary was founded for Franciscans in 1465. The ruins are not yet greatly dilapidated; with the exception of the south wall of the nave, and the west wall of the transept, the rest of the building is in tolerable preservation.

About two miles from Kilcrea, *Ryecourt*, the seat of — Bye, Esq., is passed on the left, and about a mile farther the dilapidated ruins of *Castlemore*, once the residence of the head of the clan M'Swiney. A little to the west of the road is the village of Crookstown, near which are the ruins of the castles of *Cloghdha*, *Mishanaglass*, and *Caislean*, of which the M'Swineys were also proprietors.

On the right side of the road beyond Crookstown is *Shandangan*. Passing the Clara hills, and *Warrencourt*, the seat of Sir A. Warren, Bart., on the left we again approach the river Lee, and cross it a little above its confluence with the Sullane, and within a mile and a half of the town of

MACROOM,

which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Sullane. It is a place of considerable antiquity, dating its origin from the castle, which was erected by the Anglo-Normans soon after their arrival. The castle, the seat of the Hon. W. H. H. White Hedges, adjoins the town; and the plantations of the demesne which lie along the banks of the Sullane, add much to the natural beauties of the vicinity. The castle consists of the keep—a huge pile, all its outworks having been removed. The walls are covered with varieties of the common ivy, and exhibit one of the most beautiful and striking ivy-mantled structures imaginable. Guarding the pass across the Sullane, and the road into the more remote parts of Kerry and Cork, the castle appears to have been a place of considerable importance. "In the civil wars of the revolution it was occupied in turn by the forces of James and William,

and has since continued habitable—a fate shared by few similar piles in the south of Ireland.”

The town, which principally consists of one street of nearly a mile in length, contains a market-house, sessions-house, a small but beautiful church, and a large Roman Catholic chapel; to which we may add the union workhouse. The chief business is the retail trade of the town and surrounding district, and the sale of agricultural produce at the weekly markets.

The Sullane, which flows past the town, and falls into the Lee a little below it, has its source in the Derrynasaggart mountains, about ten miles to the west. Besides the numerous rills which rush down the mountain acclivities, and the streams which flow through their lateral glens, it receives the small rivers from several valleys, the names of which are at present vague and uncertain; and, in this way, for its short course is a river of considerable volume.

The seats in the vicinity of Macroom are, *Mount Massey*, — Massey, Esq., *Rockborough*, *Sandyhill*, *Coolcawer*, *Firville*, and *Coolehane*; *Codrum house*, and *Ashgrove*, are also in the neighbourhood of the town, and adjoining the latter are the ruins of Dundureek Castle.

The country around Macroom is beautifully varied, refreshed by the various rivers running down from the surrounding highlands, and adorned by the extensive plantations of the castle demesne and the neighbouring villas. To the north of the town the scenery is bold and romantic, particularly at Cuskeen-morrohy. In that vicinity, and not far from *Mount Massey*, are the ruins of Carrig-a-Phouca castle; it was built by the M'Carthys, and is considered a good specimen of the early castle-architecture.

At four miles from Macroom the rich vale surrounding the town ends; and the mountain district which, under various modifications and names, stretches almost uninterruptedly to Killarney, commences. The road holds a course parallel with a branch of the river Sullane, as far as the romantically situated hamlet of Ballyvourney; to the right of which, and on the road branching off to Kenmare is *Knight's Bridge*, formerly a seat of the Colthurst family.

At Ballyvourney are a church, chapel, and the ruins of an ancient convent.

At three miles beyond Ballyvourney we enter the county of Kerry, and proceed through the valley of the Flesk, having the companionship of its tortuous river, with its numerous tributary streams for the greater part of the way. Being much more among the mountains, than in the road by Millstreet, a greater variety of scenery is produced by the winding of the valley which discloses at every turn some new picturesque combination of heathy hill, and rocky dell, and deep receding ravine. The valley of the Flesk is bounded on the north by Cahirbarna mountain and the Paps; and on the south by Croghan; and, from its inland shelter and mixed surface, is admirably calculated for improvement by foresting; yet the only improvements of this kind we meet with, are the plantations around the shooting lodge of A. H. Herbert, Esq., and the few trees about the house of O'Donoghue of the glens. The poor patches of tillage; and the few, yet, in the scale of misery, too many huts along the road, tend, though in a small degree, to relieve the dreariness which is characteristic of the scene. About six miles from Killarney the traveller meets the mountain pass leading to Cloghereen by

Lough Kittane and the Glen of the Horse.

By the second line, the road runs through a mountain valley from Macroom to Millstreet, where it joins No. 80.

On leaving Macroom by the second line the traveller passes Carrig-a-Phouca castle, and the interesting scenery noticed above, and proceeds to Millstreet.

No. 165.—DUBLIN TO BANTRY.

FIRST ROAD—227½ MILES.

BY CORK, INNISHANNON, BANDON, CLOGHNAKILTY, ROSCARBERY AND SKIBBEREEN.

		Statute Miles.
Cork, as in No. 41	. . . . .	— 158
Innishannon	. . . . .	14½ 172½
Bandon	. . . . .	4½ 177
Cloghnakilty	. . . . .	12½ 189½
Roscarbery	. . . . .	8½ 197½
Skibbereen	. . . . .	12½ 210
Bantry	. . . . .	17½ 227½

On this line of road a mail coach runs daily between Cork and Bantry; a stage coach on alternate days to Skibbereen; and several coaches daily to Bandon.

The environs of Cork we have already noticed; and the country from the vicinity of the city to the town of Innishannon contains but little to detain the traveller. The surface is beautifully varied with low hills and sheltered valleys; the soil is of various qualities—good, bad, and indifferent; and, as far as the eye can reach, badly cultivated. There are no seats, few hedges, and still fewer trees; so that the whole line of country has a bleak and dreary aspect. As we have remarked, the country is not destitute of natural features, as the glen about four miles from Cork, and the succeeding valley, through which flows the Currabeg river in its progress to the sea at Carrigaline, testify.

Innishannon is pleasantly situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon river, which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden to within

a short distance of the town. It consists of about 150 houses, some of which are well and neatly built; and in its vicinity are a church, chapel, and Methodist meeting-house. The country around is generally rich and beautiful, and the banks of the river below the town are attractive. About two miles below Innishannon, on the right bank of the river, are the ruins of Carrigonassig and Shippool castles.

Among the villas in the neighbourhood of Innishannon, we may notice *Downdanil*, near the site of the castle of that name, *Firgrove House*, *Shippool House*, *Woodview*, *Sunning Hill*, *Belmont*, *Cor Castle*, *Frankfort*, and *Rockcastle*, the latter near the ruins of Carrigonassig castle.

Bandon, one of the largest, best built, and most respectably inhabited district towns in the county of Cork, is also situated on the Bandon river about four miles above Innishannon. It is a well-regulated town, a military station, and returns a member to the imperial parliament. Beyond

the usual retail trade common to a large inland town, it carries on a little business in the manufacture of linen and camlet; and a little is done in cotton spinning, blue dyeing, tanning, and flour grinding. As the Bandon river is navigable for small vessels to within a short distance of Innishannon, by it timber, coals, &c. are easily obtained, and a convenient outlet afforded for corn and other produce of the district. There is nothing remarkable in the history or construction of the various places of worship and public buildings: the former are two churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, with meeting-houses for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents. There are also a Presentation convent, and several schools. Bandon contains the usual buildings and hospitals common to corporate and district towns; a branch of the Provincial Bank, two public libraries, two reading rooms, a barrack for infantry, a union workhouse, and an inn and posting-house (the Devonshire arms). The town was founded by the celebrated Earl of Cork, incorporated by James I., and now principally belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl of Shannon.

The vicinity is highly adorned by the well-wooded demesne of *Castle Bernard*, the seat of the Earl of Bandon. The mansion is a handsome modern Grecian building; the park is watered by the river Bandon, and the undulations of the ground rising in various forms and degrees of acclivity, are finely covered with trees of different ages. Adjoining is *The Farm*, the residence of Captain Bernard, on which he has built a handsome Gothic villa; *Mayfield*, — Poole, Esq.; *Richmount*, — Sealy, Esq.; *Mount Pleasant*, &c. &c. The river banks, the culture of the soil, and appearance of the farm-houses, add

greatly to the beauty and respectability of the neighbourhood of Bandon.

The fine country and good husbandry, however, do not extend far beyond Bandon; small ill-cultivated farms, poor cabins, and a bleak though varied country prevail from this to Bantry.

About nine miles from Bandon, near the coast, on the road leading to the old head of Kinsale, are the village of Ballymakeen and *Garretstown*, Thos. C. Kearney, Esq.; and at two miles on the road to Kilbrittain, near Rathronan hill, is *Dangan*; and at six miles from Bandon, on the shore, is Kilbrittain village and demesne; the latter the fine seat of Miss Stawell; and near it are *Barleyfield*, — Sealy, Esq., and *Coolemean*, — Stawell, Esq. The above places are near the shores of Courtmacsherry bay. Proceeding through a tract which is considerably varied in its surface by the hills which are scattered around, at ten miles from Bandon we cross the Arigadeen river, and soon reach the town of

CLOGHNAKILTY,

situated at the head of the bay of that name, but derives little advantage therefrom, in consequence of the accumulation of sand at the mouth of the channel. Small vessels, however, can, with difficulty, reach the quay; and from this port, corn and considerable quantities of potatoes are shipped for Dublin. Formerly a good deal was done here in spinning yarn, and in the manufacture of coarse linens; these branches of trade, however, have declined here, in common with other towns in this part of the country.

Cloghnakilty contains the places of worship common to district towns in the south, together with a small

infantry barrack, court-house, and market-house. The linen-hall, built some years ago by the Earl of Shannon, the proprietor of the town and a large tract of the neighbouring country, is now unfortunately of little use. The corn trade, which is considerable, is carried on by agents for the Cork merchants, who ship it here, and receive coal as a return cargo. The town was founded by the first Earl of Cork; and, together with the estate connected with it, has remained in the possession of the noble house of Boyle ever since.

In the bay of Courtmacsherry is the island of Inchydoney; on the shore near Donylone are the ruins of Duneen Castle; and at Gally-head are the remains of Dunowen and Dundeady Castles.

The small town of Timoleague lies about four miles east from Cloghnakilty, and near the eastern extremity of the inlet running in from Courtmacsherry bay. Sloops can approach the town, and lighters sail up the narrow tide river, beyond it. With all these advantages, joined to a good situation, it is a place of no importance. The interesting ruins of the large Franciscan abbey of Timoleague adjoin the town; and near it are *Courtmacsherry*, the marine villa of the Earl of Shannon, occupied by his agent, — Leslie, Esq.; and *Timoleague house*, Colonel Travers; *Barry's-hall*, — Lucas, Esq.; and *Umera*. Below the town are the ruins of Abbeymahon; and near Dunworly bay, which is close to the seven heads—the point of the promontory which separates the bays of Courtmacsherry and Clonakilty—are the ruins of Dunworly Castle.

The tract of country through which our road from Cloghnakilty to Skibbereen lies, is bounded on the north by the hills which reach, with some slight intermissions, from Rath-

ronan hill, near Bandon, to Mizen-head—a distance of fifty miles; and on the south by the Atlantic; the road keeping generally about three miles from the coast. The hills do not attain a great elevation—Carrickfadda, Mount-Gabriel, and Knockmadden, their principal summits, attaining in the above order 1028, 1335, and 1029 feet above the sea. The lands along the sea are varied, and rise into hills of considerable height; several islets lie along the shore; and the coast is broken into numerous little bays, creeks, and havens. The valley, if such it may be termed, through which the road runs, is limestone; the highlands on either side being of the red sandstone and schistose formations.

The country immediately around Cloghnakilty is considerably improved. Proceeding to Roscarberry, we pass on the left, *Kilherin*, the residence of M. Galwey, Esq.; about six miles from Cloghnakilty, also on the left, *Castlefreke*, the fine seat of Lord Carbery. The demesne lies along the shores of Ross harbour, contains the ruins of the old castle, and commands extensive views of the coast lying to the west. The coast along the southern boundary of the demesne is interesting, singularly varied, and in some places, as at Galley head, very bold. The country on either side of the road becomes much more agreeable as we near

ROSCARBERRY,

which stands on an eminence at the head of a narrow creek of the sea, called Ross harbour. The small ancient town and its cathedral encircled with trees, together with the wooded banks of the bay, have a striking effect. The road leaves the principal part of the town on the high grounds to the right; the post-office, inn,

court-house, and corn-stores, are on the road side. A little to the north of the town is *Cahermore*, the residence of Thomas Hungerford, Esq.; and near it the old house of Banduff. A little beyond the town, on the right, is *Derry*, the residence of the Rev. H. Townsend; on the left, *Downeen Castle*, Richard Smyth, Esq. The country beyond Roscarbery is highly picturesque; and Mr. Inglis observes, that the heads of the deep winding, wooded inlets of the sea, which the traveller crosses, resemble, in some degree, Norwegian scenery.

Roscarbery dates its origin from a monastery founded at a very early period by St. Faughnan, who it is also stated was the first bishop of Ross. The history of the see is involved in much obscurity till the invasion of the English. In Elizabeth's reign it was united to Cork. Near the town are the ruins of Castle Salem, and in the vicinity are the ruins of a house built by the knights templars.

At five miles from Roscarbery we reach the harbour of Glandore, at the head of which is *The Leap*, where the small hamlet and demesne of Moyrus are romantically situated.

Five miles from Moyrus, at the mouth of Castlehaven, are the church of Moyrus, and the ruins of Rabine Castle. From Castlehaven round to Glandore harbour, the shores are broken into numerous bays, and the coast is diversified with various islets, varying from half a mile to a mile in length.

On the western shores of Castlehaven, and also five miles from Moyrus, is the demesne of *Castle Townsend*, the fine seat of Richard Townsend, Esq., which is beautifully situated on the narrow arm of the sea called Castlehaven harbour. The village of Castle Townsend is also beautifully situated, respectably in-

habited, and resorted to as a bathing place. The small custom-house for the adjoining port of Baltimore is here.

Skibbereen is situated on the Ilen, which is navigable to vessels of 200 tons burden from Baltimore to within two miles of the town. It is a very brisk, thriving place; and carries on a good retail trade, for which it is well circumstanced, being the last town of any importance in this the most southern corner of the island. There are a church, an extensive Roman Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, numerous schools, a sessions-house, market-house, union workhouse, hospital, dispensary, &c., and an inn where horses and carriages can be hired. In the neighbourhood are one or two flour mills, and a brewery; and close to the town are the ruins of Abbey-stowery. The part of Old Court up to which larger vessels sail is two miles below the town. About three miles above Skibbereen on the road to Bantry, is *Hollybrook*, Richard H. Beecher, Esq.; two miles below the town, pleasantly situated on the Ilen, is *Newcourt*, Beecher Fleming, Esq.; at three, *Creagh*, the villa of Sir Wm. Wrixon Beecher, Bart.; at the same distance, but more easterly, *Affadown*, Henry Beecher, Esq.; and near it, not far from Roaring-water bay, *Whitehall*, Samuel Townsend, Esq.; and in the vicinity are *Lakelands*, *Coronea*, *Cloverhill*, *Abbeyville*, and Ross fort.

Three miles from the town, at the head of Barlog bay, are the ruins of Ardagh Castle; and at six miles, near the entrance to Baltimore harbour is the small seaport town of Baltimore, which from its position on the coast early attracted the notice of strangers. It was garrisoned soon after the English invasion; and it appears was surrendered to the Spaniards in 1602, by Sir F. O'Driscoll, who held it for a short time. It

was a few years afterwards plundered by the Algerines, who carried off two hundred prisoners to Algiers, most of whom were English settlers. There are a small church, and a large school in the town; and several good houses have lately been built. The number of small vessels belonging to the port is about 100—of the aggregate burden of 7000 tons. The exports consist of copper-ore, slates, and agricultural produce; the imports, timber, iron, coal, and general merchandize. A pier was constructed in 1833, at the joint expense of the Fishery board, and the proprietor of the town, Lord Carbery.

The picturesque ruins of the old castle of Baltimore are conspicuously situated on the summit of a rock rising over the pier. The principal residences are *Baltimore Castle*, *Lough Hyne*, and *Baltimore House*. The country between Baltimore and Skibbereen is broken, hilly, and rocky; and the hills in some places attain to a considerable elevation. It is principally pastoral. The shores are generally bold and rocky; and the bay between Cape Clear and Mizen Head, which is about eight miles in breadth by twelve miles in length, is covered by numerous islets. There are twelve of the larger islets named, varying in length from half a mile to three and a half miles. Of these, the more important are Clare island, Rengaroyga, Innishbeg, Innisherkin, and the Long island; the latter belonging to the opposite or Crookhaven coast.

The island of Cape Clear, so well known to mariners as the most southerly part of Ireland, and to geographers in their calculations of the length and breadth of the kingdom, lies about three miles south-west of Baltimore harbour. It is three and a quarter miles in length by one mile in breadth, and contains

about 1000 inhabitants, who are in a very primitive state, and eke out a precarious subsistence by fishing and cultivating their little spots of land. The women manufacture a coarse kind of frize for clothing. Fuel is scarce—their supply consisting of turf from the mainland. With the exception of about 200 acres, the soil is rough, rocky pasture. The scenery is extremely wild and romantic, particularly on the south side of the island, where it presents to the Atlantic a steep and inaccessible cliff. On the edge of the cliffs, at the south-west part of the island, are the ruins of Dunanore Castle, the former residence of the O'Driscolls; and near the small harbour are the prostrate ruins of St. Keevan's church. On the south side of the island is a lighthouse, exhibiting a revolving light of twenty-one lamps, seven of which become visible every two minutes. Here the church service is occasionally performed, mass being regularly celebrated in a cabin on the island. The seaward side of the island is much exposed to the ragings of the Atlantic billows; and in times of storm the spray sweeps over the greater part of its surface.

Innisherkin forms the western side of Baltimore harbour, and is only separated from the mainland by a channel of a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is about three miles in length by one mile in breadth; the surface is generally cultivated, and the inhabitants are about 1000. It contains some good slate quarries, which are extensively worked. The ruins of the abbey are close to the bay, and have a fine effect as seen from Baltimore; and near the abbey, on a creek of the harbour, is a ruined castle of the O'Driscolls.

Ringaroyga and Innishbeg Islands—the former about three miles long and one mile broad, the latter about

a mile in diameter—are in the harbour, and connected with the mainland by a bridge and causeway which were erected by Sir W. W. Beecher, Bart. one of the principal proprietors of this immediate district. Like the adjacent lands their surface is broken and rocky; and apart from the views which they afford of this singular bay, there is little to attract the notice of the traveller.

Generally, as regards the scenery of this very interesting part of the coast, perhaps the best views are to be obtained from the more prominent parts of the shores of Cape Clear.

The country from Skibbereen to Bantry, although it gradually increases in altitude and ruggedness, presents few interesting features. It is a poor, partially reclaimed district, composed of alternate patches of heath, rock, and inferior soils; the variety and undulations of the ground, however, afford some relief to the poverty of the surface.

The road runs through the valley of the Ilen which intersects the long range of sandstone hills, reaching from the neighbourhood of Clogh-nakilty to Mizen-head, and which we have just noticed. Through this valley runs the Ilen, the river that carries down to the harbour of Baltimore the waters of all the numerous streams that issue from the extensive high-land tract lying to the north of the town of Skibbereen. The approach to

BANTRY.

in some degree compensates for the bleakness of the last fifteen miles. Sweeping round a narrow creek, the margin of the bay is reached,—and keeping its waters on the left, with the plantations of *Seacourt* on the right, we soon reach the town, situated at the head of the cele-

brated bay bearing its name, and backed by hills of considerable elevation. Although the harbour is large, safe, and commodious, with the exception of the fishery and the export of corn and other agricultural produce, little, if any trade is carried on; but under a judicious and moderate outlay, Bantry might be rendered a place of general resort in the bathing season, and the retail business much increased. A wide arm of the bay runs into the town, and the new road to Glengariff connects Bantry with Kenmare and Killarney, by a very interesting route.

The town of Bantry principally consists of two streets leading to the bay, and contains the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house. There are also a small court-house and a commodious inn, where cars and chaises can be hired.

Connected with the history of Bantry, we may notice that in 1796, a French fleet with 15,000 men, intended for the invasion of Ireland, appeared in the bay, but being dispersed by a storm, did not return.

The immediate environs of Bantry present many objects worthy of particular notice; on the south side, *Seacourt*, the seat of the Earl of Bantry, encircled with its small but prettily situated park, containing in the more sheltered places, some handsome trees, together with the ruins of the friary and its surrounding cemetery. The friary was founded in 1466, for Franciscans, by Dermot O'Sullivan Bere. On the east the more respectable houses which occupy the heights, are backed by the hill of Knucknaflach. On the north, along the shores of the bay, about one mile from the town, are the Cascade and picturesque Cove of Dunemarc, where the Mialagh falls over a ledge of rocks into the bay. Near this, on an elevated spot

at the rear of Gurtenroe house, — Lalor, Esq., is the best central view of the bay. Near Gurtenroe is Reendonegan House, — O'Sullivan, Esq. At two and a half miles along the shore, is the small harbour of Ballylickey, which receives the Ouvane, on the banks of which are *Lakaran* and *Ballylickey*, S. and E. Hutchins, Esqrs.; and near the entrance are the ruins of Bindisart Castle, once a stronghold of the O'Sullivans. A little up the glen, on the banks of the Ouvane, are the ruins of Carriganass Castle, built by O'Sullivan Bere, and garrisoned by Daniel O'Sullivan, against the forces of Elizabeth; and near this are the ruins of the old church of Kilmacogue. A mile beyond Ballylickey is the little bay into which the Gambolastream pours its waters, and where the steep mountain road by Priest's Leap branches off to Killarney. The channel of this stream is rugged, precipitous, and offers a marked contrast to Ballylickey Cove, in the bold, naked steeps which form its long, narrow, and winding recess. All the above places are connected with the road from Bantry to Glengariff.

From the long and narrow peninsular mountain ridge which lies between the bays of Dunmanus and Bantry, magnificent views are obtained of this extraordinary and beautiful part of the southern coast, as also of the mountain ranges thereto adjacent.

Dunmanus bay, from Sheep's-head to Four-mile-water, is about sixteen miles in length; its greatest central breadth about three miles. It is bounded on the west by the above ridge, and on the east, by the chain of hills which spring from the uplands near Bandon, and dip into the Atlantic at Mizen-head. The shores of Dunmanus bay are in many places bold, and broken into numerous creeks and coves. In

times of calm, the bay and all around appear serene and beautiful; but, in times of a storm, when a heavy sea rolls up the narrow inlet, and the heaving billows of the western main break and foam on the rocky cliffs, the effect is truly sublime.

From all the heights around Bantry, and from the different summits along the shores of the bay, these scenes are presented to the traveller under new and endlessly varied forms and modifications.

The agriculture immediately around Bantry is somewhat improved; and great inducements are held out for the further reclamation of the waste lands, by an abundance of the richest coral sand which various parts of the bay afford.

Measuring down to Sheep's-head, Bantry bay is in length about twenty-one miles; its breadth from two miles and a half to five miles; and its shores are considerably varied and broken in their outlines. The principal islands are Bear and Whiddy; the former stands near the mouth of the bay, and lifts its cliffs against the prevailing storms. Its surface is rocky and coarse; its length about six miles, and its breadth about one and a half; and lying near the western shore, forms the capacious and sheltered harbour of Bearhaven. Whiddy Island is near the town, and presents an easy flowing fertile surface. It is about three miles and a half in length, from one mile to a quarter in breadth; and maintains about 450 inhabitants. Whiddy contains the forts erected for the protection of the bay, and an old castle of the O'Sullivans. The other islands, Chapel, Horse, Hoy, and Rabbit, &c. are very small. The bay of Bantry, with its surrounding hills and mountains, presents, from the more favourable points of view, one of the noblest prospects which this

country affords ; and one of the best views near the town is from Knuck-naflach. From this you command the entire of Bantry bay, with the mountains of Glengariff, and the range which lies between Bantry and Kenmare. Northward the

Priest's Leap mountains, and the more prominent highlands around Killarney. On the south, Dunmanus bay, and all the country and coast for many miles eastward of Bantry.

No. 83.—DUBLIN TO BANTRY.

SECOND ROAD—214 MILES.

BY CORK, BANDON, ENNISKEAN, AND DUNMANWAY.

	Statute Miles.
Bandon, as in No. 82	177
Enniskean	8½ 185½
Dunmanway	8½ 194
Bantry	20 214

This road is thirteen and a half miles shorter than the preceding line ; but there being no direct conveyance from Bandon, it is not so generally travelled.

From Bandon to the vicinity of Enniskean, the valley is rich and beautiful ; but towards Dunmanway, it is more hilly, and less cultivated. On the north, the valley of the Bandon is bounded by the acclivities which connect with the Clara hills, and Shehy mountains—and which, for so far, form the southern boundaries of the valley of the Lee ; and on the south, the valley of the Bandon is defined by the range of hills which connect with those stretching from the vicinity of the town of Bandon to Mixen-head, as noticed in No. 82. They are, Rathronan, Skea, Bandon, and Ballynard hills ; and thence the higher summits of Carrickfadda, Mount Gabriel, and Knockmodden, prolong the chain.

In addition to the mail car from Bandon to Dunmanway, there is a car on alternate days from Cork to the latter town ; but as there is no posting house at Dunmanway, it will be better for those travelling by this road, to proceed by the early coach

to Bandon, and there hire a conveyance direct to Bantry.

From Bandon to Dunmanway our road runs through the valley lying between these towns, keeping along the left bank of the Bandon river, and generally within a short distance of the stream.

On clearing the improved environs of Bandon, we pass *Mount Pleasant* and *Kilmore* ; and at seven miles the demesne of *Palace Anne*, the seat of A. B. Bernard, Esq. ; and at eight and a half miles reach the village of

ENNISKEAN,

which is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Bandon river. Near the parish church, which is on the mountain road leading from Enniskean to Macroom, is the ancient round tower of Kineth. It is seventy-five feet high, and sixty-five in circumference at the base ; from this, for about sixteen feet, it is hexagonal—and thence, to its summit, circular.

A mile beyond Enniskean the village of Ballyneen is reached, near which is the parish church, and in the village is a Wesleyan meeting-

house. A little beyond Ballyneen, *Phale*, — Good, Esq.; *Connorsville*, the deserted mansion of the O'Connors; and *Kileascan*, — O'Neill Daunt, Esq., are passed; and near the ruins of Ballinacarrig Castle, which is supposed to have been erected by the M'Carthy's, to defend this pass in the valley, are *Ballinacarrig*, the residence of — Heazle, Esq., and *Mansh House*, — O'Connor, Esq. Proceeding through the valley of the Bandon, which has now assumed a more hilly character, we soon reach the town of

DUNMANWAY,

founded by Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of William the Third. It occupies a level spot of land, and is almost surrounded by the rocky hills, which connect with the higher mountain ranges, and is refreshed by the streams, which, running down from the adjacent lands, unite and form the Bandon river.

Not many years ago, the linen trade was carried on to a considerable extent in the town and neighbourhood of Bandon; but of late, there are very few looms at work. The town contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house; and the union workhouse is in the vicinity. There is also a small inn, where a car can be hired. A good deal of corn and other agricultural produce is disposed of at the weekly markets. The bridge cross-

ing the Bandon river, on the road to Cloghnakilty, was also built by the founder of the town, Sir Richard Cox. All that remains of the stately mansion erected by Sir Richard Cox, is the kitchen, now occupied by a weaver. The residences are the *Manor House*, — Cox, Esq., *Woodbrook*, Kilronan, &c.

The country around is romantic, and diversified by the mountain glens through which the streams running to the Bandon river flow. The yew tree rock and the remains of Balbrackwood add to the picturesque character of the hilly grounds to the north of the town. In this direction, and situated on the acclivities of the Shehy mountains, are the ruins of Togher Castle, said to have been built by the M'Carthy's. The above mountains, which lie between Dunmanway and Lough Allua, attain, at five miles north from the town, an elevation of 1796 feet above the level of the sea; and Mount Owen, which is about an equal distance west from the town, rises 1760 feet. On the acclivities of this mountain the Bandon has its source. On leaving Dunmanway, and running through a mountain valley, with one of the branches of the Bandon river on our left, at seven miles we reach the church of Drumaleague, near which are the ruins of Castle Donovan; and passing, on the hills to the right, the wood of Maine, at ten miles from Dunmanway, the mail-coach road running from Skibbereen to Bantry is soon reached.

No. 84.—DUBLIN TO BANTRY.

THIRD ROAD—213½ MILES.

BY MACROOM AND INCHAGEELA, WITH BRANCH TO GOUGANE BARRA.

	Statute Miles.
Cork, as in No. 41	— 158
Macroom	24½ 182½
Inchageela	9½ 191½
Pass of Keim-an-eigh	11½ 203½
Bantry	9½ 213½

THIS road branches off the line from Cork to Killarney and Tralee at Macroom; and, except by tourists, visiting Inchageela and Gougane Barra, is not more travelled than the preceding one by Dunmanway. The public conveyances only bring the traveller as far as Macroom—thence he must hire a conveyance direct to Bantry, there being no intermediate stages, where he can obtain a relay of horses.

Macroom, and the country lying immediately around it, we have generally noticed in No. 81. From that town, our road lies through a mountainous district, and as far as Inchageela, keeps generally along the left bank of the Lee.

On leaving the environs of Macroom, at two and a half miles from the town, we pass the ruins of Dundarierk Castle; at six miles, the ruins of Carrignaneelagh and Drumcarron Castles; and at eight and a half miles, those of Carrignacurra. These castles were all occupied, if not built, by the O'Learys, formerly great proprietors in this district. Near the latter is

INCHAGEELA,

a poor village, possessing a church, chapel, parsonage, and police barrack; and a public house, where, as Mr. Windle observes, "travellers may, if of moderate desires, procure some sort of refreshment—

and, at all events, advice as to their route."

West of Inchageela are the lakes Allua and Gougane Barra—two enlargements of the river Lee—Gougane Barra, its source, and Allua, an expansion below it. The latter lake is within one mile of the village of Inchageela. It is about three miles in length, its breadth about half a mile. The beauty of this lake has been impaired by the destruction of the woodlands which skirted its shores, and covered its tiny islets. Gougane Barra is about eight miles above Inchageela, and by the new road, which runs along the northern shores of Lough Allua, is much more easy of access than formerly. It is about one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, and occupies a deep circular basin, open to the east, environed by lofty mountains, whose perpendicular, but rugged sides, rise from the waters of the lake. It is a remarkably wild spot, where solitude and gloom hold undisturbed dominion. Indeed, it is difficult to suppose any place possessing those features in a stronger degree. On a wooded islet, near the shore, are the ruins of the hermitage of St. Finbar, founder of the cathedral of Cork, and solitary devotion could not have chosen a more appropriate spot.

The ruins consist of some cells and the low walls of two small structures, the chapel and the convent, the former

about thirty-six feet long by fourteen feet broad, and the latter is about fifty feet in length, by thirty in breadth. They possess no architectural features whatever; and are, apart from their antiquity, not worthy of notice; but the sublime mountain scenery around makes ample amends for the poor remains of St. Finbar's monastery; and from their summits magnificent views are obtained of a great extent of the wild but very interesting mountain region.

The new road from Inchageela to Bantry, crosses the infant Lee before it reaches Lough Allua, near the village of Ballingeary, where the new road to Ballyvourney commences; and in his progress to the Pass of Keim-an-eigh, the traveller passes within a mile of the Lake of Gougane Barra. The old path to the Lake, however, branches off the new road a little above the head of Lough Allua; and from it, Gougane Barra and its sublime scenery bursts unexpectedly on the view. "Few there are who do not pause involuntarily on this spot to give silent testimony, by a total abstraction from all but the scene before them, of intensity of feeling excited by the opening glance of the chosen solitude of Finbar. The verdure of the islet floating upon the glassy surface of the waters, and the dense foliage of the grove of broad-leaved ash trees hanging over it, contrast finely with the bare and craggy ramparts of the opposite shores, where the rocks present some resemblance, in their arrangement, to those that overhang the lake of Thun, as seen from the Castle of Spiez, in Switzerland." On reaching the islet by a narrow causeway, the rude remains of the buildings lie scattered around. The most remarkable of them are vaulted cells, like bins, on a large scale; their use has not been very clearly ascertained. Westward, is heard the enlivening roar of the Lee, which

rises from this lake, bearing with it a considerable volume of water at its very source. On every side rise ridges of projecting rocks, inaccessible, on the south and west, to the foot even of a mountain goat, worn with continued torrents, and bearing scarcely a lichen on their sterile sides. An intervening crag hides from view the pass through which entrance had been gained. A sense of desolation—the feeling of a total severance from mankind—of utter abandonment, now forces itself on the imagination. Escape seems impossible; so that, as is quaintly observed by an old historian of Cork, "if a person was carried into it blindfold, it would seem almost impossible, without the wings of an eagle, to get out, the mountain making round it, as it were, a wall of rocks some hundred yards high." The same writer observes, that "this lake is environed by a stupendous amphitheatre of lofty hills, composed of perpendicular bleached rocks, in some places boldly overhanging the basin. In fair weather there are several rills that quietly glide down, with a murmuring noise, into the lake; but, after heavy rains, the whole enclosure becomes a perfect chaos: the water, from the top of the mountain, tumbling all around in cataracts, with a roaring noise like thunder, which makes a most awful and majestic scene." About ten miles from Inchageela, and about two from Gougane Barra, the traveller reaches the Pass of Keim-an-eigh, through which the road runs for upwards of a mile and a half. It is a very striking ravine, and is best seen from the end we are now entering; there its high precipitous sides are steepest, and there the rocks assume their most picturesque and most fantastic forms. Its characteristic sternness is softened by the shrubs and herbaceous plants which have rooted

themselves in the hollows, crevices, and seams of the disturbed strata, and at every turn the scene is varied by the projecting rocks and receding chasms, formed by the lateral dells and gorges by which the sides of the Pass is broken.

On clearing the Pass we soon reach the Glen of the Ouvane; and at five miles from Bantry, the hamlet of Kilmacamogue, which adjoins that part of the shore of Bantry bay noticed in the preceding road.

No. 85.—DUBLIN TO GLENGARIFF AND CASTLETOWN.

263 MILES.

BY BANTRY.

						Statute Miles.	
Bantry, as in No. 82	:	:	:	:	:	—	227½
Glengariff	:	:	:	:	:	14	241½
Castletown	:	:	:	:	:	21½	263

As there are no posting-houses at Glengariff, travellers will require to secure a conveyance at Bantry. A car, however, can be hired at the small inn at Castletown.

Glengariff lies at the head of that narrow arm of the sea, which branches off the northern end of Bantry bay, and is marked on the maps as Glengariff harbour. It has from the grandeur of its natural scenery, become, among tourists, a great resort, and holds a distinguished place in the scenery of the country; but contains nothing even approaching to the character of a village—a solitary inn, police barrack, the Lodge of the Earl of Bantry, and *Glengariff Castle*, the seat of Mrs. White, being the principal residences in its locality. It is usually visited by tourists either going to, or returning from, Killarney; but the only direct road in which we can notice it consistently with our plan, is on the present line, leading to the small remote village of Castletown—the most distant post station from Dublin. As good, safe boats can be hired at Bantry, travellers often cross the bay from thence to Glengariff—a distance of seven miles. In this way the views

by contrast are more striking—the bay stretching out to the ocean on the one hand, and the bold picturesque coast, with its numerous creeks, its rugged rocks, and back ground of lofty mountains, on the other. An interesting excursion may also be made by water to Castletown; the distance is only twenty miles, but, unless in fine weather, boating is not advisable.

The road from Bantry to Glengariff lies along a range of hills which spring from the bay, and unite with the northern mountain ranges. It sweeps round the heights and dells, generally covered with under-wood; doubles numerous indenting inlets of the bay; some of them open, others having the appearance of detached lakes; and crosses in its progress the Mialagh, Ouvane, and Gambola rivers.

Having in our brief description of the environs of Bantry, included the first three miles of this road, we have only farther to add *Ard-seagashil*, the seat of S. Hutchins, Esq., from which, and the high grounds above it, there is a fine view of the bay and the mountains which bound it on either side.

GLENGARIFF CASTLE,

the seat of Mrs. White, a singular structure, situated on the rising grounds over the bay. From various parts of the demesne, good views are obtained of the harbour, its numerous small islets, the chief of which is Ganish, crowned with a martello tower, and of the mountains which properly compose Glengariff. The grounds are laid out with considerable taste—some advantage has been taken of the numerous creeks and coves for planting; and as a proof of the mildness of these delightful recesses, many of the more tender trees and shrubs dip their ample foliage into the waters of the bay.

Not far from the castle, close on the shore, is Glengariff inn, where ponies, cars, and boats can be hired; two miles further, is the lodge of the Earl of Bantry, romantically situated at the head of

GLENGARIFF, OR THE CRAGGY GLEN,

which is about three miles and a half in length, and very variable in breadth. It is encompassed by lofty mountains, whose varied and picturesque outlines form the visual barriers from every part of the valley. At the head of the glen, about two miles from the lodge, is the cliff, called the Eagle's Nest, near which are two small mountain lakes, whence issues the stream that waters the valley. The soil of the lower grounds is in many places deep bog, but susceptible of culture; little in this way, however, has been done, except immediately around the small cottage in which Lord Bantry occasionally resides. The road which traverses the glen is suited only to pedestrians. In noticing the almost unrivalled wildness and picturesque character of this place, it is impossible to omit

the sylvan beauties bestowed by the natural woods—among them, the yew and arbutus, though not so abundant as at Killarney. We regret that where nature, as it were, woos one to assist, so little has been done in a place so calculated to receive the finest traits of park and forest scenery, without losing sight of the higher, nobler, and ever-enduring impressions here naturally existing.

"Glengariff," says a fine observer, "although less imposing in its mountain barriers than Killarney, and less enriched by the variety of sparkling islands, yet its inland scenery exhibits a character equally magical, and partakes as much of the seclusion, the loneliness, and the flowery wilds of fairy lands, as any portion of the country on the borders of the lakes. The summer tourist, who pays a hurried visit of a few hours to the glen, is by no means competent to pronounce an opinion upon its peculiar attractions. His eye may wander with delight over the startling irregularity of its hills and dales, but he has not time sufficient to explore the depths and recesses of its woodland solitudes, in which the witching charms of this romantic region operate most forcibly on the mind. It is by treading its tangled pathways, and wandering amid its secret dells, that the charms of Glengariff become revealed in all their power. There, the most fanciful and picturesque views spread around on every side. A twilight grove, terminating in a soft vale, whose vivid green appears as if it never had been violated by mortal foot: a bower, rich in the fragrant woodbine—intermingled with a variety of clasping evergreens, drooping over a miniature lake of transparent brightness—a lonely wild, suddenly bursting on the sight, girded on all sides by grim and naked mountains:

a variety of natural avenues, leading through the embowering wood, to retreats, in whose breathless solitude the very genius of meditation would appear to reside—or to golden glades sonorous with the songs of a hundred foaming rills. But what appears chiefly to impress the mind, in this secluded region, is the deep conviction you feel, that there is no dramatic effect in all you behold, no pleasing illusion of art,—that it is nature you contemplate, such as she is in all her wildness and in all her beauty.”

“ One of the most comprehensive prospects afforded by any spot in the neighbourhood of the glen is had from a wooded steep on the old Berehaven road, to the north of Cromwell’s bridge. It is one over which the eye ranges without control—which once seen, is never to be forgotten. To the left you have the entire woodland sweep of Glengariff, through which the mountain streams may be seen wildly rushing and sparkling in their course; whilst more to the right is seen Glengariff Castle, its towers surmounting the green masses of foliage with which it is surrounded. At the south, the prospect lies across the bay, bounded in the dim distance, by the demesne of Lord Bantry; while to the west stretch the lofty mountains of Berehaven. *Hungry Hill* is here seen standing out in all its towering majesty. The upper part is one huge mass of naked rock; the lower is covered with coarse grass and heather; its sides are rugged and precipitous, sloping rapidly towards the shore.”

From the new line of road lately made from Glengariff to Kenmare, in lieu of the mountain pass called the Priest’s Leap road, a still more comprehensive view is obtained of the country around Glengariff, as also of the high pastoral range of

hills lying between the bays of Bantry and Kenmare. This road winds along the various mountain ranges at a rate of ascent sufficiently easy for general traffic, and exhibits in its progress the splendid scenery we have just glanced over, under numberless different forms and combinations. In its progress, to avoid difficult ascents, it passes under three tunnels, one six hundred feet in length, a second eighty-four, and a third forty-five; and finally approaches Kenmare by a suspension bridge of four hundred and ten feet.

From Glengariff to Castletown the road lies along the northern shores of Bantry Bay, and also along the base of the peninsular range of mountains which separates the bays of Bantry and Kenmare. These mountains are generally comprehended under the names of Glengariff, Caha, and Slieve Miskisk; and of their various summits, every one of which is named, Sugarloaf and Hungry hill are the more conspicuous. The latter attaining an elevation of 2251 feet, the former 1881 feet above the sea. It is from the precipitous acclivities of Hungry hill that the Adrigole stream is thrown over a ledge of rocks 700 feet in height, and which is the finest mountain cataract in the kingdom. It is at all times striking; but after rains, when the river is swollen, the effect is sublime. From its breadth and elevation the fall can be often distinguished from Bantry, a distance of eleven miles. Its supply is the overflowing waters from several small lakes, of which numbers are scattered throughout the high boggy lands of this mountain range.

In proceeding from Glengariff to Castletown, at about eleven miles our road winds round the small but beautiful bay of Adrigole, from the head of which a road leads to the

base of the cataract of Hungry hill. Leaving the bay of Adrigole, we soon pass Bere Island and reach the small seaport of

CASTLETOWN,

which, as a town, has grown up since the discovery of the Allihais copper mine in 1812. It is situated on a little bay running in off Berehaven, and now contains about 350 houses and several shops, and is rapidly increasing. It is the only town in the barony, and there is none nearer than Bantry, which is thirty-five miles distant. It possesses a church and chapel (the former in the vicinity of the town), a small inn where a car can be hired, several schools, and a dispensary; and it is also the residence of the district commander of the coast guard. Adjoining the residence of the latter, are the remains of the castle from which the town is named.

The little bay of Castletown is advantageously situated, and vessels of 400 tons burden may anchor in safety. A pier has been constructed which is of great use to the fishing boats belonging to the port, and also to the little import and export trade which is carried on.

Opposite to Castletown, and about a mile from the shore, is Bere Island. It is about six miles in length, and generally about one and a half in breadth. Its surface is high, rocky, and coarse; and standing a little within Bantry bay, braves the fury of the western waves, and shelters the little haven to which it gives name. After 1796 various batteries and martello towers were erected around its shores; and the summit of the island, which rises to an elevation of 900 feet, affords good views of the coast, the bay, and the surrounding mountains.

About a mile from Castletown, on a small creek of the bay, are the ruins of Dunboy castle, which was surrendered to the Spaniards in 1601, by its owner Daniel O'Sullivan. It is also memorable for the gallant defence made by the O'Sullivans against the English under Sir G. Carew, a short time afterwards. Near this is *Dunboy*, the residence of — Puxley, Esq. It is prettily situated and washed by the clear waters of the land-locked bay. Mr. Puxley is the proprietor of the coppermines of Allihais, which are situated about seven miles south-west from Castletown, on the bay of Ballydongan. Near the latter is the coast guard station, and at half a mile from the shore, and eleven miles from Castletown, is the island of Dursey. The island is about three and a half miles long by one broad.

It is a hilly tract, interspersed with rocky pasture and coarse arable land; and contains about 200 inhabitants. Here a few French soldiers landed in 1798, and were taken prisoners the following day in Castletown. On this island are the remains of an old church and castle, the latter belonging to the O'Sullivans, who possessed the greater part of this remote and wild district.

Before leaving this extraordinary part of the country, we would recommend the traveller (weather permitting) to ascend Hungry hill, whence he will survey a vast extent of this magnificent line of coast, including the whole of Bantry bay, its shores, the dreary peat-covered mountains lying around them, Kenmare bay with the mountains of Dunkerrin and Iveragh; in a word, it affords one of the finest views in Ireland.

No. 86—DUBLIN TO CROOKHAVEN AND MIZENHEAD.

234 MILES.

BY SKIBBEREEN, ROARING-WATER, BALLYDAHOB, SKULL, AND
BALLYRISSELL.

	Statute Miles.
Skibbereen, as in No. 82	— 210
Roaring-water,	5½ 215½
Ballydahob,	3½ 219
Skull,	3½ 222½
Crookhaven,	11½ 234
Branch road to Mizenhead from Crookhaven,	— 4½

THE marine village of Crookhaven is a place of no great importance. We introduce it as an extreme point, to enable us to notice the peninsula lying between Dunmanus bay and Baltimore harbour.

At five and a half miles from Skibbereen we reach the small bay of Roaring-water, and, on rounding it at nine miles, the village of Ballydahob; and at fourteen miles the village and harbour of Skull. Our road runs along the base of Mount Gabriel, which attains an elevation of 1335 feet, and is the highest summit in the range of mountains of which it forms a part, and at twenty-four miles from Skibbereen reaches the village of

CROOKHAVEN,

formerly a place of some importance, and during the last war frequented by ships of the navy. The harbour is spacious, well sheltered, and convenient for vessels bound eastward. A little trade is still carried on in the exportation of agricultural produce; and timber and coal are occasionally imported. It possesses a small church; and in the vicinity are the ruins of Castle Mehan.

Mizenhead is about four miles from Crookhaven; the head-land is bold and rocky; and at its western

point are the ruins of Dunlough Castle. The coast here rises to a considerable elevation; near the shore it is about 759 feet; and Knockmadden rises behind the town of Crookhaven to an elevation of 1029 feet.

The bay and its numerous islands we have noticed in connexion with Baltimore and Cape Clear, with the exception of Long Island, and one or two others adjoining, which are near the little harbour of Skull. The whole of this bay is interesting; and it is rendered doubly so by the variety and intricacy of its shores, and the various islands which are scattered through it.

The whole peninsula is wild, and generally uncultivated, presenting numerous ravines and dells; and judging from the old castles which are to be found through it, its possession in the earlier periods of Irish history must have been deemed a matter of considerable importance. In addition to the ruins of Dunlough Castle, near Mizenhead, we may notice the ruins of Dunbeacon and Dunmanus Castles, on Dunmanus bay—the former strongholds of the O'Mahonys. Skull castle is on the shore of that little harbour; and above it, near Roaring-water bay, are the remains of Resbrin and Ardintinant castles.

The summit of Mount Gabriel is easy of ascent; and from it the traveller can more readily understand the nature and character of this

coast, and particularly of the bay of Baltimore, studded as it is with islands, than from any description, however lengthened.

No. 87—DUBLIN TO KINSALE.

177 MILES.

BY CORK AND HALFWAY-HOUSE.

						Statute Miles.	
Cork, as in No. 41	:	:	:	:	:	—	158
Halfway-house, [.	:	:	:	:	:	9½	167½
Kinsale,	:	:	:	:	:	9½	177

FROM Cork to the Halfway-house we have noticed in No. 82. At the Halfway-house a single-horse car meets the Cork and Bantry mail-coach, to convey the mail-bags and passengers across to Kinsale.

In crossing the undulating, fertile, but very imperfectly-cultivated country which lies between that point and the sea, there is little to interest the traveller till he reaches the hill overlooking the old town of Kinsale—from which, in the descent, the bay, the town, and its beautiful environs are seen in perhaps their best point of view. Passing the union work-house, which occupies an elevated position, we wind down the declivities of the hill to the town.

Kinsale is situated on the mouth of the Bandon river, at the base of and around the side of Compass hill which forms the left bank of the estuary, and on the shores of the harbour, which is very safe for every kind of vessel.

It is of great antiquity; and it appears from authentic documents to have been a borough by prescription at a very early period. In the rebellion of 1601 the town and forts were in the possession of the Spaniards, who had landed in considerable force to aid the insurgents; and in their expulsion the royal army sustained by siege and sickness a

loss of 6000 men. In the civil wars during the Protectorate, and consequent on the abdication of James II., Kinsale was the theatre of several important engagements; and even up to a late period its harbour was a rendezvous for the outward-bound fleets.

The trade of the port, from its proximity to Cork, is inconsiderable. It consists in the export of agricultural produce, and in the import of timber, coal, iron, and other merchandize. The staple trade, however, is the fishery, in which are employed about one hundred boats and hookers, of the aggregate burden of 1400 tons; and the value of the fishery, a few years ago, was estimated at thirty thousand pounds per annum.

The town, as we have just observed, lies at the base and around the side of Compass hill; the streets on the acclivities ranging tier above tier, present to the view from the lower levels, a very singular and picturesque appearance. Many of the streets are dangerously steep, and quite inaccessible to carriages.

The church dedicated to Saint Multosia, by whom it is said to have been erected in the fourteenth century, as the conventual church of a monastery which she had founded, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure. The principal Roman

Catholic chapel is a large building, that attached to the Carmelite friary is of less dimensions. There are also two Methodist chapels; numerous schools; several small endowed institutions for the aged and infirm; a union workhouse; infantry barrack; with the court-house, and other municipal buildings common to district towns. There are also the Royal George Hotel, and one or two others, with various posting houses, where cars, carriages, and post horses can be hired. Of the old walls of the town scarcely a vestige now remains.

The harbour of Kinsale is about two miles long, its average breadth about half a mile. At the entrance, the shores are bold and rocky; around the harbour they are tame, beautiful, but still of an elevated character.

A mile east of the town, on the shores of the harbour is Charles Fort, commanded by a governor and fort-major, and containing barracks for 16 officers and 332 non-commissioned officers and privates; and on the promontory at the opposite side of the harbour are the extensive remains of the old fortress of *Castle-na-park*; and the ruins of *Ringrone Castle*, the old seat of the De Courcys, Barons of Kinsale. Scilly is the part of the town on the east side of the harbour, and between it and Charles Fort are the suburban village and church of Cove, and here those who frequent Kinsale during the bathing season generally lodge.

From the high banks around the harbour, and also from the walks round Compass hill, magnificent views are obtained of the town, harbour, and vicinity of Kinsale, and from the high grounds in connexion with the new road leading to Bandon the upper part of the estuary of the river is finely displayed. A ferry at

present connects the country lying westward along the coast with Kinsale, but it is hoped that a bridge will soon be substituted for the ferry boat.

From the mouth of the harbour eastward to Oyster-haven, where a narrow creek of the sea runs for four miles into the land, the coast is bold and rocky. The old head of Kinsale, one of the most remarkable headlands on this line of coast, is about eight miles south of the town of Kinsale. The promontory, which projects about three miles from the mainland, is generally about half a mile in breadth. It is bold and rocky, and at the "Head" rises 241 feet above the sea. This part is crowned with a lighthouse containing 27 lamps, exhibiting a bright steady light, which in clear weather is visible at a distance of 23 nautical miles. Near the lighthouse are the ruins of the Castle of Duncearney, built by John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, to whom, after the conquest of Ireland, the surrounding territory was granted; and a little to the north of it are the ruins of a more modern edifice, the former residence of the Barons of Kinsale.

Rathmore, the seat of — Cramer, Esq., is about two miles east of Kinsale; *Knockduffe*, the seat of Lieut.-Gen. Browne, is near it, and there are several villas in the vicinity.

The country around Kinsale, though bleak and containing few residences, is fertile and generally under tillage; the surface is varied, occasionally rising into long and gently-swelling hills; with rich, broad, intervening valleys. The agricultural operations are carried on in a very irregular and primitive manner; there are few good thorn fences, and draining seems greatly neglected.

No. 88.—DUBLIN TO KANTURK.

161½ MILES.

BY MITCHELSTOWN AND MALLOW.

	Statute Miles.
Mallow, as in No. 78	— | 160½ |
Kanturk	11 | 161½ |

In proceeding from Mallow to Kanturk, having passed the environs of the former, noticed in No. 78, we pass, at four miles, *Mount North*, an old dilapidated mansion of the noble family of Lysaght (Lord Lisle), near which are *Blossomfort* and *Kilpatrick*, and the village, and part of the old castle of Ballyclough, formerly a seat of the Barrys. At six miles, we pass *Lohort Castle*. This castle was built by the M'Carthy's in the reign of King John, and having been restored and fitted up, is now the baronial residence of the Earl of Egmont, the principal proprietor in this immediate district, and embosomed in trees, is a striking object in the scenery of the country. A mile to the right of the road is *Ballygiblin*, the beautiful seat of Sir W. W. Beecher, Bart.

Kanturk is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Allua, and Dallua, whose united streams flow into the Blackwater, two miles below the town. Under the encouragement given by the noble pro-

prietor, the Earl of Egmont, the town has been much improved of late years, and now contains in addition to the usual places of worship, &c., a comfortable inn, where cars can be hired. The new road from Cork to Listowell runs through the town. Not far from the town are the ruins of Kanturk castle; this large castle was commenced in the reign of Elizabeth, by Mac Donough Carthy; but its progress was stayed by order of the government. It occupies the four sides of a quadrangle, 120 feet in length by 80 feet in breadth. Four miles north-east from Kanturk, and between that town and Buttevant is *Castle Cor*, the seat of — Freeman, Esq. The grounds of this demesne are beautifully varied, and contain many fine old trees. The various seats and villas along the road from Mallow we have generally noticed in connexion with that town; and the dreary moorland country lying to the west, we have also noticed in the preceding roads.

No. 89.—DUBLIN TO KENMARE.

FIRST ROAD—202 MILES.

BY LIMERICK AND KILLARNEY.

	Statute Miles.
Killarney, as in No. 77	— | 185 |
Kenmare	17 | 202 |

THIS is the nearest and best way of reaching Kenmare; and on the arrival of the Dublin mail in Killarney, a mail car is despatched to that

town. On leaving Killarney, we proceed along the very interesting mountain road lately made from that town to Kenmare. The first eight

miles, which we have noticed in our description of the environs of Killarney, exhibit as fine scenery as any where around that celebrated place. From the small castellated police barrack, lying about midway between the two towns, which is a striking feature in the scenery, the road continues to ascend to a small rocky defile on the summit of the ridge. In the ascent we command a view of the Upper Lake, and the greater part of the mountains in and around Killarney. Having cleared the small rocky pass, we commence our descent to the opposite valley, and in our progress along the windings of the road, enjoy a view of the Dunkerrin mountains, lying westward; the Caher, Slieve Miskish, and Glengariff mountains to the south; and the Priest's Leap mountain, with its connecting chain of hills stretching eastward to the valley of the Flesk. As we advance, the small town of Kenmare, with its solitary church spire, seems to occupy the centre of the dreary plain; above the town is seen the bleak, moory valley through which the river Ruaghty flows, and below it the long and beautiful bay, blending with the ocean.

Kenmare is situated at the head of the bay which takes its name, and at the mouth of the estuary of the small river Ruaghty. The town was founded by Sir William Petty, ancestor of the Marquess of Lansdowne, the chief proprietor of this district, who having obtained an extensive grant of land, established a colony of English here in 1670. It now consists of one large street of neat and well-built houses, from which others diverge towards the Sound. The church is situated on a gentle eminence, a little to the east of the town. The chapel, a large edifice, and a small Methodist meeting-house, are in the town; to which we may add

several schools, news-room, sessions-house, market-house, and union work-house, &c. At the inn cars and carriages can be hired.

A little below the town is a small substantial pier; it has a depth of sixteen feet at high water, and vessels of large size may at all times come within a mile of it. Coal, timber, iron, and slates are the principal articles imported; and from the small portion of tillage in this unimproved district, the importation of potatoes becomes necessary whenever there is a failure of that crop. A ship-load of corn is occasionally exported, and a considerable supply of salmon is sent to Killarney from the fishery at the Sound.

The arm of the sea generally called the river Kenmare, or more properly, Kenmare bay, is the deepest in Ireland. It is thirty miles in length, and the breadth gradually increases from two hundred yards to about five miles. Its shores exhibit most varied and romantic views; the upper part, the only portion usually seen by travellers, being the least interesting. As Dingle bay is the grandest, so this may be considered the most beautiful of Irish sea bays. There are several islands on its surface, some of them very picturesque.

Lansdowne Lodge, the residence of the marquess's agent, is a little above the town; and the other residences in the neighbourhood are *Greenlane*, *Killowen House*, *Rockwell*, *Beechmount*, and *Ruaghty Lodge*. It is pleasing to observe from the numerous small and compact farm-houses, with their surrounding enclosures and hedge-rows, which are scattered along the sides of the mountains, and the roads which run up the glens and traverse the acclivities, the care and interest which Lord Lansdowne takes in the improvement of this large estate; and that, while the judicious

culture of the soil has been attended to, the comforts of the tenantry have not been overlooked.

In connexion with Kenmare we may notice the road to Castletown, distant twenty-four miles, commanding some beautiful views, and from which the traveller can obtain a good estimate of the scenery of this wild and romantic district. At eight miles from Kenmare, the road passes along the shore of the lowest of the Clugny lakes, which are three in number: beautifully-wooded islands adorn their surface. The upper lake is the wildest, and fine precipitous mountains rise abruptly from its western shores.

There is a lofty cataract at the head of the valley in which these lakes are situated, which, in wet weather, is even a more striking object than the one on Hungry hill. Three miles further on, the road ascends a steep ridge, from the top of which the beautiful harbour of Kilmichalogue is seen lying beneath, diversified in outline by numerous little bays and picturesque rocky shores. Near its head stands the residence of — M'Sweeny, Esq., embosomed in its natural woods, which fringe the margin of the water. The road passes round the upper end of the bay, whence a road leads to Glenmore Lake, about a mile distant. This small sheet of water is very beautiful, and well worth seeing, but the tourist should ride or drive up to the end of Glenmore, one of the most picturesque valleys in the district. In some places its bare ridges are clothed with the natural woods, which Lord Lansdowne is very strict in preserving. His lordship, to whom the country for many miles belongs, appears to be making great improvements on his estates. Comfortable cottages are being erected in all directions, and roads running up to

the heads of the different glens and valleys. Coum Gaira, between Glenmore lake and Kilmicalogue, is well worth seeing, should time permit: it is a deep glen, surrounded by lofty and wild-looking mountains. Having regained the head of the bay, the road gradually ascends to a considerable height, and passes over the termination of the rocky mountains which compose this barren country, and commands rich views of Kenmare bay, and the fine mountain-chain which rises from its northern shores. It then skirts Ardgroven harbour, and at five miles further approaches the shores of Quoilagh bay; then rising, passes over the lowest ridge of the Slieve Miskisk mountains, and descends rapidly upon Castletown, backed by Bere Island, crowned with its martello towers and batteries.

About a mile to the west of Kenmare, on the road leading to Sneem and Cahirciveen, stand the shattered remains of Dunkerron Castle, once the seat of O'Sullivan More; and at three miles *Dunkerrin*, the residence of Dr. Taylor, the celebrated cryptogamic botanist. Beyond it is *Dromore*, the fine modern castellated residence of the Rev. D. Mahony; near which are the ruins of Cappan-cus Castle, another of the O'Sullivan strongholds; and at seven miles, the river locally known as the Blackwater, which is crossed by a high picturesque bridge of two arches. This rapid mountain-stream falls into the sea immediately below the bridge, tumbling over a rugged channel at the bottom of a deep ravine, whose sides are fringed with copse-wood. Yachts may lie in this lovely little harbour, close alongside the wooded shore. From the bridge a road leads up to Lough Bryn, six miles distant, whence the Blackwater issues, situated in a wild valley; thence turning to the right, this road goes along the

glen, and over a mountain pass, down into another dreary valley, and on to the head of the upper Lake of Killarney. From Lough Bryn a bridle-road leads over a very wild pass, down into Glencar. The views from the summit of the pass, and along the descent on the northern side, are remarkably fine: in every direction an endless range of mountains is visible; and, towering above the rest, the Reeks appear in all their grandeur. From Lough Bryn and Blackstones, which are situated at the head of Lough Carra, the distance by this route is about nine miles; and about five more will convey the tourist to Wales Inn, at Glanbegh. This, as distinct from the Sneem

and Cahirciveen road, is the only pass practicable even for ponies, which crosses the great peninsular mountain-range of Iveragh and Dunkerrin, from Kenmare bay to Dingle bay.

The picturesque country west of Blackwater bridge we shall notice in connection with the road to Sneem, No. 91.

The new road from Kenmare to Glengariff, which, under the town of Kenmare, crosses the estuary of the Ruaghty by a suspension-bridge, built partly at the expense of the Marquess of Lansdowne and the government, we have noticed in connexion with Glengariff, No. 86.

No. 90.—DUBLIN TO KENMARE.

SECOND ROAD—210½ MILES.

BY MACROOM AND BALLYVOURNEY.

	Statute Miles.
Macroon, as in No. 81	— 182½
Ballyvourney	8½ 191½
Kenmare	19½ 210½

By this line the distance is increased eight and three quarter miles, and the public coaches do not go nearer than Ballyvourney. Post horses and carriages, however, can be obtained at Macroon. Branching off at Ballyvourney, and passing Knight's Bridge, at five miles we enter the county of Kerry, and soon after reach the Roughty river. Keeping along its right bank we enjoy its companionship for several miles; and at eleven miles from Ballyvourney, pass the village and church of Kilgarvan, and on the left *Ardtully*, the seat of——Orpen Townsend, Esq.

The narrow valley, through which the river flows, its banks interspersed with underwood, relieved with an occasional stretch of verdant land, broken by small patches of tillage produce an air of cultivation, and help to soften, in appearance, the asperities of the bleak and lofty mountain ranges. As we approach Kenmare, the country becomes much more fertile and better cultivated; and the town, the bay, and the mountains, which rise from its shores, are gradually but beautifully unfolded to view.

No. 91.—DUBLIN TO SNEEM.

216½ MILES.

BY KENMARE.

						Statute Miles.	
Kenmare, as in No. 89	:	:	:	:	:	—	202
Sneem	:	:	:	:	:	14½	216½

At present there is no mail-car running from Kenmare to Sneem; but conveyances can be hired at the former place. From Sneem to Waterville, the new road affords great facilities to tourists, getting round the mountains lying between the bays of Kenmare and Dingle; the more interesting parts of which are noticed in this line and in No. 94 in connexion with Cahirciveen.

The first seven miles of our road, "that is, as far as Blackwater bridge," we have noticed in connexion with the town of Kenmare, No. 89. For the next five miles the traveller keeps along the shores of Kenmare bay, and along the base of the Dunkerrin mountains. At three miles from Blackwater bridge, we pass the island of Rossmore, which is about a mile in length, and the largest island in the bay; at six miles pass *Derryquin*, the seat of — Bland, Esq. and at seven miles reach the small village of

SNEEM,

which contains a small inn, church, chapel, schools, post-office, and dispensary. It is situated on a little creek running off Kenmare bay; and its picturesque harbour, numerous coves, wooded islets, and indented shores, add much to the interest of this very picturesque part of the coast. The village is watered by the mountain streamlet which takes its name, and falls into the little inlet of Kenmare bay which runs up to meet it.

From Sneem an excellent new road has been made to Killarney, joining the new line from Kenmare at five miles from that town.

For six miles beyond Sneem the road runs inland, when it again approaches the coast, and continues to skirt the shore for five miles. Eight and a half miles from Sneem is the pretty little bay of White Strand; a mile further on is *West-Cene*—where Mr. O'Sullivan resides. The family of Jermyn have contributed much to the appearance of the neighbourhood, by the substantial houses and cottages which they have erected on the side of the mountain. Not above half a mile from the road, near West Cene, is an old ruined church, close to which stands a gigantic and venerable tree, which by the people is held sacred,—just above the ground the trunk measures 25 feet in circumference; a foot higher it separates into four stems, the largest being sixteen feet in girth. Within two miles of West Cene, are the ruins of Staig Fort, one of the greatest curiosities in the country. The building lies in a dreary, open valley; at present there appears to be no satisfactory solution of the question when or by what race this and similar forts were erected. There are two or three more in the same district, the most perfect next to Staig Fort, is close to Ballycarberry castle, near Valentia—a model of this interesting ruin can be seen in the museum of the Dublin Society. About a mile beyond West Cene the road skirts along the beautiful little

bay of Glanbeg, with its White Strand; and then turning inland it soon crosses the old line, and gradually for several miles winds up the side of a rocky mountain; but by following the old line for two

miles, the traveller will reach Derrynane, which is about thirteen miles from Sneem; and more fully noticed in connexion with Cahirciveen, No. 94.

No. 92.—DUBLIN TO TRALEE.

FIRST ROAD—181½ MILES.

BY LIMERICK AND CASTLEISLAND.

	Statute Miles.
Castleisland, as in No. 77	170½
Tralee	11½ 181½

ALONG this road the Dublin mail-coach runs to Tralee, and Tralee is also approached by cars, and the cross-mail from Cork.

The beautiful valley from Castleisland to Tralee compensates in some degree for the bleak and high moorland tract lying between the former town and Newcastle. In addition to several small comfortable residences near Castleisland, we pass the improved farms of James O'Connell, Esq.; at six miles *Retanny* and *Arbela*; at seven, *Chute Hall*, Richard Chute, Esq., on the right; and *Ballyseedy*, the seat of Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq., on the left, where we meet the Ballymullen rivulet; and passing through a rich and considerably improved country, at two miles further, reach

TRALEE,

the chief town of the county of Kerry, situated on a flat and fertile tract of land which stretches along the shores of the small inlet of Ballyheigue bay, and generally termed Tralee bay. It is about a mile from the shore, but is connected with the sea by a short ship canal, recently opened. As yet, however, the principal shipping takes place at Blen-

nerville, which is a mile below the town.

Tralee is one of the most interesting and thriving towns in the south of Ireland; its exports, imports, and general trade having of late years greatly increased. Many of the streets are spacious, regularly and well laid out, and the houses handsome and respectably inhabited. The town has been much improved by the proprietor, Sir Edward Denny, Bart., who has liberally thrown open the pleasure grounds attached to the castle for the recreation of the inhabitants.

The principal public buildings are the court-house, a chaste, classical structure, from designs of Morrison, the county prison adjoining, and a handsome modern church. There are two large Roman Catholic chapels, and meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Independents, and Methodists. There are also a county infirmary, fever hospital, union work-house, and other establishments common to a county and corporate town. The infantry barrack is capable of containing six hundred men, and at the inns carriages can be hired.

The history of Tralee dates from the foundation of a monastery in 1213, by John Fitzthomas, of the

Geraldine family. It afterwards became part of the vast estates of the Desmonds, who built the castle ; and on the overthrow of that powerful family, the castle, town, and a considerable tract of the surrounding country, were granted to Sir Edward Denny, the ancestor of the present possessor. In the various fends and civil wars that ensued from the foundation of the town down to the abdication of James II., Tralee appears to have had no inconsiderable share.

A mile below the town, on the Dingle road, is the small town and shipping port of Blennerville; and along the opposite shores of the bay, are the bathing lodges and chalybeate spa.

In addition to *Ballyseedy*, already noticed, and *Oakfield*, the seat of — Bateman, Esq., there are in the vicinity of Tralee the villas of *Belmont*, *Ballard*, *Spring Lodge*, *Lower Cannon*, *Magh*, *Chute Hall*, *Spring Hill*, *Arabella*, *Plover Hill*, and *Frogmore Lodge*.

There is something very striking in the scenery around Tralee, and

at the same time very different from what is generally met with around this part of the coast. In front of the town, the vast expanse of waters and accompanying range of mountains which rise boldly from the shores of the bay, and run westward to Brandon, where they dip into the ocean ; and on the other side, the broad fertile valley stretching eastward to Castle Island, which is bounded on the north by the Stack hills ; and on the south by the higher range of Slievemish. The latter range is not more than fourteen miles in extent ; it springs from the valley of Castle Island, and is terminated by the valley along which the road from Tralee to Dingle by Annascall is carried. Bautregaun, the highest point of the range, attains an elevation of 2796 feet above the level of the sea ; and from it or from any of the other summits of Slievemish, which are nearer Tralee, good views are obtained of the vast assemblage of mountains lying to the south and west of *Dingle* bay, of the town, and generally of the country lying around.

No. 93—DUBLIN TO TRALEE.

SECOND ROAD—183½ MILES.

BY LIMERICK, ASKEATON, GLIN, TARBERT, AND LISTOWELL.

	Statute Miles.	
Limerick, as in No. 64	—	119½
Askeaton	17½	137
Glin	13½	150½
Tarbert	3½	154
Listowell	11	165
Lissadeen	9½	174½
Abbey Odorney	2	176½
Tralee	7	183½

THERE are no public coaches on this road, but there are cars direct from Limerick, and also in connexion with the steamer from Limerick to Tarbert ; but, unless to those anxious

either to sail up the Lower Shannon, or to see the country along its shores, and that too in fine summer weather, this mode of travelling is tedious, and in winter uncertain, and

unpleasant. At Tarbert and Listowell there are posting houses in connexion with the inns.

As far as Askeaton, this line lies through a rich country; from a few miles beyond that town to Tarbert, it keeps generally near the southern shores of the Lower Shannon, and thence through a bleak and rather uninteresting tract to Listowell.

Five miles from Limerick, and a little to the right, is *Tervoe*, the fine seat of W. T. Monsell, Esq. Adjoining this demesne, are the ruins of Carrigogunnel Castle, proudly situated on the summit of a lofty rock, rising boldly from an extensive plain, which reaches to the Shannon. This castle was formerly the seat of the O'Briens, kings of Munster; and in 1691, was taken and blown up by order of General D'Ginkle, then besieging Limerick. Its ruins, which present a fine object to the surrounding country, are still sufficient to show its former importance. Between *Tervoe* and the Shannon, is *Cooper Hill*, the seat of Mrs. Cooper. Six miles from Limerick, on the left, is *Elm Park*, the seat of Lord Clarina; at seven cross the river Mague, on the left bank of which is *Court*, an old seat belonging to the Earl of Limerick; and near it the ruins of Cullum and Ballycullane. In the flat rich grounds which lie along the Shannon are the village and demesne of *Shannon Grove*, the estate of the Earl of Charleville; and near them *Mellon* and *Rockfield*. A little farther, also on the same side, is the large village of Pallaskenry; and near it *Castletown*, the handsome seat of Rev. W. Waller. This place is beautifully situated, and commands fine views of the Shannon, and opposite Clare coast. Beyond this, close on the Shannon, are *Ballysteen*, the seat of Edmund Westropp, Esq. and *Beagh-*

castle. At fourteen miles from Limerick, on the left, is *Currah*, the splendid seat of Sir Aubrey De Vere, Bart. On the left, is *Castle Hewson*, the seat of Wm. Hewson, Esq.; and at seventeen and a half miles the small town of

ASKEATON,

which stands on the river Deel, about two miles above its confluence with the Shannon. The Deel is navigable for vessels of sixty tons burden up to the town, which possesses a church, chapel, and several schools.

Here are the remains of a Franciscan monastery founded in 1420. The ruins are beautifully situated close to the river, the cloisters are very perfect. The castle of Askeaton exhibits at this day a fine ruin. It was built by the seventh Earl of Desmond, on a solid rock of considerable height, and was surrounded by a lofty wall, which is again encompassed by the river Deel, the entrance being by a drawbridge. The part of the castle which is still preserved is 90 feet high, and in it are still shown Desmond's dungeon, and banquetting room. The castle was blown up in 1580, by Sir George Carew.

The present parochial church was that of the commandery of Knights Templars, founded in 1298; on the south side is a transept, now in ruins, and separated from the church by two lofty arches which have been rudely closed up; and near the east end are the remains of an ancient tower, square at the base and octangular above. The principal villas around Askeaton are *Inchirourk-More*, *Shannon View*, *Mantle Hill*, and the Abbey. Two miles north of the town are the ruins of Drumdeely castle, seated on an eminence overlooking the Shannon.

From Askeaton, for about five

miles, the country appears very bleak; and with the exception of the few trees around *Ballyclough*, the seat of Mr. Copley, and *Ballycullen*, Mr. Naish, there is little to relieve the eye. It is covered with craggy rocks, but the inhabitants endeavour to grow a little corn and potatoes in every spot capable of cultivation.

At the village of Foynes, five miles from Askeaton, we reach the road leading to the village of Shanagolden, which lies about a mile to the left. A mile to the east of Shanagolden are the fine ruins of the abbey of Manistir-na-Gillagh; and about the same distance to the south are the ruins of Shanet Castle, another of the strongholds of the Earls of Desmond, from whence their followers took the war-cry of Shanet-a-boo, as the Fitzgeralds of Leinster took theirs, Crom-a-boo, from Croome Castle. This castle occupied a strong position on the summit of a steep hill, and is a very striking feature in the scenery of the district.

As we advance towards that wild, upland tract, which lies along the boundaries of the counties of Limerick and Kerry, the country gradually becomes more hilly, boggy, and rugged. About half way between Askeaton and Loughill, we pass, on the left, Knockpatrick, from the summit of which a view of the whole course of the Lower Shannon is seen, as also the whole extent of the lower champaign tract of the county of Limerick, and the intermediate and surrounding hills. On the top of Knockpatrick are the walls of an old church, which is still held in great veneration by the peasantry, as it is supposed to have been consecrated by St. Patrick. Within the walls are two monuments belonging to the Burke and Griffin families. At Foynes the traveller leaves the great limestone plain and

enters a district composed of the rocks of the coal formation.

The road now keeps close to the Shannon, passing, on the right, *Corgriff*, — Griffin, Esq.; and the island of Ahanish. From the rocky cliffs which rise abruptly from the water, the traveller has a good view of the rugged eminences on his left, and of the noble expanse of the Shannon, and of *Cahircon*, the seat of John Scott, Esq., and several other demesnes on the opposite coast of Clare. On the right we pass Foynes's Island, and on the left *Mount Trenchard*, the seat of Lord Monteagle, around which the country is romantic and highly interesting. A little beyond *Mount Trenchard* we reach the village church and chapel of Loughill, in the vicinity of which there are several handsome villas. Proceeding between the flat shores of the Shannon and the accompanying range of hills, reach, at four miles farther, the village of Glin. About a mile beyond the village is *Glin Castle*, the seat of John Francis Fitzgerald, Esq. ('The Knight of Glin.') Glin acquires some interest from the brave defence made by the Knight of Glin and his followers in 1600. In consequence of having supported his relative, the Earl of Desmond, the castle was besieged by Sir George Carew, when the entire garrison were put to the sword. Glin contains a church, chapel, and in its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castle, and several villas. Two miles from the village of Glin, and within a mile of the small town of

TARBERT,

we enter the county of Kerry. The town is beautifully situated, and well circumstanced for trade, though, we regret to state, but little is carried on. It stands at the head of an inlet

of the Shannon, called Tarbert Bay, opposite to Clanderlaw Bay, on the Clare side, and these bays here give the Shannon the appearance of great breadth. Tarbert Bay affords the best anchorage on this side of the estuary; and the steamers from Limerick to Kilrush touch here both coming and going to land and receive passengers. The trip from Limerick to Tarbert is usually made in four hours. About a mile from the town, on a bold headland formed by the winding outlines of the Shannon, stands *Tarbert House*, the seat of ——— Leslie, Esq., the proprietor of the town. From its elevated site and extensive plantations, it forms a conspicuous feature in the scenery, and a great relief to the bleakness around. From many parts of the demesne fine views are obtained of the Shannon, its numerous islands, creeks, and sinuosities, and of the more prominent features along the opposite coast. Adjoining Tarbert demesne, on a small island, is a battery and revenue police station.

Tarbert possesses a neat church, a commodious chapel, and a small Methodist meeting-house, and an inn, where conveyances can be hired. It is a revenue station; and from the harbour a good deal of grain, pigs, and butter are forwarded to Limerick. In the neighbourhood of the town are *Ahanna, Lislie Lodge, Shannon Lawn, Clare View, Ballydonohue*, and *Carrinakilly*.

Beyond Tarbert the aspect changes. The hills trend away southerly, and the country assumes an open and slightly undulating character, in which vast fields of bog prevail. The soil is generally poor, and still more poorly cultivated. The houses of the gentry are few and far between, and the huts of the peasantry are miserable. This flat and bleak tract district is bounded on the

south by the Clanruderry and Staacks hills, which run westward to Tralee; on the west by Ballyheigue Bay; and on the north by the bold eaverned headlands and hills, which, for several miles, skirt the mouth of the Shannon. Among these hills Knockanore, which, between Ballybunnian and Ballylongford, attains an elevation of 900 feet, is the most conspicuous. And this division of the country, so well defined by natural limits, contains the Cashin bog district, so fully described in the *Bog Reports of Ireland*.

At six miles from Tarbert we cross the river Geale, leaving the hamlet of Newtownsandes a little to the left. The Geale is the carrier of many of the streams that flow down the western side of the hills lying between Newcastle and Glin, whose united waters it bears along to the Cashin, which it meets at nine miles on its onward course.

The small town of Listowell, situated on the left bank of the Feale, has been much improved of late, and is now a considerable thoroughfare from the various lines of new roads which lead to it—among them the line we are now travelling; the cross-road hence to Cork intersecting the Dublin and Tralee line at Abbeyfeale, and the road to Ballybunnian by Lisselton. The southern vicinity of the town has been much improved by the new bridge across the Feale, and spacious approaches thereto; and beautified by the plantations of *Ballinruddery*, the seat of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald (The Knight of Kerry). The plantations cover the river banks for a considerable distance above the town. There are a neat church, a commodious chapel, the remains of a castle which belonged to the Lords of Kerry, and a comfortable inn.

Among the residences around are

Gurtainard, — Colles, Esq.; *Dromin*, — Raymond, Esq.; *Greenville*, — Sandes, Esq.; and *Bedford*, — Raymond, Esq.

Pursuing our way through the flat country which lies along the northern base of the Stacks hills, and consists of a great variety of moor, bog, and rich lands, all under the most wretched culture, we pass, in the vicinity of the town *Tullamore*, — Julian, Esq.; *Ennismore*, — Hewson, Esq.; and also Kilfeanagh church and *Crotto*, the seat of Thomas Ponsonby, Esq.; and at nine miles reach the village of Lissadeen. Two miles from Lissadeen, in the flat and boggy country which reaches to the Cashin river, is the village of Lixnaw, which is watered by the Brick, one of the Cashin's tributaries. Adjoining the village are the ruins of the old church, and the extensive remains of the ancient castellated mansion of the Earls of Kerry; and on a mount, at a short distance to the north-east, is a monument or mausoleum of John, the third earl. It is of a circular form, resting on a square base, and terminating in a dome, whence an extensive view of the surrounding flat and dreary country is obtained. At two miles from Lissadeen is the hamlet of Abbey Odorney, and near it are some church ruins. To the right is *Ballyhorgan*, — Staughton, Esq.; *Ballyconra*, — Stack, Esq.; *Rattoo*, — Gunn, Esq.; and near the latter, the remains of the round tower of Rattoo.

About two miles from Abbey Odorney we meet the road leading

to Ardfert, which lies about a mile to the right. Ardfert, though now a village of little importance, is an ancient diocesan site, and of high antiquity. From time immemorial it has been united to the see of Aghadoe, and in 1663 it was incorporated with Limerick. Of its ancient cathedral, dedicated to St. Brendan, a portion of the remains has been fitted up as the parish church; they consist of walls of the nave and of the choir which are perfect. The ancient round tower, which stood near the cathedral, fell about sixty-five years ago; and near the town, in the demesne of *Ardfert Abbey*, are the picturesque ruins of the Franciscan monastery.

Ardfert Abbey, the seat of the former Earls of Glandore, now of Mrs. Crosbie, in which the ruins of the monastery are, adjoin the town. In the neighbourhood of the town are *Tubrid*, *Sackville House*, and *Barra*.

Ardfert stands near the bleak and bold shores of Ballyheigue bay. The whole extent of the coast from Tralee bay is exposed to the full swell of the Atlantic; and except the small inlet near Ardfert, affords neither shelter nor harbour. The country along the coast, though bare and much exposed to the sea-storms, is well inhabited.

Returning to our line of road, as we advance towards Tralee, the road sweeps round the western point of the Stacks hills; and in the descent we obtain a view of the valley running eastward to Castleisland, the town, the bay, and surrounding mountains.

No. 94.—DUBLIN TO CAHIRCIVEEN AND VALENTIA.

FIRST ROAD—215½ MILES.

BY CASTLEISLAND AND MILLTOWN.

						Statute Miles.
Castleisland, as in No. 77	.	.	.	.	—	170½
Milltown	.	.	.	.	14½	184½
Killorglin	.	.	.	.	4	188½
Cahirriveen	.	.	.	.	23½	212
Valentia	.	.	.	.	3½	215½

This road branches off at Castleisland, and is the shortest line from Dublin to the different places given in the above table.

The only public conveyance, however, is the mail-car from Killorglin to Valentia, Killorglin being the point where the mail-cars to Valentia from Tralee and Killarney meet. Cars can be hired at Castleisland.

From Castleisland to Castlemaine, the road keeps along the south side of the Slieve Mish mountains, with the Main river on the left. It passes through the hamlet of Currans at about four miles from Castleisland, and runs through a country much varied in its soil and surface. The various mountain ranges which under many modifications are successively seen, we have generally noticed in the preceding roads.

Castlemaine is situated on the river Maine, which falls into the harbour of Castlemaine, about two miles below the village. "It takes its name from a castle erected on the bridge over the river Maine, by M'Carthy More and the Earl of Desmond, as a defence to their frontiers. Each of these chiefs was to garrison it alternately for their joint protection; but when the Earl received possession of it from M'Carthy, he retained it in his own power; and on the expiration of the term for which his garrison was to remain, refused to admit M'Carthy, and kept entire possession of the castle, which remained

in his family till the reign of Elizabeth. The castle was demolished by General Ludlow during the parliamentary wars, and together with seven acres adjoining, have since remained in the possession of the crown. The constable receives £50 per annum for the ground rent, with the privileges of two fairs and the fishery." About two miles from the town, on the road leading to Dingle, are the ruins of Castle Drum; and near the town is the demesne of Anna.

The village of Milltown is reached at about a mile from Castlemaine. It contains a small church, chapel, Wesleyan meeting-house, dispensary, schools, &c. Adjoining the town is *Kilcoleman Abbey*, the seat of Sir John Godfrey, Bart. The ruins of the Augustine abbey, founded in the reign of Henry III. by Geoffry de Maurisco, are in the demesne.

Leaving Milltown which is much improved in its appearance by the plantations of Kilcoleman demesne, and running along the head of Castlemaine bay, at three and a half miles we reach the village of

KILLORGLIN,

situated on the river Laune, which empties itself into the Bay of Castlemaine about two miles below the town. The Laune is the river which, as we have remarked in connexion with Killarney, bears along all the

overflowing waters of these celebrated lakes to the sea, as also the waters of the numerous streams which it afterwards receives in its progress from the lakes to Killorglin.

The valley through which the Laune flows above and below the town, though not possessing any striking feature, is not devoid of interest; as compared with the mountain scenery around, it is of a tame, pastoral character; the country immediately around is fertile, though bleak and poorly cultivated.

The river, which is navigable for vessels of 180 tons burden near to the village, affords excellent salmon fishing. The village possesses a church, chapel, and Methodist meeting-house.

About four miles from Killorglin, and a little to the left of the Cahirciveen road, embosomed in the mountains, are the Lakes of Carragh, long known to anglers as affording excellent sport, but little to tourists, although exhibiting some of the finest and wildest scenery. The lakes are two, the Upper and Lower, separated by a narrow channel. They are, together, about three miles in length, and from many places, MacGillicuddy's Reeks and the bolder points of the surrounding mountains of Glencar are displayed decidedly in their finest points of view. At the upper end, the lake is supplied by the Blackstones river, which being navigable for about a mile, leads into the midst of the most interesting mountain scenery in Kerry.

A mile from the upper end of the lake is Blackstones, formerly a town, now merely two or three houses. It is a most picturesque spot, the river fringed with beautiful woods. The mountains rise around on every side, displaying great variety of character and outline—the Reeks being the most conspicuous; and next to them, Athar attracts the

attention, by the beautiful form of its lofty conical peak, 2540 feet high. This is the only place where these native woods have been preserved; even within a hundred years they covered the valleys for many miles.

Accommodation may be obtained through the hospitality of a worthy farmer, Mr. Breen, who resides here; and it is well worth the pedestrian's undertaking the ascent of Carran Tual from this point, the route displaying some of the tremendous precipices in the recesses of the Reeks, which are not seen from the Hag's glen or Comme Dhuv.

On the shores of the lake is the fishing lodge of — Newton, Esq. Crossing the river Carragh, and proceeding along the high moory tract at eight miles from Killorglin, we reach the small inn of Glenbegh. This is situated near to the head of the bay, which is bounded by the long, sandy ridge of Rossbeg, and forms the commencement of the extensive and interesting improvements lately effected on this part of the large estates of Lord Headly. These improvements, consisting of planting large tracts of high grounds, embanking sea-flooded lands, forming roads, building comfortable cottages, yield an agreeable relief to, and striking contrast with the dreary, mountainous, boggy tract around. Beyond this the road is carried, at the height of 200 feet, along the edge of the cliffs forming the base of the Drung mountain, which rise precipitously out of the sea to the height of 2104 feet; and it commands, for several miles, a delightful view of the noble bay of Dingle and the Dingle mountains beyond, forming one of the most interesting portions of all the sea-coast scenery in the British empire. Mr. Inglis, describing this road states, that "in the magnificence of its mountain and sea views it is little

inferior to any of the celebrated roads along the shores of the Mediterranean, and is every way superior to the road from Bangor to Conway, in North Wales.

Leaving the bay of Dingle, with its splendid scenery, we now proceed along a high bleak and boggy tract, exhibiting here and there a reclaimed spot. The bleakness and monotony of the surface is, however, relieved by the lofty mountain-ranges which occupy so large a portion of the district we are now travelling through, namely, the barony of Iveragh.

In descending to the coast we pass, on the left, *Bahoss*, the residence of Charles O'Connell, Esq. M.P.; and a little further, at the head of a small sea bay forming the mouth of the Cahir river, are the walls of the humble birth-place of Daniel O'Connell, to the right of which is *Hillgrove*, the neat cottage of his agent, Mr. Primrose; a little farther, the improving village of Cahirciveen; and two miles beyond it, the island of Valentia.

"The views," Mr. Inglis observes, "about Cahirciveen are interesting, of a wild and solitary character. The mountains jut into the sea on every side; the island of Valentia lies opposite, separated from the main-land by a narrow channel; and the small town enclosed among the brown mountain slopes, seems like a place at the world's end." Solitary and wild at is the general character of the country around Cahirciveen. there is a considerable extent of tolerably good land in its vicinity, which has of late been much improved. Mr. O'Connell is the middleman, under Trinity College, of the land on which the town is built, as also of the land for some miles westward along the shore, *Derry-nane* he holds by lease under the Earl of Cork; and it is pleasing to observe that, amid his numerous avo-

cations, he has not been inattentive to the improvement of his property and the condition of his tenantry.

The island of Valentia, about six and a half miles in length by two miles in breadth, is principally the estate of the Knight of Kerry, who has a cottage on the island, and has expended considerable sums, very judiciously, in its improvement. The soil is in many places good, and chiefly under tillage; and the tenantry are comparatively comfortable. The slate and flag quarries on the island are extensive and valuable; the flags are used for fish and dairy slabs, and many other purposes to which marble is applied, and find a ready market in England.

On the island are a post-office, a small church, chapel, and school; also a coast-guard station and glebe-house; and *Glanleem*, the lodge of the Knight of Kerry; *Coarhubeg*, the residence of — Spotswood, Esq.; and *Ballymanagh*. There is also a neat and very comfortable little inn, kept by Mrs. Roper.

Valentia is the most westerly port in Europe, and has of late become a place of considerable notoriety, from the speculations connected with rendering its naturally admirable harbour the chief rendezvous for ships bound to, or returning from America; and also as the terminus of the great projected railroad across the kingdom, but the railway commissioners recommended Bearhaven in preference; and since steamers have crossed the Atlantic, the design seems to have been abandoned.

Several days may be passed in the island with great interest by the tourist in search of wild coast scenery. The cliffs of Fohilly, which are 883 feet high, are very grand, and the view from the summit of the hills is magnificent. At Bray-head, the cliffs reach to 628 feet; and this promontory is one of the boldest and

most striking on the whole coast of Kerry. At Valentia too, the Atlantic may be seen in all its grandeur; the waves are of a size and volume almost incredible to those who have not witnessed the ocean in such favourable situations. There is a fine cave, 70 feet high, and very deep, on the shore of Lough Kay. A walk round Douglas head and to Cunnenna bay, combines the grandest features of ocean and mountain scenery, with the most beautiful detail of picturesque rocks, ferns, &c. The northern or principal entrance to Valentia harbour, between Beg-Innis and Cromwell's fort, is very fine: a light-house has been erected at the latter spot. This is the best point of departure for visiting the Skellig rocks. You hire a boat and row down to the south-western entrance, between Bray head and Port Magee,—six miles from the inn,—from this point it is ten miles to the great Skellig; on opening the bay, Puffin head, a large mass of cliffy-rock, several hundred feet high, displays its grotesque form. The smaller Skellig lies a mile nearer the shore than the great one; its outline is very remarkable, and its cliffs are covered with gannets,—this being the only rock on the coast upon which they breed. The Great Skellig is an enormous, precipitous rock of slate 710 feet high. Two light-houses have been erected upon it, the highest between 300 and 400 feet above the sea, and a road made up to them at a vast expense. Four families connected with them reside here, and are regularly provisioned for several months. The ruins of the ancient abbey can still be traced, and those curious wells which are found in the wildest and most inaccessible islands all along the west coast of Ireland. This was a well-known place of penance in former days, and even old men and women climbed

to the summit of the rock, and went out on a projecting slab of slate to kiss its extreme point, from whence the slightest false step would precipitate them from a height of 700 feet into the ocean.

Cahirciveen, which has arisen since the formation of the new line of road along Castlemain bay, now consists of one principal street, with one or two branches. It possesses a small inn, where cars and ponies can be hired, a church, chapel, news-room, branch of the National Bank, dispensary, union workhouse, &c. The town is situated on the shores of the small sea bay, called the Valentia river; and at the little quay and harbour which were constructed in 1822, some imports and exports are made. The harbour and quay have also been useful in promoting the fishery carried on here, in which about four hundred people are occasionally employed.

About a mile and a half from the town, on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of Ballycarbery castle; and at two miles from the castle ruins is the peninsula of Douglas head, forming the southern entrance to Dingle bay. Opposite to Cahirciveen is *Castlegrain*, the residence of Kean Mahony, Esq.

The village of Port Magee contains a chapel and coast-guard station, and is about eight miles west from Cahirciveen. It is situated on the shore and near the southern entrance to Valentia harbour; along the shores, and in the vicinity, are *Belville*, *Waterview*, *Kilheraragh*, &c.

Boulus Head, which forms the westward boundary of Ballinskelligs bay, is about thirteen miles south-west from Cahirciveen. The hill, of which it forms a part, rises to a height of 1,351 feet, and commands an extensive view of mountain and of sea. The Skelligs rocks to which we have just adverted, lie about nine

miles due west of the headland. The Great Skellig, with its two light-houses, rising high above the billowy Atlantic, appears not merely as a beacon to the mariner, but as the sentinel of the long line of iron-bound coast.

The dark colour of the vast unbroken surface of the mountains of Iveragh, as seen from Boulus Head, in common with all the other more elevated points along the coast add much to the wild and desolate character of the scenery; and at the same time, contrasts with the deep blue ocean, that rolls along their magnificent shores.

Leaving Cahirciveen, the road, for eight miles, lies across a dreary, boggy tract, possessing no interest beyond the mountain views. At the edge of Ballinskelligs bay we meet the river Inny, and at eleven miles from Cahirciveen, reach the village and demesne of Waterville, adjoining which is Lough Currane—to the angler one of the most interesting of all our lakes. It is about eight miles in circumference, much broken in its outline, and the scenery around very wild and bold. There are several islands on it; the largest is called Church Island, and on this there are some very curious ecclesiastical and other ruins. Lough Currane is principally supplied by the overflowing waters of the gloomy Loughs Vogher and Girahe, situated a few miles higher up, among the mountains. The river, which discharges the surplus waters of the lake, is about half a mile in length from the lake to the sea. A weir has been thrown across the river at high tide mark, where the tide and fresh water are often seen to meet, and the trout and salmon leaping up.

Waterville, the seat of James Butler, Esq., lies at the end of a fine strand upwards of a mile long, and near the centre of Ballinskelligs bay, into which, in stormy weather, the enormous waves of the Atlantic roll and break with tremendous power.

At the village of Waterville there is a small inn, where anglers generally stop. From Waterville the new line of road gradually winds up the mountain for about four miles; and from the summit, which is very high, a magnificent view of sea and mountain is obtained. From this point we descend to *Derrynane*, the seat of Daniel O'Connell, Esq.

Derrynane is about sixteen miles from Cahirciveen; the house is a large incongruous pile of building, growing out of additions and patches of every style. It is romantically situated on a small lawn, and facing a beautiful little bay having a fine strand at its termination, and bounded by dark rocks and bold headlands. The small ruins of the abbey are situated in the wild and verdant peninsula, which forms the western side of the bay, and close to the water edge. From the summit of this part of the demesne, the views are very striking. In front the lofty island of Scara forms a prominent feature, while other picturesque islands diversify the prospect seaward. In the distance are the Skelligs; and the view of the Atlantic, towards the north is bounded by *Boulus head*, and Ballinskelligs bay; fine rocky mountains to the north and east complete the picture. Close to Derrynane is a snug little harbour, where yachts can lie safely, and vessels from one to two hundred tons come along side the small quay.

No. 95.—DUBLIN TO CAHIRCIVEEN AND VALENTIA.

SECOND ROAD—221½ MILES.

BY TRALEE, CASTLEMAIN, MILLTOWN, AND KILLORGLIN.

						Statute Miles.
Tralee, as in No. 92	.	.	.	.	.	— 181½
Castlemain	.	.	.	.	.	7½ 188½
Milltown	.	.	.	.	.	1½ 190½
Killorglin	.	.	.	.	.	4 194½
Cahirciveen	.	.	.	.	.	23½ 218
Valentia	.	.	.	.	.	3½ 221½

THIS road, as compared with the preceding, increases the distance six miles. It is however convenient to those who may have business in Tralee, or who may prefer hiring a conveyance from that town; where they are more likely to meet with post-chaises and horses, than at Castle-

island. The country around Tralee we have already noticed in No. 92; and from Tralee to Killarney the road runs through the valley lying between the mountains, Slieve Mish, and Cahirconree, displaying in its progress some interesting mountain scenery.

No. 96.—DUBLIN TO CAHIRCIVEEN AND VALENTIA.

THIRD ROAD—224½ MILES.

BY KILLARNEY AND KILLORGLIN.

						Statute Miles.
Killarney, as in No. 77	.	.	.	.	.	— 165
Killorglin	.	.	.	.	.	12½ 177½
Cahirciveen	.	.	.	.	.	23½ 201
Valentia	.	.	.	.	.	3½ 204½

THIS road joins the preceding roads, Nos. 94 and 95, at Killorglin.

Leaving Killarney, the first five miles, that is, to *Beaufort*, where the road branches off to the Gap of Dunloe, have been noticed in our description of the environs of that town. For the greater part of the remainder of the way the country through which the road lies is poor, bleak, and cheerless; the road keeping generally about a mile from the river Laune. The scenery, however, which is composed

of the towering and picturesque outlines of Mac Gillicuddy's Reeks, joining with the lower and less striking mountains of Iveragh, on the one hand, and the lofty Dingle mountains on the other, is hardly to be surpassed.

Between *Beaufort*, the seat of F. W. Mullins, Esq. M.P., and Killorglin, we pass, on the left, *Churchtown*, the seat of Sir Arthur Blennerhasset, and *Whitefield*, Richard M'Gillicuddy, Esq.

NO. 97.—DUBLIN TO DINGLE..

BY TRALEE.

	Statute Miles.	OR BY	Statute Miles.
Tralee, as in No. 92	— | 181½	Tralee, as before	— | 181½
Kilgobbin . . .	8½ | 190½	Kilgobbin . . .	8½ | 190½
Annascall . . .	9½ | 200	Connor-Hill } . .	20½ | 210½
Dingle . . .	11 | 211	Dingle . . .	

NEAR the termination of the long and bold peninsula which runs westward from Tralee to the Atlantic stands the small town of Dingle. This peninsula, or headland, is about thirty-two miles in length, and, on an average, about eight in breadth. It is wholly of a mountainous character, and several of the more extreme points of the range, rise to a great elevation. The surface is broken into a variety of glens, dells, ravines, gorges, small lakes in the hollows of the hills, and all that lend interest to mountain scenery. The whole extent of coast is bold and craggy, presenting, in many places, high impending cliffs. Its outline is greatly diversified by several headlands which enclose the bays of Tralee, Brandon, Smerwick, and other smaller inlets on the northern side; and on the southern, by the small harbours of Ventry and Dingle. From Sybil head to Brandon head, a distance of fifteen miles, magnificent ranges of precipices extend almost in a straight line, attaining elevations of from 500 to 700 feet, and exhibiting, perhaps, the wildest and grandest portion of the cliff scenery of the south-western coast of Ireland. Except around Dingle, Ventry, and several other detached points, the soil is poor, the greater portion of the surface of the uplands consisting of moorland and bog.

Passing through the small seaport

town of Blennerville, the road keeps the shores of Tralee bay till we reach the vicinity of the church and hamlet of Kilgobbin. Here it branches—that to the left ascends the higher grounds along the sides of a beautifully verdant dell, and then holds a midland course through a dreary moorland country, to the vicinity of Dingle, passing the hamlet of Annascall, from which point a pedestrian may make an interesting excursion, keeping along the small lake to the north of the village, which offers excellent sport to the angler, and thence ascending the secluded and picturesque glens, crossing the range under Bénoskea and descending until he comes out on the Connor-hill road, eight miles from Dingle and about seven from Annascall. The other branch, lately opened, and which is nearly equi-distant, keeps along the shore by Brandon bay, ascends at an easy rate along the picturesque sides of Connor-hill, where the precipitous cliffs towering over the traveller's head, appear almost to threaten his destruction. This is one of the finest passes in Ireland. The gigantic Brandon forms a magnificent feature, rising from the opposite valley in a succession of precipitous rocky slopes to the height of 3,126 feet, its sides containing deep glens, in which are embosomed lovely and secluded tarns. From the summit of this lofty pass, looking northward, a most extensive view is ob-

tained, including Brandon and Ballyheigue bays, and of the mouth of the Shannon; while to the south, in the foreground, is Dingle, with its landlocked harbour, and beyond, the valleys and mountains which compose the western point of this wild peninsula—and on the left-hand, Valentia, and some of the Iveragh mountains, and the Skelligs in the remote distance. The descent is comparatively tame, but is not without interest to the antiquarian, as the road passes along the valley, at the bottom of which, a great number of these small and singular stone structures still remain; they are of a very remote antiquity. A new line of road is also laid out from Castlemain to Dingle, joining the old road near Annascall; this will form a pleasant route, and serve to connect Dingle with Killarney, and the various roads leading through it.

The town of Dingle is situated on the slopes of the hills which connect with the lofty mountains rising around. These slopes rise directly from the shores of the capacious, sheltered, and, in sailor's phrase, blind harbour, the latter epithet being applied to such harbours as are not easily observed from the sea.

Dingle dates from a castle built by an old English family of the name of Hussey, to whom one of the Earls of Desmond had granted a tract of land in that vicinity. On the forfeiture of the Desmond estates, it was granted to the Earl of Ormonde, from whom it was purchased by Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry. It is said to have been much frequented by the Spaniards, who colonized here; and Mr. Inglis, as well as other travellers, state that the inhabitants still retain traces of their Spanish origin. Be that as it may, it is too true, that no town and vicinage of the same extent, either in Spain or elsewhere, can exhibit more wretchedness and poverty.

The only business now carried on, is some small exports in corn and butter; the retail trade of the district, and the fishery which, in addition to supplying the town and neighbourhood, also affords considerable quantities of the finer sorts of fish for the market of Tralee.

In addition to the sessions-house, coast-guard station, and other offices usually met with in district and maritime towns, we may notice the ruins of the old church, the modern church, chapel, nunnery, schools, and inn.

Farranakilty, the villa of P. B. Hussey, Esq., and *Grove*, that of John Hickson, Esq., are near the town; and adjoining is *Ballintaggart*, the residence of Mr. Hickson. East of the harbour the shore is agreeably diversified, particularly about the ruins of Minard Castle.

On the western shores of the beautiful landlocked harbour of Dingle is *Burnham*, the seat of Lord Ventry. The tall square house, rising over the water, unrelieved by even one tree on the lawn which surrounds it, has a bleak and desolate appearance.

Three miles west of Dingle are the harbour and small village of Ventry; and six and a half miles beyond, is the still smaller village of Donquin, which is close to Dunmore head, the most western point of Ireland. The Great Blasket island is separated from the mainland by a sound two miles wide, and in some parts rendered dangerous by the numerous rocks rising above the water. This island is three and a half miles long, and less than one broad, exhibiting wild and rocky cliffs almost all round its shores. It contains a considerable number of inhabitants. Three more islands lie farther to the west, lofty, picturesque in form, and containing some striking cliff scenery, particularly Tiraght, which is a stupendous rock, almost as fine an object

as the great Skellig—in the eyes of some people Tiraght would possess an interest of a different nature, arising from its being the most western land of Europe. From Ventry a road leads to Ferritars cove and castle, about six miles distant; and just beyond it, rise the lofty and picturesque cliffs of Sybil head. On the summit of the cliffs, near Duncourlin head, are the remains of the Fort-del-ore, occupied by the Spanish troops who had landed in the neighbourhood, when attacked and put to the sword by the English, in Elizabeth's reign. The circumstance is rendered remarkable from Sir Walter Raleigh having been engaged in the attack. Near the shore of

Smerwick harbour, at Gallerus, is a curious and very perfect ancient building. For detailed examination of this and analagous structures, the reader is referred to the valuable and most interesting work on the Round Towers and Ancient Ecclesiastical Buildings of Ireland, by Mr. Petrie, now on the eve of publication.

In the religious world, the remote peninsula of Dingle has been regarded with much interest, from the number of converts to the Established Church, amounting, since 1834, to 700. These conversions have been attributed to the exertions of the Irish Society, and to the use of the Irish language in the church service.

No. 98.—DUBLIN TO BALLYHEIGUE AND THE CAVES OF BALLYBUNIAN.

FIRST ROAD—174½ MILES.

BY TABBERT AND LISSELTIN.

						Statute Miles.
Tarbert, as in No. 93	.	.	.	.	.	154
Lisseltin	.	.	.	.	.	6
Ballyheigue	.	.	.	.	.	14½
Lisseltin to Ballybunian						4½

TABBERT and Listowell are the nearest towns of any importance to the caves of Ballybunian, and from either of these places post-cars can be obtained.

On leaving Tarbert and passing *Tarbert House*, noticed in No. 93, and *Sallow Glen*, — Sands, Esq. we soon reach the village of

BALLYLONGFORD,

which is situated at the head of a creek of the Lower Shannon. Its position is favourable for a harbour, of which advantage is being taken by the government.

The village contains a chapel, and in the vicinity are the parish church of Aghallin, and the interesting ruins of Lislaghtin abbey. In the neighbourhood are *Lislaghtin House*, *Rusheen*, *Killetin*, and several other villas; and at two miles from Ballylongford, the island of Carrig-a-foile. Near the shore are some remains of Carrig-a-foile Castle, the stronghold of the O'Connors of Kerry, to whom this immediate part of the country formerly belonged.

The road now leaves the Lower Shannon, and passes through a flat and very uninteresting tract of country, before *Gunsborough*, the estate

of Pierce Mahony, Esq. is reached, where extensive and successful bog improvements have been effected. At five miles from Ballylongford the traveller reaches the cross-roads of

LISSELTIN,

where the road branches off to the village and caves of Ballybunian. The village, which is four and a half miles from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, is situated on a very small bay near the mouth of the Shannon; and of late years has been a good deal frequented for sea bathing, for which, by its smooth strand, deep water, and caves that are accessible from the strand, it is admirably adapted. A small inn has been fitted up, several lodging houses built, and the roads and country around much improved. The celebrity of the caves and cliffs have also induced many sojourners, and besides the country immediately around Ballybunian is much more interesting than any part of the district travelled through from Tarbert.

Three miles to the east of Ballybunian, the hill of Knockanore attains an elevation of 900 feet, and from that summit the surface slopes gradually around. The cliffs extend northward along the mouth of the Shannon, from Ballybunian to Bealpoint, a distance of four and a half miles, and though not lofty, are strikingly beautiful. Nothing can be more so than Doon bay, with its singular arches and detached conical rocks. Along the line of cliffs the ruins of the castles of Doon, Lick, and Beal, can still be traced, and from the headlands, extensive views of the mouth of the Shannon and of the opposite promontory of Loop-head, on the coast of Clare, are obtained.

Among the various phenomena which the south-western coast of Ireland presents, the maritime caves of Ballybunian are not the least interesting; and apart from all scientific considerations which relate to the great formations of the inorganic world, the caves present what will amply repay those who can join, in addition to marine views, the contemplation of the wonderful and singular effects produced along the coast, according to the nature of the strata, against which the ceaseless ocean rolls its mighty waters.

The caves form part of the cliffs which are near the village. The great cave, known by the name of Pigeon Cave, or Neptune's Hall, is of great dimensions, the noble dome being seventy or eighty feet high, and, in point of beauty, it probably is without a rival. To see this and the other larger caves, it is necessary to enter by water, which can only be done when there is but little swell setting in from the ocean. The cliffs afford a great source of interest to the geologist and mineralogist; and on these heads, as well as for a detailed account of the caves, the traveller should procure Mr. Ainsworth's work on the caves of Ballybunian.

In proceeding from Ballybunian to Ballyheigue, the traveller need not return to Lisseltin, as there is a road from Ballybunian to Cashin bay, where the roads meet. A little above that point the Cashin river blends with the tide-water, and pours the contents of the Feale, the Geale, and all their numerous tributaries into the ocean. In connexion with the Cashin river, there is a great extent of boggy and submerged lands.

Passing *Ballyhorgan*, — Staughton, Esq.; *Ballyconra*, — Stack, Esq.; the round tower of Rattoo, and the villages of Ballydove and

Causeway, which lie along the line of road, we soon reach

BALLYHEIGUE;

near the hamlet, and close on the shore, is *Ballyheigue Castle*, the fine residence of — Crosbie, Esq.

Three miles west from *Ballyheigue Castle* is Kerry head, a remarkable promontory forming the northern limits of Ballyheigue bay; and to the east of the head are the ruins of Ballingarry Castle. At Mineg-hane, which is four miles from *Ballyheigue Castle*, the swell of the Atlantic waves, preceding stormy weather, produces a sound among the

rocks resembling the discharges of cannon.

Kerry head forms the southern shore of the mouth of the Shannon; and the cliffs in connexion with it are in many places lofty and imposing.

The hill of Doon which constitutes the high land rising over the point of the promontory attains a considerable elevation; and from it, as well as from the more elevated cliffs, extensive views are obtained of the mouth of the Shannon, of the bays of Ballyheigue and Tralee, with their magnificent mountain boundaries, and of the hills and flat boggy country lying eastward.

No. 99.—DUBLIN TO BALLYHEIGUE.

SECOND ROAD—192½ MILES.

BY TRALEE AND ARDFERT.

	Statute Miles.
Tralee, as in No. 93	181½
Ardfert	5
Ballyheigue	6

This line, as compared with No. 98, increases the distance eighteen miles; but Ballyheigue is more conveniently reached from Tralee. In proceeding from Tralee the traveller keeps along the Listowell road for two miles and a half, when he branches off to the village of Ardfert, which we have already noticed in No. 93.

On passing through Ardfert, he keeps along the sandy shores of Ballyheigue bay, till he reaches Ballyheigue. This line of coast, between Ardfert and Ballyheigue, though a flat strand, is deeply indented with sea bays; and so are the flat shores from Tralee to Ardfert.

No. 100.—DUBLIN TO GALWAY.

FIRST ROAD—133 MILES.

BY LEIXLIP, MAYNOOTH, KILCOCK, KINNEGAD, TYRBELL'S PASS, KIL-BEGGAN, MOATE, ATHLONE, BALLINASLOE, AND LOUGHREA.

	Statute Miles.	
Lucan	—	8½
Leixlip	2	10½
Maynooth	4½	15
Kilcock	4	19
Enfield	7	26
Clonard	7½	33½
Kinnegad	4½	38
Rochfort Bridge	9½	47½
Tyrrell's Pass	4½	51½
Kilbeggan	5	56½
Moate	10	66½
Athlone	10	76½
Ballinasloe	15½	91½
Aughrim	4½	96
Loughrea	14	110
Craughwell	17½	117½
Oranmore	9½	126½
Galway	6½	133

As in pages 47, 48, 49, and 50, we have in our description of the environs of Dublin noticed pretty fully the more interesting objects connected with this part of the country, from Dublin to Maynooth inclusive, we shall here up to that town merely recapitulate the more remarkable features, referring travellers for further particulars to the above pages.

The public conveyances along this line of road, are the night mail to Galway, the day coach to Ballinasloe, and the Sligo and Mullingar coaches as far as Kinnegad. The Grand Canal extends to Ballinasloe, and by it also passengers are conveyed to Kilbeggan and that town.

This road runs from shore to shore, due west of the metropolis through the great limestone plain, and nearly in the centre of the island. It may be considered as the great western outlet from the city, and, as far as Kinnegad, the trunk of all the roads leading to Connaught, and to many of those branching through Westmeath, the King's

County, and Clare. The country from Dublin to Galway is remarkably flat; and presents very few attractive features. The nature of the surface is very variable, exhibiting, on a very large scale, all those different qualities of soil for which this island is so remarkable.

Leaving Dublin, by the southern boundary of the Phoenix Park, we cross the Liffey at Chapelizod, and keep generally along its right bank as far as Leixlip. Passing through Chapelizod, an agreeably situated suburban village, and skirting the grounds of *Palmerstown House*, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore, we proceed through the hamlet of Palmerstown. On the left, the fine country, which stretches southward to the base of the Dublin hills, is open, fertile, and, in its surface, agreeably varied; but although in the immediate vicinity of the capital, it owes, as yet, but little to the decorative part of rural improvement. On the right, the river Liffey has been more attractive, and

DUBLIN to GALWAY.
133 Statute Miles.

among the numerous villas along its banks, the adjoining demesnes of *Hermitage*, *Woodville*, and *Edmondsbury*, blending, in appearance, with the extensive plantations of the beautiful demesne of *Woodlands*, the seat of Colonel White, which lies on the left bank of the river, enrich the scenery to the pleasantly situated town of

LUCAN.

The road from Chapelizod to this town may be agreeably varied, by keeping the left bank of the Liffey. The scenery, which is purely rural, is, perhaps, the best of that character around the city; and equal to any part of the Liffey's circuitous course. The high banks, the neat villas, and rustic cottages, with their accompanying plantations;—the mixed cultivation, with the extensive fields of strawberries, mingling with all the variety of crops which market gardens exhibit; the meandering of the Liffey, and the various rapids occasioned by damming its waters in order to propel the machinery connected with the small factories along its course; the verdant meads which occupy the sinuosities of the narrow valley, and the undulating road which is carried over the summits of the little hills, all combine to render this a very charming stretch of rural scenery.

Returning to the mail-coach line. To avoid the sudden descent to Lucan, the road now generally travelled skirts the town, and passing *Lucan House*, the seat of Mrs. Vesey, whose finely wooded demesne stretches for two miles along the right bank of the Liffey, we pass, on the left, at half a mile from Lucan, the School for the Sons of the Clergy, and soon after, entering the county of Kildare, reach

LEIXLIP,

another small town, delightfully situ-

ated on the Liffey. From the bridge by which the Liffey is crossed, the scenery is very striking. Below, the long reach of the river, with its densely wooded banks, and above, the broader expanse of water, on different levels, occasioned by the milldams, over which *Leixlip Castle*, the seat of the Hon. George Cavendish, embosomed in lofty trees, is seen. The castle, which is connected with many interesting events, is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry II. by Adam de Hereford, one of the chief followers of Strongbow. The town, which principally consists of a row of houses on either side of the road, is watered, on the one hand, by the Liffey, and on the other, by the rivulet called the Rye—the latter falling into the Liffey at the head of the town. Above the castle, on the one side, is the beautiful sylvan glen through which the Liffey rushes, forming in its descent over the rocky ledges, the fine cascade, well known to the citizens of Dublin as the Salmon-Leap; and though not so striking or picturesque as the higher fall of Pollaphuca, noticed in connexion with Blessington, No. 17, it displays a much greater breadth of river, and a much greater volume of water; and on the other side is the deep and fertile valley, through which the smaller river Rye peacefully meanders. These fortuitous circumstances, together with the various handsome villa residences around, render the vicinity of Leixlip highly attractive. In the town no trade is carried on. The path to the Salmon-Leap lies through the beautifully situated grounds of Weston.

The road now leaves the Liffey, and in ascending the high grounds beyond Leixlip, the aspect of the country changes; the eye ranges over an extensive champaign tract, in which the want of live fences and hedge-rows is but too apparent. On the left, on the banks of the Liffey,

are *Rockfield*, — Kilpatrick, Esq., *St. Woolstons*, the handsome residence of Richard Cane, Esq. and *Castletown*, the fine seat of Colonel Connolly, which, among its sylvan honours, contains, in the pleasure ground, by far the finest cedar of Lebanon in Ireland. Castletown, which is watered by the Liffey, occupies rather low grounds, but its locality is well marked out by the obelisk which crowns an adjoining height to the left of our road. The mansion ranks among the largest and finest of our domestic Grecian edifices. It is built entirely of hewn stone, and contains a range of thirteen windows in each of the three stories. A little beyond Leixlip, the road crosses the Royal Canal, which is here carried by an aqueduct of very considerable extent across the valley of the Rye.

About three miles onward, the plantations of *Carton*, the fine residence of the Duke of Leinster, commence, and continue to within a short distance of

MAYNOOTH,

a small, but regularly built town, which has obtained celebrity from its immediate connexion with the Royal College of St. Patrick, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic priesthood. In addition to the collegiate buildings the town contains an ancient church, repaired by the late Duke of Leinster, a large chapel, a nunnery, and an inn and posting house. The Lyreen stream, one of the tributaries of the Ryewater, runs past it; and in the vicinity are the ruins of Larraghbryen church.

The collegiate buildings are remarkably plain and extensive, resembling more a military barrack than a college. At the entrance to the college stand the ruins of the old

castle of the Fitzgeralds of Leinster. Maynooth and a considerable tract of the surrounding country, belongs to the Duke of Leinster; and one of the entrances to his demesne adjoins the town. For farther notices of Maynooth and *Carton*, &c., we refer as above to pages 47, 48, 49, and 50.

About two miles south from Maynooth are the ruins of the round tower of Taghadoe, and about a mile beyond it, are the villas of *Pickering Forest*, *Springfield*, and *Roselawn*.

Kilcock, a small straggling town, on the banks of the Royal Canal, is situated in the centre of one of the most valuable tracts of land in the kingdom, whether considered in respect to extent, soil, or cultivation. It is watered by the Ryewater, a small stream here separating the counties of Meath and Kildare, and possesses a church, chapel, and small brewery.

Among the several villas north of the town, are *Dolinstown*, A. U. Gladstones, Esq.; *Moylare House*, and *Larchhill*. On the south, near the town, are *Courtown*, — Aylmer, Esq.; and *Laragh*; and at five miles to the south-west, are *Hortland*, the seat of Sir William Hort, Bart.; and *Donadea Castle*, Sir G. G. Aylmer, Bart. The older part of the castle is an ancient structure, and long in the possession of the Aylmer family.

At three miles from Kilcock we pass, on the left, the fertile hill of Cappagh, which rises 481 feet above the sea, and commands an extensive view of the very rich country lying around. Adjoining is *Ballinakill House*; and on the left is a small bog, the first we meet on this line of road, and where there is a small factory for preparing peat for heating steam boilers, under Mr. Williams' patent.

Five miles from Kilcock, and close to the ruins of Cloncurry church, we enter the county of Meath, and soon reach

ENFIELD,

where there is a good inn, and extensive posting establishment. To the right of the village are *Johnstown*, J. H. Rourke, Esq.; and the village of *Johnstown*. The country around is remarkably fertile. On the road leading to Summerhill from Enfield, at one and a half miles, is *Rynvilla*, R. S. Rhynd, Esq.; at four, *Rahinstown*, R. G. Bomford, Esq.; *Agher*, J. P. Winter, Esq.; and two miles from *Rahinstown*, *Rathmolion*, Robert Fowler, Esq.

Two and a half miles from Enfield, on crossing the small river locally known as the Blackwater, which discharges, at five miles to the north of the road, the surplus waters of the flat boggy country through which it flows into the Boyne, we again enter the county of Kildare. Crossing, at Moyvalla, which is three and a half miles from Enfield, for the last time, the Royal Canal, and passing on the left, *Ballina*, the seat of Richard More O'Ferrall, Esq. M.P. whose extensive plantations, rising from the flat boggy plain, form a conspicuous feature, we pass, at two miles from Moyvalla, *Garrisker*, the beautiful seat of John Nangle, Esq. A mile to the south of *Garrisker*, is *Ballinderry*, the residence of the Misses Tyrrel. A mile onward, we meet the river Boyne, and crossing it by Leinster bridge, again enter the county of Meath, close to the post-office of Clonard. This place was formerly a bishop's see, and possessed a large abbey, which was repeatedly plundered, and the cause of many a bloody contest. It now consists of a small village and a church; and of the various buildings recorded

in history scarcely a vestige can be traced.

Here the Boyne is a river of very little character or importance. Above and below Clonard bridge, its sullen and sluggish waters move heavily through the flat, dreary, and uninteresting, marshy country.

The country immediately about Clonard bridge is flat and marshy; and the lower parts are much subjected to inundations from the overflowings of the Boyne and its tributaries. About three miles north of Clonard is *Killyon*, — Magan, Esq.; and *Castle Richard*, the seat of — Nugent, Esq., is about five miles in the same direction. The latter is beautifully situated on the banks of the Boyne; and connects with the extensive improvements effected on the adjoining portions of the Earl of Darnley's estates.

Four miles south from Clonard, on the road leading to Edenderry, is *Ballindoolan*, the extensively planted seat of Edward Borr, Esq.; and near it, on the banks of the Boyne, is *Rakin*, the beautifully situated demesne of the Rev. C. Palmer. Near *Ballindoolan* is *Williamstown*, the residence of J. Williams, Esq.; and in the demesne of *Ballindoolan* are the ruins of Carrick Castle. The country around these seats is rich and finely diversified by the softly swelling, verdant hills which, in some places, rise to 300 feet above the sea.

As we proceed, the country assumes a different aspect from that lying between Clonard and Dublin. The soil, generally speaking, becomes more shallow and gravelly, and interspersed with considerable tracts of peat and marshy lands, which connect with the great Bog of Allan. At four and a half miles from Clonard we enter the county of Westmeath, in which, with some slight exceptions, we continue to the town of Athlone;

and crossing a small river we reach the town of

KINNEGAD,

consisting of a single street, and possessing an inn and good posting house, a church, and chapel; and forming, as it were, the termination of the main stem of the

GREAT CONNAUGHT LINE OF ROAD,

which here first branches; that by Mullingar, leading to the principal towns in Westmeath, the counties of Longford, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo; and the other, the road we are now travelling.

About two miles from Kinnegad, the road passes *Griffinstown*, the estate of the Rev. C. Fetherstone Haugh. The mansion and demesne are on the right; and on the left, near the old ruined castle of Rattan, are the bog improvements, effected by Mr. Fetherstone some years ago.

For several miles the country on the south of the road is extremely flat and bleak; large tracks of bog and marsh alternating with the more fertile and, generally speaking, wretchedly cultivated soil; and Croghan Hill, in the vicinity of Philipstown, the most fertile and elevated of the eminences which lie scattered between the more southerly mountain ranges, appears a striking object in the extensive plain.

Croghan hill is the most remarkable feature in this flat district; it rises to a height of 769 feet above the level of the sea, is surrounded by a great extent of flat boggy lands, and commands extensive views of the country for many miles around.

A mile beyond *Griffinstown* on the right is *Lowntown*, the seat of ——— Dopping, Esq.; and at six miles the village of Milltown, which contains a chapel; and adjoining it is *Galstown-*

park, the seat of Lord Kilmaine. The mansion is a large square structure; the demesne is flat and contains some old trees.

About three miles north-west from Milltown is *Gay-brook*, the seat of R. Smith, Esq.; and at four miles, *Darboden Park*, the seat of R. Cooper, Esq.

Passing at two miles *The Cottage*, the residence of Mr. Shiel, at three miles we reach

ROCHFORD BRIDGE,

a small village which contains a church and police barrack, and where roads branch off to Philipstown and Mullingar.

Vast tracts of bog stretching across the fertile lands lying around the hill of Croghan are on the south of our road, and, on the north, the low lands are diversified by gravelly hills, alternating with tracts of peat and marsh.

Tyrrellspass is a place of some importance, from the numerous cross-roads which here branch off, as well as from the large cattle fairs held in it. The handsome church, and small square of comfortable houses, which were built by the late Countess of Belvidere, give an air of respectability and neatness to the town, which also contains a small Methodist chapel, an inn, and posting-house. At two miles and a half beyond the town we pass through the small hamlet of Newtown Lowe, adjoining which, on the left, is *Cornahir*, the seat of Dean Vignolles, and the handsome church of Newtown. Two miles south from *Cornahir* is *Judgeville*. The country on either side of the road, for some miles, is agreeably diversified by the various low, detached gravel ridges or eskers, assuming, in many cases, pleasing outlines, and more or less covered with a browsed copse of alder, oak, hazel, and whitethorn. They are well circumstanced for planting.

equally as regards profit, shelter, and effect, in this otherwise bleak country.

Close to the town on the south is Gallows hill, which attains an elevation of 385 feet, whence an extensive view of the flat country around is obtained; and at a mile from the town is *Tore-house*, — Pilkington, Esq. on the north of the town are the villas of Templeoran, Newcastle, and Calverstown. To the north, amongst the most interesting group of these beautiful eskers, is *Newforest*, the seat of H. Daniel, Esq.

The town of KILBEGGAN is situated on the Upper Brosna, here a small stream, bearing only the surplus waters of Lough Ennel, but it is considerably increased in volume by the supplies it receives from the boggy tract it runs through before it reaches the Shannon. The corn trade has been increased by a branch of the Grand Canal lately cut to this town; and the means of travelling from this to Dublin and also along the whole line of the canal, is much facilitated by a branch boat which plys in connexion with the fly-boats to and from Dublin and Tullamore. The town contains a distillery, brewery, and flour-mill; a church, chapel, Methodist meeting-house, an inn and posting-house. To the north of the town as far as the shores of Lough Ennel, the country is generally flat, boggy, and in many places much injured by the overflowings of the Brosna. As seen from the road, however, this flatness is relieved by the few hills which are scattered throughout the otherwise dreary plain. At three miles north from the town, near the village of Ballynagore, the hill of Knockmore rises to a height of 404 feet; at five miles is *Middletown-park*, the seat of G. A. Boyd, Esq.; and near it is the village of Castletown, where there are a church, chapel, & remarkable moat, and the

ruins of Castle Geoghegan, the seat of the ancient chiefs of that name. Two miles north-west from Castletown, and about seven from Kilbeggan is *Jamestown*, the seat of Sir Richard Nagle, Bart. Adjoining *Jamestown* is *Redmondstown*, and around these places are various castle ruins. The hill of Ushnagh, which rises 602 feet above the sea, is a remarkable feature in the country and affords extensive views of all around; it is about two miles south west from *Jamestown*; and at the base of the hill is *Charleville House*, the residence of — Kelly, Esq.

Three miles from Kilbeggan, on the road leading to Tullamore is *Durrow Abbey*, the seat of the Earl of Norbury; where a fine mansion with corresponding improvements were commenced by the late earl a few years ago; but, on his murder, in the open day, by a yet undiscovered assassin, the works were stopped, and the mansion is at present occupied by a detachment of the constabulary. Adjoining the mansion are the church of Durrow and the ruins of Durrow abbey, the latter originally founded by St. Columb in 546, and afterwards repeatedly burned and plundered.

“In 1186, Hugh de Lacy, while superintending the erection of a castle on the ruins of the abbey was killed by one of the labourers, who indignant at the profanation of the sacred spot, struck off his head with an axe while he was stooping down to give directions.”

Between Durrow and Clara is *Kildare*, the residence of John Armstrong, Esq., and near it *Ballard*, — Bolger, Esq.; and between Durrow and Tullamore is *Coolraia*.

Five miles south-west from Kilbeggan is the small town of Clara, which is also watered by the Brosna; it possesses some large flour mills, a small church, chapel, and meeting-house for Methodists; and in its

vicinity are *Kilcoursey* and *Clara House*.

Resuming our route, at about three miles from Kilbeggan we pass, a little to the right of the road, *Bracca*, the residence of — Handy, Esq.; in the demesne are the ruins of the old castle, and adjoining is Donour Castle, which has been preserved by the Nagles, the proprietors. A little beyond this, the traveller enters a point of the King's County in which he continues for four miles.

At four miles from Kilbeggan the site of the old abbey of Temple Macateer is passed on the right; and at three miles from the road, also to the right of the road, are *Ballintobber*, — Fetherstone Haugh, Esq.; *Rosemount*, Lady Nagle; *Grouselodge*, — Fetherstone Haugh, Esq.; and *Tobberavilla*. These places are situated near the hill of Knockastia, one of the most remarkable summits in the district. It attains a height of 660 feet, and will afford those who ascend it a good view of the surrounding country, with all its fertile hills, valleys, marshes, and boggy flats. Two miles to the north of Knockastia is *Mosstown*, the seat of — Fetherstone Haugh, Esq.

Among the various villas which are passed on the left or south side of the road, and from one to three miles distant, we may notice *Judgeborough*, *Ballinamenton*, *Moyalla*, *Kilfoylan*, *Woodfield*, *Greenville*, and *Ballyloughlin*.

Before we leave the King's County we pass, on our left, the hill called the Gap, whence a good view of the surrounding district is obtained; and at a mile from the county-bounds, the traveller reaches the small town of

MOATE,

or Moate-a-Grenogue, so named after a large moat or rath behind the town. It possesses a neat court-

house, a branch of the National Bank, an inn and posting-house, church, chapel, with meeting-houses for Methodists and Quakers. Moate is, comparatively, a clean and well-arranged small town; a number of Quakers reside in it, and carry on various branches of trade.

Close to the town is *Moate Castle*, the residence of — Clibborn, Esq.; and three miles north from the town, on the road leading to Ballymore, is *Moyvoughly Lodge*; and at four miles, *Emmoe*.

Six miles south from Moate is the village of Ballycumber, near which are *Ballycumber House*, the residence of — Armstrong, Esq., *Castle Armstrong*, the seat of Colonel Armstrong, *Prospect*, — Holme, Esq., and *Moorock*, — Holme, Esq. *Hollybrook* and *Ballair* are also in that vicinity.

The country, though in its general aspect flat, is, when travelled through, agreeably varied by the low gravelly hills which are scattered through it. In some places the hills form long ridges, and, exclusive of the more remarkable summits, attain an elevation of from 200 to 400 feet above the level of the sea. They are prettily broken by the numerous marshy intervening valleys; in other places they rise in single hillocks throughout the boggy flats. The more fertile hills and ridges are all under culture; the shallower and less valuable, which afford a scanty though nutritious pasture, are generally more or less covered with hazel and whitethorn: so that tracts, which in many places appear bleak to the general observer, are, when examined, full of picturesque beauty; and this character of country may be said to prevail throughout the district on either side of our road from Tyrrellspass to Athlone—an extent of twenty-five miles.

Leaving Moate, we pass on our right the hill of Knockdomny, 515 feet in height, near which are *Bellinalack*, *Whitehall*, and the ruins of Mount Temple. At three miles from Moate we also pass on the left, or south side of our road, *Castle Daly*, — *Daly, Esq.*; at two miles, on the road leading to the town of Ferbane, *The Hall*, — *Clibborn, Esq.*; and at four miles *Doon House*, — *Mooney, Esq.*, near which is a picturesque remnant of *Doon Castle*, the old seat of the Mooneys. *Ballinahoun House*, the seat of — *Ennis, Esq.*, also lies about three miles to the south of the road, and about two miles from *Castle Daly*. Two miles to the north of our road are *Carr Park*; and near the latter are the beautiful villas of *Belleville* and *Twynford*; and, as we proceed to Athlone, we pass, at five miles on the right, *Glynwood*, the seat of — *Longworth, Esq.* Leaving the hill of Knockanea on our left, and *Creggan*, the pretty demesne of — *Longworth, Esq.* on our right, two miles more bring us to

ATHLONE,

which, though an inconvenient, ill-built, irregular town, and not containing a single street fitted either for a general thoroughfare or business, is the most important between Dublin and Galway. It is situated on the banks of the Shannon, two miles below Lough Ree, one of its principal enlargements. The Shannon, on assuming the river character, after it leaves Lough Ree, sweeps its heavy volume of waters with great force through the centre of the town, forming the boundaries of the counties of Westmeath and Roscommon, and, of course, Leinster and Connaught—leaving one part of the town in Westmeath, and the other in Roscommon.

From the position of Athlone, on the Shannon, as guarding the pass between Leinster and Connaught, its occupation was always deemed a matter of much importance.

The castle, which occupies a spur or offset from the higher grounds on which a part of the town is built, was erected in the reign of John, and enlarged and strengthened by Elizabeth. The ancient keep is in the centre of the court or area of the castle, and is used as a barrack. The buildings, which have been erected on the platform, next the lower side of the town, are occupied by the officers of the castle, the walls of which rising above those which sustain the mound, add to their imposing appearance on the outer side. In other parts the platform is surrounded with modern works mounted with cannon, calculated not only to command the approaches from the Connaught side, but to sweep the bridge itself. The military defences of the place, now all upon the Connaught side, besides the castle, consist of advanced forts and redouts outside of the town, to defend the main approaches along the great road from Galway by *Balinasloe*. The canal, made to avoid the fords of the Shannon, adds to the strength of the works, and the bridges across it are defended by pallisade barricades. The bogs are a sufficient protection to the place along the river to the south on the Connaught side.

On the north of the castle are the armoury, containing muskets for 15,000 men, barracks for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with the necessary stores, hospitals, parade-grounds, &c., the whole occupying an area of fifteen statute acres. In the military division of the country, Athlone is the residence of the general and staff of the western district.

In the ecclesiastical history of

Athlone, it appears that a monastery for Cistercian monks was founded in 1216, on the site of which the present church of St. Peter's stands; and among the many events connected with its military history, perhaps the most important is the passage of the Shannon, and the taking of the castle by William's army, under General de Ginckle, in 1691, after a long and brave resistance on the part of James's army, under General St. Ruth.

"At the present day scarcely any traces remain of the walls or gates which defended the town on the Connaught side of the river; but on the Leinster side, one of the principal entrances to the town, near the water, lies through a gateway in one of the old square towers, and the walls extend to a considerable distance in the same direction, though obscured by buildings." To these we may add the bridge built in the reign of Elizabeth, and now about to be thrown down.

The places of worship are—St. Mary's and St. Peter's churches, four chapels, including those connected with the Augustinian and Franciscan friaries; there are also places of worship for Baptists, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists; branches of the banks of Ireland—provincial and national; the usual municipal and county offices; the union workhouse; and two inns, where carriages and post-horses can be hired.

There are no manufactories, if we except the extensive flour-mills, distilleries, and breweries, nor any remarkable structures beyond those we have already enumerated.

Athlone, from its large military establishment, central situation, great thoroughfare, and connection with the Royal and Grand Canals along the Shannon, should be the most

important inland town in the kingdom. The present state of this noble river, the bridge across it, the avenues leading to the bridge, and the streets and lanes, are a disgrace to any civilized country; but as a new bridge and other very extensive improvements are in progress under the superintendence of government commissioners, we hope, ere long, to see Athlone assuming that importance to which its favourable localities entitle it.

From the heights on which the battery is erected, a good view of the town and surrounding flat country is obtained. Eastward is seen the district we have travelled through for the last twenty miles; and southward is the vast naked plain of marsh and bog, which extends to the base of the fertile hills near Eyrecourt. Through this extensive tract of bog, meadow, and pasture, which is destitute of either hamlet or village, the Shannon can be traced winding under the solitary ruins of the Seven Churches of Clonmacnoise. In that course of seventeen miles, following the meanderings of the river, though the Shannon is deep and broad, and highly important, as a means of internal communication, it has no banks, nor any of the innumerable charms of river scenery. In short, it is merely one long level of a great natural canal—falling very little from Athlone to Shannon Bridge. Even in summer its bed is brim full, and in winter it inundates a great extent of the adjoining low lands: the government improvements now in progress will, however, lower the bed of the river. Westward is that poor portion of the county of Roscommon, through which our road from Athlone to Ballinasloe lies; and on the north, is that vast enlargement of the Shannon, called Lough Ree, stretching from Athlone to Lanesborough.

Lough Ree occupies portions of the counties of Roscommon, Westmeath, and Longford. It is seventeen miles in length, its breadth varying from one to six miles; and exclusive of the minor islets, it contains ten, which are from half a mile to a mile in length. They are scattered throughout its surface, and are—Friar's Island, Hare Island, Inebmore, Inchturk, Inchbofin, Rinnay, Inebcleraun, Claninch, Inchenagh, and Inehermacdermot. The outline of Lough Ree is singularly and beautifully varied, forming innumerable miniature bays, creeks, and havens, with their corresponding points and promontories; and though no mountains rise along its shores, to give grandeur and solemnity to the scenery, yet in many places the shores rise sufficiently high to produce pleasing and picturesque combinations. Towards the head of the lake, on the Roscommon side, extensive boggy tracts reach to the water's edge, but in innumerable places along its varied shores, fine swelling grounds, fringed with copse-wood, are to be met with.

In connexion with Athlone, the more interesting parts of Lough Ree are Hare Island, the Roscommon side of the Lough, as far as St. John's bay—and the Westmeath side for about eight miles above the town; and all these points are best seen from the water, and for this purpose boats can be hired at Athlone. Hare Island, which is about three miles from Athlone, has been planted and much improved; it forms a detached part of the demesne of the Viscount Castlemaine.

The Westmeath sides of the Lough are in several places adorned with the plantations of the demesnes which skirt its shores; and on the Roscommon side, at St. John's, which is nine miles from Athlone, besides the priory founded there in the reign of

King John for Knights Templars, there were a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a castle near the end of the little promontory, and a fortified wall across the isthmus, which still remains in an extraordinary state of preservation. The castle occupies a rocky eminence, rising abruptly from the lake on the northern side of the promontory; and at a short distance to the east of the castle are the remains of a round tower (not one of the ancient ecclesiastical edifices) of considerable dimensions. The keep, which is all that now remains of the castle, is an imposing mass, whether viewed from the land or the water; and the fortified wall, which is about 700 yards from the castle, and about 600 yards in length, with gateway and interval towers, is very remarkable, but there are no existing memorials of its origin. Besides the remains of the church of the Holy Trinity, there are other ecclesiastical ruins outside the walls; and therewith connected is a well-tenanted cemetery.

Hodson's bay, which is about four miles below the town, is also an interesting part of the Roscommon side, but from the marshy nature of the greater part of the shores, no road stretches along the water's edge for any distance. A boat, as we have already remarked, will, therefore, be the best means of conveyance for those who are anxious to know this large, and, although in the centre of the kingdom, almost unknown lake. The particulars of the other parts of its shores we shall notice with the roads in connexion with it.

On the north-east side of the town, along the roads leading from Athlone to Mullingar and Ballymahon, the country undulates beautifully, is fertile, well cultivated, and adorned with several handsome seats and villas. Three miles from Athlone, on the Mullingar road is *Moydrum Castle*, the fine seat of

Viscount Castlemaine; and beyond it are the small hamlet of Baylin, and the villas of *Twysford* and *Belleville*. On the Ballymahon road, which keeps along the shores of that beautiful branch of Lough Ree, called Killymore Lough, are the poor hamlets of Lissywoolen and Ballykeeran; and at four and a half miles reach *Waterstown*, the seat of — Temple, Esq. a little beyond which is the village of Glassan. The small hamlet of *Lishoy*, or as it is now generally termed, *Auburn*, lies on the same line of road, about two miles from Glassan. This is the reputed birth-place of Goldsmith; the walls of his father's house still remain, and "the decent church still tops the neighbouring hill." Close to the hamlet is *Auburn House*, and to the left *Littletown*. The whole extent of the shores of this branch of Lough Ree is interesting; and particularly about Killynure and Portlick, where there are a church, various villas, and several ruined castles.

Having cleared the environs of Athlone as we proceed to Ballinasloe, the country soon becomes poor, rough, wretchedly cultivated, hilly and very bleak; the higher and rocky lands being covered with a browsed copse of hazel and white thorn. The road for several miles is carried at a considerable height, at least as regards the immense boggy plain on the left; and from this elevation the winding and stagnant course of the Shannon, under a favourable state of the atmosphere, can be traced, as well as much of the country, east and south, which was briefly noticed in the views from the fort at Athlone.

At six miles we pass *Johnstown*, — Dillon, Esq.; and at eight, *Thomastown*, — Naghton, Esq. Both of these places are attractive from the extent of wooded lands around them. But, from the latter

to the vicinity of the thriving town of BALLINASLOE, there is little to remark, except the few trees around the thinly scattered residences, which, from their paucity serve only to increase the apparent extent of the boundless bleak plain.

BALLINASLOE is situated on the banks of the *River Suck*, whose still waters mingle with the Shannon about eight miles below the town. The Suck is one of the most important of the Shannon's tributaries; and carries a considerable proportion of the waters of the county of Roscommon to that great outlet.

The *Suck* here, and for a considerable distance upwards, separates the counties of Galway and Roscommon; and, like the Inny, Brosna, and most of the other rivers which discharge the surplus waters of the low, boggy countries through which they flow, into the long and ruinously high levels of the Shannon, it inundates, or otherwise injures several thousands of acres along its banks.

The town of Ballinasloe (thanks to the Earl of Clancarty) is neatly built, clean, and orderly; and although it cannot compare with many of the towns in Ulster, far less with those on the other side of the channel, plainly shows what may be accomplished with care and attention on the part of the proprietor. The streets are now paved, and the town lighted with gas; and besides a church, chapel, Methodist meeting-house, court-house, and two large inns, &c., where carriages and post-horses can be hired, there are a district lunatic asylum and union workhouse. The environs of the town are much improved, and the comforts of the people are in every way promoted. The largest sheep, cattle, and horse fair in the kingdom is annually held here in October. It continues for four days; and the noble proprietor, with that liberality which marks all his

arrangements, throws open a part of his fine park for the exhibition of the sheep on the first day of the fair; and many of the inhabitants let portions of their houses for the accommodation of visitors. A few years ago as many as 80,000 sheep were sold; now the average is from 50,000 to 60,000; and between 6000 and 7000 horned cattle. *Garbally*, the large and beautifully planted park of the Earl of Clancarty, adjoins the town. The mansion is a large, fine, modern building, with an internal quadrangle.

Ballinasloe, the principal part of which lies in the county of Galway, the smaller portion being in the county of Rosecommon, is a great thoroughfare; and the second great division of the roads leading to the various parts of the counties of Galway and Mayo, branch off in the town. In addition to the great fair in October, and the large cattle fair in May, there is a good deal done in the general retail trade of the district; and the corn business has considerably increased since the Grand Canal was extended to the town. The lowering of the waters of the Suck in connexion with the Shannon, will contribute to the improvement of the great extent of low rich lands in the neighbourhood. The ruins of the old castle of Ballinasloe are on the banks of the Suck, close to the town. A portion has been repaired, and is occupied by ——— Maher, Esq.

Below the town, on the banks of the Suck, and on the road leading to Shannon Bridge, are the villas of *Fortwilliam*, *Lancaster Park*, *Suckville*, *Ardearn*, and *Mount Equity*; adjoining the town is *Macknay*; and two miles to the south is *Kellysgrove*, ——— Kelly, Esq.; and on the east of the town, along the Athlone road, *Birchgrove* and *Tulleigh*.

Here we may remark that the

mere enumeration of the castles, or rather castellated houses which are to be met with in those parts of the county of Galway through which our road lies, would far exceed our limits. "Before the arrival of Henry II. there were not more than four or five castles, except those built in towns. In Henry the Eighth's reign there were upwards of five hundred of these small castellated houses in the county of Galway; and since that period, chiefly in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, they multiplied exceedingly. The common, small, square castles were the residences of English undertakers; and all those built before the reign of James I. were executed by English masons and on English plans."

Four miles from Ballinasloe we pass through the village of Aughrim, still rendered remarkable from the decisive battle which was fought on the adjoining fields of Kilcommadon, in 1691, between the armies of James and William, when the army of the former was totally routed, and St. Ruth, his general, killed. A part of the ruins of Aughrim castle can still be traced; and in the village are a church, chapel, and small Methodist meeting-house.

A little to the right of Aughrim is *Fairfield*, the residence of ——— Wade, Esq.; and a mile to the east of the town is *Cahir*. For a considerable distance around, the country is remarkably fertile. Indeed, from this point to Loughrea, with the exception of some marshy and boggy tracts, our way lies through what is esteemed among the best lands in this county: and here, we may add, commences, in this direction, the great pastoral district of the county of Galway.

Three miles from Aughrim we pass close to the small demesne of *Oatfield*; at five, on the left, *Cartron* and *Ballydonellan*, the old seat

of the Donnellan family; and *Eastwell*, — Usher, Esq., on the right. At eight, we reach the small village of *Kilreekil*, close to which, on the right, are *Dartfield*, the seat of H. Blake, Esq., and the ruins of *Walls court Castle*; at ten, *Ballydugan*, the seat of William Burke, Esq. beautifully and conspicuously situated on the rising grounds to the left; and passing on either hand numerous ruins of small churches and castles, we reach

LOUGHREA,

a straggling, ill built town, lying near the northern shores of the very pretty lake whose name it bears, and which is about four miles in circumference; its area 769 statute acres. The town is situated in the heart of a fertile portion of the county of Galway; and with care on the part of the proprietor, might be rendered a place of some importance. As it is, a good deal of the produce of the surrounding district is weekly disposed of; and a considerable retail trade in return carried on. It contains a small cavalry and infantry barrack; a neat parish church, commodious chapel, and a Carmelite friary and nunnery, the union workhouse, and an inn, where conveyances can be hired. Attached to the friary is a very neat chapel, and the interesting ruins of the monastery, which was founded by Richard de Burgh in 1300. Connected with this monastic establishment, is a promenade, overshadowed with aged trees. This walk runs close to a part of the old embattled walls which formerly surrounded the town.

The flat country, north of the town, presents a desolate and cheerless aspect; and the plantations connected with the different seats, though of considerable extent, appear as mere specks. Still the soil is good, and

the patches of wretched tillage, blending with the extensive sheep farms, and large tracts of bog, afford to those fond of rural affairs, much interest. On the south side of the town, and around the pretty lake, the surface is beautifully diversified, and in many places very picturesque. The fertile hills, which here form an agreeable contrast with the flatness on the north side, connect with the *Slieve Aughty* mountains, which extend southward. These mountains occupy an area of about eighteen miles square, are generally of the old red sandstone formation; and in some places attain an elevation of 1306 feet above the sea. They are very important features in this generally flat part of the country; and in many localities add much to its scenery, rising in some places near 200 feet above the level of the lake.

Adjoining the town, is *Mount Pleasant*, and several other villas; and two miles to the east, *Mascabrook*, the seat of James Smyth, Esq., where a handsome mansion has lately been erected; at five miles, *Dalystown*, the picturesque residence of Dr. Farrell; and at ten, on the mountain road leading from Portumna to Gort, is *Marble Hill*, the romantic seat of Sir John Burke, Bart. The summits which surround Marble Hill are in elevation from 400 to 600 feet, and connect with the *Slieve Aughty* mountains, to which we have just alluded. On the north side of the town, are *Raford*, — Daly, Esq.; and *Turow*, — Dalton, Esq.; the former six miles distant, the latter four.

Having cleared the miserable outlets of Loughrea, the baldness of the flat country is somewhat relieved, on the left, by the woods of *Roxborough*, the fine seat of Dudley Perse, Esq. and the adjoining plantations of *Castleboy*, the seat of R. H.

Perrae, Esq. and on the right, by the united plantations of *St. Clarens*, the handsome seat of James Burke, Esq. and *Dunsandle*, the extensive demesne of James Daly, Esq.

About seven miles from Loughrea we reach the small village of Craughwell, which is watered by the Cornamart stream. Close to the village is *Ballymore*; and at two miles on the north are *Moyode Castle*, the seat of B. Perrae, Esq. and *Holly Park*, — Blake, Esq.; and at two miles on the south, *Aggard*, *Rohasane*, and *Lambert Lodge*.

Beyond Craughwell the country assumes a still more bleak and desert-like aspect; the grey limestone protruding, a few feet above the surface, in close but detached masses, gives to the whole district the appearance of one vast level sheet of rock. The spots of land lying between the protruding rock, and which are intermingled with a profusion of stunted thorn and hazel copse, are warm and fertile, produce excellent crops of wheat and potatoes, and at the same time are admirably calculated for rearing sheep. At four miles we pass the small lough and prostrate ruins of *Moyvilly*, close to *Lavally*, the residence of Mr. Lynch; and passing *Frenchfort*, soon reach

ORANMORE,

a considerable village, which lies at the head of one of the arms into which the upper end of the bay of Galway branches. It possesses a small inn, a church and chapel; and on the shores of the bay are the ruins of Oran Castle, erected by the Earls of Clanricarde, to defend this pass, and now attached to the residence of Mr. Blake. In addition to the very general traffic on the line we are now travelling, Oran-

more is the point at which all the roads from the county of Clare to the town of Galway meet; and is a considerable thoroughfare. *Rinville*, the residence of Philip Athy, Esq. is two miles south from Oranmore; and a mile beyond it, on the point of the narrow peninsula, which is formed by the sinuosities of the bay, is *Ardfry*, the delightfully situated marine seat of Lord Walscourt.

The peninsula is about one and a half miles in length, its greatest breadth not more than a quarter of a mile; and it is connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus half a mile long. St. Brandon's island, which is about a mile in length, is close to the point of the peninsula. From the position of this charming marine residence, it commands magnificent views of the bay of Galway, and of the fine mountain ranges which skirt its shores.

Along this portion of the bay of Galway there are several bathing-lodges, which in the season are all occupied. About three miles from Oranmore, on the Gort road, is *Kilcornan*, the seat of T. N. Reddington, Esq., M.P., where a handsome Tudor residence has just been built; the grounds are extensive, very rocky, but beautifully covered with the indigenous thorn, hazel, and holly: and this character of country, alternating with boggy flats and pasture lands, prevails to a great extent around. The surface undulates, and in many places the sheer rocky ridges rise to an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the adjacent tide-water. The village of Kilcornan adjoins the demesne; it is situated on a small creek of the bay which here runs up to meet the Moyvalla stream. In the village are a chapel, a small nunnery, and monastery.

A mile beyond Kilcornan, on another small inlet of the bay which receives the Cornamart stream, are

the hamlet, glebe, church, and castle-ruins of Kilcolgan; and near the church, on the headland which runs out to Tyrone bay, is *Tyrone House*, the seat of A. F. St. George, Esq. This mansion, from its height and position, is a very conspicuous feature in the flat country which extends for many miles around.

About ten miles from Oranmore, close on the shores of the bay, and opposite to the demesne of *Merlin Park*, — Blake, Esq., are the remains of the round tower, and small old church of Roscom, or Murrough; and as we proceed to Galway we enjoy beautiful views of the bay and of the opposite coast of Clare, and of the ancient town itself, backed by the hills connecting with the long chain of mountains which stretch across Connemara and Joyce country. These magnificent scenes afford a great relief, and form a striking contrast with the flat country through which, generally speaking, we have travelled from Dublin.

GALWAY.

The seaport town of Galway, the capital of the West, and, in point of population, the fifth town in the kingdom, is singularly situated in the valley lying between the bay which bears its name—the largest of our sea bays—and Lough Corrib, which, in point of extent, is the third of our inland lakes. Like most of our old towns, the streets and lanes were huddled together without any regard to comfort or convenience; and even in the modern parts, little attention has been paid either to order or cleanliness. Every one seems to rear up any sort of edifice he fancies, wholly regardless of either arrangement, elevation, or plan. Galway is of great antiquity, and so early as the middle of the twelfth century, was a place of note for general mer-

chandize and commerce; and in subsequent years carried on a considerable trade with France and Spain, supplying the western and many parts of the interior of Ireland with the produce of these countries. Mr. Inglis, and other travellers, state that in the construction and arrangement of the houses, the wide entries, broad outside stairs, arched gateways, and courts, &c., the older parts of the town possess many traces of Spanish origin. Many of these houses have yielded to the ruthless hand of time, and a great many of such as are now tenanted are crammed with the poorer inhabitants. The town and suburbs have of late years greatly increased both in population and extent; and while new streets, and many excellent houses; docks, stores, flour-mills, breweries, and distilleries; bridges, court-houses, gaols; chapels, nunneries, and monasteries have sprung up, exports and other branches of trade advanced, the most squalid poverty and misery have spread through almost every part of the town, and extended over all the primitive huts, which, with very few exceptions, form the far spread and wretched suburbs.

The collegiate church of St. Nicholas is a fine old structure; and among the public buildings we may enumerate the county court-house and gaol, as deserving of notice. There are several chapels, four nunneries, and three monasteries; which, although on a large scale, are not remarkable for their architecture. There are also a small Presbyterian and a small Methodist meeting-house, with numerous schools, and various asylums. The school at the east end of the town, maintained by Erasmus Smith's fund, is a handsome building. There are barracks for a regiment of infantry; and the hospitals, dispensaries, banks, and other public offices common to an extensive

provincial and assize-town; and to this list we may now add the union work-house, and three inns, where post-horses and carriages can be obtained.

In wheat, oats, and flour, a considerable export trade is carried on; and a good deal of the black marble of the adjoining quarries, in large, rough scantling, is forwarded to various parts of the empire. Timber, iron, and slates, wines, sugars, &c., are imported to a considerable extent. The retail trade is necessarily large; for, east of Galway, there is no town of any importance within twenty-three miles; and to the west, it commands the whole of Connemara and the country stretching towards Tuam and Castlebar. Connected with Galway, we cannot omit the Claddagh, a large village lying on the opposite side of the harbour, and apart from the town. It contains innumerable little streets and lanes of cabins, all grouped and huddled together. About 1500 fishermen, with their wives and families, reside here; and, beyond the sale of their fish, hold little intercourse with the townspeople; they intermarry among themselves, and, as regards fishing and pecuniary matters, are governed by their own laws. The boats, great and small, connected with this fishery, and including the whole coast of the county of Galway, are said to exceed a thousand. Still, owing to the prejudices, ignorance, and total want of system, among the fishermen, the supply of fish to the town and surrounding country is very irregular.

Lough Corrib is thirty feet above the level of the sea. It covers a surface of 43,485 statute acres, embraces a coast of sixty miles in extent, and contains islands whose superficies is 1605 acres; it reaches, by its large branches called Thurloughs, to the very edge of the town, and throws its heavy volume of

waters with considerable rapidity through it, propelling the machinery connected with the various breweries, distilleries, and corn mills along its course; and still capable, by a farther application of its almost inexhaustible power, of giving motion to as much more machinery as the most sanguine of Galway's patriots could desire.

The completion of the docks, and the short canal cut from the harbour to Lough Corrib, and the appointment of proper municipal officers, who will regulate the markets, look after the cleansing, lighting, and paving, are the preliminary steps to the permanent improvement of this well-circumstanced, but hitherto neglected town.

A mile to the west of Galway, are *Rahoon*, the residence of J. J. Bodkin, esq., M.P., and *West Lodge*, James O'Hara, Esq. During the summer season Salt Hill, and the numerous bathing lodges in its vicinity, are well frequented. About three miles from Galway, and pleasantly situated on a small arm of the bay, is *Barna*, the residence of ——— Lynch, Esq.; and adjoining is the straggling village of Barna. At seven miles, is *Furbough*, the delightfully-situated villa of A. W. Blake, Esq.; and beyond this are several lodges, erected by gentlemen who are attracted to this place by the bathing and the excellent angling which the Cashlin and the other mountain rivers afford.

The vast limestone plain, through which we have travelled from Dublin, terminates at the town of Galway, and is succeeded by the granite and gneiss rocks, which extend westward along the coast for forty-eight miles, and, as might be expected, the country exhibits a new and very different appearance.

A road extends along the shore from Galway to Cashla bay, a distance of twenty-one miles, and

through a strange mixture of rock, crag, pasture, and tillage. Generally the land rises from the bay in a gently sloping plain to about 300 feet, at the upper ridge of which there are some hills of about 700 feet. The seats and other features we have enumerated as far as Spiddal; and beyond that village the country is very wild and dreary, huge masses of granite being every where heaved up and strewn around. It is generally inhabited, and the numerous low huts of the peasantry, who cultivate the arable spots between the rocks, being formed of the loose granite roughly put together, and at a distance resemble masses of that rock. From the higher rocks along the road, fine views are obtained of the bay, the Arran isles, and the Clare coast. From Spiddal bay the road is continued to Cashla bay; and beyond the latter the country is a continued granite moor, covered with bog of various depth, and the coast deeply indented by the Cashla, Greatman's, Kilkierran, Bertraghboy, and Roundstone bays, which send their arms far into the dreary moorlands. Those who are fond of wild scenery will be amply gratified by the dreary shores which bound the above bays—by the inhabited islands of Gorumna, Lettermul-len, and Lettermore; together with the numerous islets which are scattered around them.

Two miles north from Galway, on the left bank of the Corrib river, and environed by the cold looking, craggy, limestone district which, in that direction, approaches the town, is *Menlough Castle*, the seat of Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., M.P. The castle is a venerable structure, close to the village of Menlough, and the crags around it, which have been laid bare, are almost destitute of timber, and the land between the rocks, mere patches, won by incessant labour from

the general waste. At seven miles on the road leading from Galway to Tuam, and on the banks of the Clare river, are the venerable ruins of the monastery of Clare Galway, founded in 1290 for Franciscans. It is pleasing to see that some pains have been taken to preserve the remains of this beautiful structure from the further ravages of the peasantry; although the appearance of the ruin has been much injured by the sheds which have been lately thrown up against it. Near the monastery are the picturesque ruins of an old castle. The Clare river falls into Lough Corrib about four miles below the abbey, bearing along the overflowings of Thourloughmore, and all that vast accumulation of surface waters which, in winter and after rain, is collected in the lowlands around Clare Tuam.

In addition to the seats around the town of Galway which we have enumerated, our limits will only admit of noticing *Villa House*, the residence of the warden of Galway; *Merview*, W. Joyce, Esq.; and *Riamore*, P. M. Lynch, Esq. The various places along the shores of Lough Corrib we shall notice in connection with the road to Connemara.

The south islands of Arran are, measuring to Inishmore, twenty-seven miles south west from the town of Galway. They stretch across the mouth of the bay of Galway, and reach within three miles of the coast of Clare. They are, Inisheer, Inishmaan, and Inishmore; and at the western extremity of Inishmore are the group of Brannock islets. Inisheer is two miles long by one and a half broad, and contains 1400 statute acres; Inishmaan is three miles long by one and a half broad, and contains 2252; Inishmore is eight and a half miles long by two miles in breadth, and contains, together with the Brannock

islets, 7635 statute acres. Their shores are rocky, and their summits rise from 202 to 406 feet above the level of the ocean. They are about a mile asunder, and together occupy a stretch of about sixteen miles.

From traditional statements Inishmore was visited by St. Ibar before the time of St. Patrick; and on it, in the fifth century, St. Enda founded several monasteries and churches. It was also visited by St. Keeran, St. Brendan, and Columbkille, and subsequently was occupied by the Danes. From historical records it appears that the islands were visited and plundered by Sir John D'Arcy, in 1334; a monastery for Franciscans founded in 1485; and that from that period down to 1651, they were in succession possessed by the O'Briens, O'Flaghertys, Lynchs, and the crown. During the parliamentary wars they were occupied by Cromwell's army, and were granted by Cromwell to Erasmus Smith, Esq.; from him they were purchased by the first Earls of Arran, a branch of the Ormond family, and from them descended to the Digbys of Landenstown, the present possessors.

Among the rocks which cover the greater part of the surface of these islands there is a good deal of arable and pasture lands. The islands produce a rental of £2000 per annum, and maintain about 3000 inhabitants, who are employed in a very irregular way in fishing and cultivating their little farms.

The large island contains a chapel, a lighthouse, a constabulary barrack, Killeany lodge, which is opposite to the bay of Killeany, the ruins of the old abbey of Kill-Enda, and of what are called the seven churches, and the curious primitive fortifications of Dun-Aengus; and the other islands also contain some prostrate church ruins. As we have remarked, the general surface of the islands is barren rock, interspersed with numerous verdant and fertile spots. There are many springs and rivulets, and a small lough in each of them; but in summer there is an inadequate supply of water. The more fertile soils are along the shore; the general crops are potatoes, rye, and oats; the mutton is of fine flavour, and the calves reared here are in great demand.

In the scenery of the bay of Galway the islands of Arran are very important features, particularly from the nearer parts of the Clare coast, where their bold shores are seen to great advantage.

In concluding our brief notice of the south isles of Arran, we may observe that there is no island on the Irish coast which contains so much to interest the antiquary as Inishmore; and to the geologist a curious subject of speculation is afforded, by the presence of granite boulders which must have come from the mainland, and are lying on the limestone at the summit level of the island.

No. 101.—DUBLIN TO GALWAY.

SECOND ROAD—130 MILES.

BY BALLINASLOE, KILCONNELL, AND ATHENRY.

	Statute Miles.
Ballinasloe, as in No. 100	— 91½
Kilconnell	7½ 99½
Athenry	16½ 115½
Oranmore	7½ 123½
Galway	6½ 130

THIS is one of the old lines from Ballinasloe to Galway, and although three miles shorter, is seldom travelled, unless by those who have business in, or are anxious to see that part of the country, and which is generally flat and uninteresting. There are no public conveyances on this part of the road, and except at Athenry, there are no inns. Cars can be hired there; but there is no posting-house, nor are the roads so good as on the preceding line.

From Ballinasloe to Kilconnell you may either proceed by Aughrim, or by the northern boundary of Lord Clancarty's demesne. In the small village of Kilconnell are the interesting ruins of the Franciscan monastery of St. Conal, founded by Wm. O'Kelly, about 1400. The village takes its name from St. Conal, who is said to have lived here in the time of St. Patrick. Near this is *Carrowmanagh*, Thomas Bermingham, Esq.; *Ballinderry* and *Killagh*; and at three miles from the village we pass on the right, *Woodlawn*, the well-wooded seat of Lord Ashtown. The locality of this place is well marked out by the Trench monument, which is situated on the summit of a hill 403 feet above the sea, and marks out the resting-place of this noble family. Two miles to the north of Trench's monument, and around the small village of Ballymacward, the improving estate of the Earl of Clancarty can be readily

traced by the comfortable houses of the tenantry. At nine miles from Kilconnell, *Raford*, — Daly, Esq., is passed on the left, and *Killimor Castle*, — Burke, Esq. on the right; and two miles north-east from the latter is *Cloncah*, — Daly, Esq. At eleven miles, *Kiltullagh* is passed, and at thirteen, on the right, Eskar, where there is a large Dominican friary, and a school in which 600 children are educated. As in the preceding road, and throughout the central parts of the county of Galway, the surface is generally flat, occasionally varied with softly swelling ridges, and diversified by large tracts of peat alternating with the arable land.

Athenry is one of the most ancient towns in the province of Connaught, and still exhibits some relics of its former importance, as well as of its great antiquity. Portions of the walls and gates which enclosed the ancient town can still be traced, and parts of the castles of the Berminghams, Earls of Lowth, and also of the beautiful Dominican friary, are still extant. It was the first town established by the De Burgos and Berminghams, the earliest Anglo-Norman invaders of Connaught; and in the reign of John, Meyler de Bermingham founded the Dominican monastery. From that period down to the middle of the seventeenth century, it had its full share of all the sackings and burnings, civil wars

and commotions, that ravaged the country.

The town has of late considerably increased; as has also the business of the fairs and weekly markets. Still it is a poor place, and wears altogether a very desolate aspect.

Adjoining the town are *Athenry House*, — Lopdell, Esq.; and *Newford*. Two miles south of the town is *Rockfield*; and about two miles to the west is *Castle Lambert*, — Lambert, Esq. To the north, about two miles, are *Castle Ellen*, — Lambert, Esq. and *Belleville*; and at five miles from the town are the village and demesne of Monivea. The

former contains a small church; and the latter, the old seat of — French, Esq., which is beautifully wooded. *Tyaquin*, the seat of — Burke, Esq. adjoins Monivea on the east; and a mile to the north of the latter is *Ryehill*, the seat of Mrs. Reddington.

Around the town of Athenry the country is flat and dreary; and those constant alternations of peat, marsh, rich pasture, denuded crag, and tillage lands, to which we have so frequently referred, prevail around.

Four and a half miles beyond Athenry, we join the preceding line, and proceed thence by Oranmore to Galway.

NO. 102.—DUBLIN TO PARSONSTOWN.

FIRST ROAD.—78½ MILES.

BY MONASTEREVEN, PORTARLINGTON, AND MOUNTMELICK.

	Statute Miles.
Monastereven, as in No. 64	38½
Portarlington	5½ 44½
Mountmellick	8½ 52½
Rosenallis	3½ 56½
Clonsilla	5½ 61½
Kinnetty	8½ 70½
Parsonstown	8½ 78½

As Parsonstown, from its central position, is approached from Dublin in various directions, we have endeavoured to enumerate the different lines in the most convenient way for the traveller, prefixing, as usual, some observations relative to the general localities and means of conveyance. Our first road is that travelled by the only direct conveyance, namely, a well-appointed stage coach, and is the most convenient mode of reaching Parsonstown. A short detour is made so as to run through the important towns of Portarlington and Mountmellick,

which, however, increases the interest of the road.

We branch off the Limerick line at Monastereven, and, crossing the river Barrow and the Grand Canal at one mile and a half from the town, enter the Queen's County, in which we continue, with a slight intermission, for the next thirty-two miles. The country on the left is varied by a chain of low, gravelly hills, from the summits of which a view is obtained of that immense section of the Bog of Allen which stretches almost from the edge of the road northwards, to the towns of

Edenderry and Philipstown, and eastward to Clane, comprehending nearly the entire of the eastern division of the King's County. It is, perhaps, the largest tract of unbroken, deep peat moss in the kingdom; and in surveying that vast, brown, cheerless waste, it is impossible not to regret that, in an agricultural country, and where the people are crying out for employment, so many thousands of acres should be suffered to remain wholly unproductive.

About three miles from Monaster-even, near the road, and on the right bank of the Barrow, stand the fine ruins of Lea Castle, once reckoned among the strongest of our feudal buildings. It was erected by the Fitzgeralds in 1260, burnt by Edward Bruce in 1315, re-edified and repossessed by the Fitzgeralds, and finally destroyed by Cromwell's army in 1650. In the churchyard near the castle, the stump of what was long considered the largest ash tree in the kingdom still remains. On our left, at one mile from the road, the densely wooded spire hill (so called from the rude tower which crowns it) forms a striking feature here, and for many miles in the flat country around. The hill rises 423 feet above the sea, and affords very extensive views of the flat boggy country lying around, including the demesnes of *Emo* and *Woodbrook*, &c., and town of Portarlinton; it is part of the beautiful demesne of *Emo*, the seat of the Earl of Portarlinton, whose large estates embrace the town and environs of

PORTARLINGTON,

so named from Lord Arlington, to whom the estate was granted by Charles II., and the prefix Port, in consequence of the small landing place on the Barrow. It is situate

on the above river, by which it is divided into two unequal parts: the larger portion, on the right bank, is in the Queen's County; the other, on the left bank, in the King's County. Portarlinton, which returns a member to the imperial parliament, principally consists of one main street nearly a mile in length; the houses on either side are generally large, regularly built, and respectably inhabited; but the town possesses neither trade nor commerce. The degree of prosperity which it enjoys is therefore to be ascribed to its possessing a greater number of resident gentry than is generally to be found in towns of its size in Ireland. It has also a well-established reputation for the goodness of its schools; and among the many eminent men who received the rudiments of their education here, we may enumerate the Duke of Wellington, and his brother, the Marquis of Wellesley. There are two Protestant churches, a Methodist and Roman Catholic chapel; a courthouse, hospital, dispensary, inn, where post-horses can be obtained, &c., &c. William III. removed a colony of French refugees from Holland thither; and till within these last thirty years, the service was performed in one of the churches in the French language. In the regularity and cleanliness of its streets, respectability and comfort of its inhabitants, the neatly kept gardens, and the style of the connecting villa residences, Portarlinton ranks above the generality of our inland towns.

To the south of the town are *La-Bergerie*, *Doolagh*, *Rathleix*, and *Huntingdon*; and as we proceed to Mountmellick we pass *Barrow Bank House*, *Lansdown*; *Woodbrooke*, the handsome seat of E. W. Chetwode, Esq.; *Carryhinch*, *Clonyhurch*, *Port-*

nahinch, and *Lauragh*; the latter lies about two miles to the south of our road.

MOUNTMELICK

is just the reverse of Portarlinton, being a stirring business town. A branch of the Grand Canal from Monastereven, which passes close to Portarlinton, extends to it, and along this branch a considerable quantity of goods and country produce are carried. A settlement of Quakers has long existed here, who carry on cotton spinning and various branches of trade, maintain a large school for the education of poor children, and promote by example and precept, industry and moral improvement. It contains the places of worship common to our southern country towns, a court-house, a branch of the Bank of Ireland, a union workhouse, &c. &c.

Except to the west, the country around is flat, low, and intermixed with long fields of bog. The Owenass stream runs through the town, and, together with several other minor streamlets, falls into the Barrow a little below it. The latter, which takes its rise in the Slievebloom mountains a little to the west, is here a very small river. *Summer Grove*, the seat of John Sabatier, Esq., is passed at two miles from the town; and two miles west from it is *Cappard*, which we noticed in connexion with *Ballyfin*, in our road to Limerick.

Four miles from Mountmellick we reach the village of

ROSENALLIS,

which possesses a church, and the foundations of an ancient Round Tower; and in the Slievebloom mountains, which lie a little to the south of the village, an excellent free-stone for building is obtained. It is easily worked, hardens on exposure to the

air, and is in some demand for hearth-stones and chimney-pieces.

At three miles from Rosenallis we cross two streams issuing from the above mountains, which, uniting about a quarter of a mile below the road, form the infant Barrow; and at five and a half miles we reach the village of

CLONASLEE,

which is watered by the mountain-stream called the Gorragh, one of the tributaries to the Clodiagh. The village possesses a church; and adjoining it is *Brittas*, the seat of General Dunne, and the ruins of several uninteresting castles. At two miles from Clonaslee we pass *Castlecuffe* demesne and castle-ruins; at five miles enter the King's County; and at six pass *Cadamstown*.

The country on the right is flat, bleak, boggy, and uninteresting; but on the left is highly and agreeably varied by the slopes of the Slievebloom mountains, which accompany us from Clonaslee, till we reach the much-improved and naturally beautiful neighbourhood of Kinnetty. Before reaching the neat hamlet of Kinnetty, which possesses a church and chapel, we enter the King's County, and pass along the demesne of *Castle Bernard*, the seat of — Bernard, Esq. The improvements which have been effected in this beautifully-situated demesne, together with the castellated mansion, form not only a fine residence, but a striking feature in the district. *Droughtville*, once a place of note, *Lettybrook*, the residence of J. H. Drought, Esq., *Birch Lodge*, and *Glenwood*, are in this vicinity, which is naturally pretty, and considerably improved. The valley lying between *Droughtville* and *Castle Bernard* is watered by the Carrig river, in its progress from the latter place to the Little Brosna.

Three and a half miles south-west from Kinnetty, near the village of Clareen, which contains a modern church, some church ruins, and a round tower, is *Oakley Park*, the seat of — Stoney, Esq., and *Grange House*, — Harding, Esq.; and about three miles beyond Clareen, and seven from Kinnetty, on the road leading to Roscrea, is *Leap Castle*, the seat of H. Darby, Esq. This fine old castle, which has been repaired, and added to on either side, now forms a very spacious hall and gallery of communication with the other parts of his residence. It occupies a high bank, immediately under the hill of Knock, is a striking feature in the country, and commands from the terrace-front a splendid view of the rich valley beneath, bounded by the lofty acclivities of Slievebloom.

Immediately behind the village of Kinnetty, the Slievebloom mountains attain a considerable elevation; the summit of Knocknaman, which is about a mile and a half from the village, rising 1113 feet; and Carroll's hill, which is three miles, rising 1584 feet above the sea. From these summits, which are easy of ascent, extensive views are obtained of the great level plain which occupies so much of the centre of the kingdom. We now leave the mountains of Slievebloom, and as we proceed to Parsonstown the soil becomes better, and the country more improved. About three miles from Kinnetty we pass *Cloghanmore* and *Streamstown*; and on passing the flat boggy district lying between these places and Parsonstown, we pass *Syngefield*, the seat of — Synge, Esq., *Springfield*, and several other villas.

PARSONSTOWN,

or as it was formerly and still generally called, *Birr*, is the second

town in the King's County, ranking next to Tullamore. The town is agreeably situated on one of those gentle acclivities which diversify the country for many miles around. It stands on the bounds of the county, and is watered by the Little Brosna, which here separates Tipperary from the King's County, and falls into the Shannon about midway between Banagher and Portumna. The modern parts of the town are regularly laid out in good streets and squares, and very respectably inhabited. In the square near the centre of the town is a low, doric pillar, surmounted by a statue of the Duke of Cumberland, erected in 1747, in commemoration of the services rendered by his Grace during the Scotch rebellion in the preceding year. The church is a very handsome edifice; and the Roman Catholic chapel, in a similar style, is a large and striking building. There are also Quaker, Methodist, and Presbyterian meeting-houses. A mile from the town are the barracks, capable of containing three regiments of infantry. There are a fever hospital, a dispensary, and several other charitable institutions; also sundry schools for the education of the poor; a union workhouse; and a good inn, where carriages and post-horses can be hired; and various municipal offices connected with the town. In addition to a considerable corn trade, there are two distilleries and a brewery. The retail trade is very extensive, and the town and country immediately surrounding is in a flourishing condition.

The chief ornament of the town, however, is *Parsonstown Castle*, the seat of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Rosse. The castle was a building of some antiquity, and during the Revolution was attacked by Sarsfield, but relieved by the British General Kirke. It has been

completely modernized by the present proprietor, and the high embattled walls, towers, and gateways which surround the offices and grounds, are all in keeping; and while they maintain the character of the mansion, add much to the general appearance of the town. The beautiful and highly-dressed grounds which surround the castle, can at all times be seen on application. This place must in future derive a European celebrity, in consequence of the gigantic reflecting telescope here erected by the noble proprietor, the Earl of Rosse, who has at present in use one more powerful than any hitherto made; and his lordship has lately completed a speculum four times its dimensions.

Parsonstown is a good halting-place for those anxious to visit the Slievebloom mountains; and, although the latter are comparatively tame in their outlines, they present many picturesque dells and ravines; and from their summits extensive views are obtained of the surrounding country. In the immediate vicinity of the town, the soil is fertile, well-cultivated, and the surface considerably diversified; and, towards the mountains, is highly romantic.

A mile and a half south from the town, on the road leading to Roscrea, is *Birr View*, — Warburton, Esq. At three miles *Ballyegan*, — Mullins, Esq.; and at four miles, *Rathmore demesne* and castle ruins; adjoining which is *Sharavogue*, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Westenra; and at six miles, *Gloster*, the finely-wooded seat of Col. Lloyd: the latter-named place we also noticed in common with Roscrea, No. 64.

Along the roads leading to Borris-o-kane, near the village of Ballyloughnane, are several extensive corn mills, and in that vicinity various neat suburban residences and highly improved farms. *Woodfield*, the

residence of the Hon. Mr. Parsons, lies a little to the north of the town, on the road leading to Banagher, as are also *Dovegrove House* and several other villas.

About six miles south-west from Parsonstown, and near the road leading to Nenagh, the well-known verdant hill of Knockshegouna rises from the wide-spreading plain to a height of 700 feet above the sea, and forms a remarkable object in the topography of the district. From its elevation and detached position, and the flatness of the country around, the views from the summit are of a most extensive nature; and under favourable circumstances we would recommend all who are anxious to know the localities of this district, as well as the admirers of general scenery, to ascend Knockshegouna. Towards the south-east, the view is limited by the Slievebloom mountains, a great part of their outlines, however, can be traced. On the east and north the eye ranges over all the King's County, the counties of Kildare and Westmeath, resting on all the more prominent points which lie scattered throughout their extensive plains; still more northerly it comprehends a considerable portion of the counties of Roscommon and Galway, distinguishing even some of the mountains of Leitrim and Sligo. Southward is seen that beautiful assemblage of pastoral hills which lie around the smooth and verdant Keeper mountains, and the lovely fertile country which is bounded by the Devil's Bit hills; and westward, that more rugged chain of hills which surround Lough Derg, and trend away through Clare. In the district which more immediately belongs to Knockshegouna, you can distinctly note the towns of Borris-o-kane, Shinrone, Cloughjordan, and Parsonstown; Lough Derg, and seve-

ral other reaches of the Shannon; the various seats and surrounding plantations which adorn the sur- face, and the large brown fields of bog intermingling with the verdant lands.

No. 103.—DUBLIN TO PARSONSTOWN.

SECOND ROAD—81½ MILES.

BY ENFIELD, EDENDERRY, PHILIPSTOWN, TULLAMORE, AND FRANKFORD.

	Statute Miles.	
Enfield, as in No. 100	—	26
Edenderry	11½	37½
Philipstown	12	49½
Tullamore	9½	59
Frankford	12½	71½
Parsonstown	10½	81½

THE only posting houses on this line, exclusive of those near Dublin, are Enfield and Tullamore, where, as there are no public coaches on the road beyond Enfield, the traveller will require to hire conveyances. Enfield is easily reached, as we have remarked in No. 100. The fly-boat plies daily along the Grand Canal to Tullamore; and there is a mail car daily between Tullamore and Parsonstown.

Branching off the great western road at Enfield, we pass the demesne, chapel, and small village of Johnstown, cross the stream locally known as the Blackwater; and, passing through a bleak, though fertile country, in which there are considerable tracts of bog, at seven miles we reach the hamlet and ruins of Castlecarberry. The castle, which is comparatively of modern date, is situated on the summit of a beautifully verdant hill, which rises 471 feet above the sea, whose long, fertile sides, generally covered with sheep, blend softly with the surrounding pastoral plain. The ruins, though greatly reduced, still form a striking feature for many miles around. On the left of the hamlet of Castle Carberry, is *Newberry*, the former seat of Lord Harberton, now the resi-

dence of Edward Woolstenholme, Esq. This handsome though hitherto neglected demesne is watered by the infant Boyne shortly after it issues from the adjoining and extensive range of the Bog of Allen. At three miles from Castle Carbury we enter the King's County, and at four reach the small, neat town of

EDENDERRY,

which is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the Bog of Allen. It formerly carried on some trade in the manufacture of coarse woollens—which has now ceased; and the principal business done is in corn, of which a considerable quantity is weekly brought to market. Although a good many Quakers have located here, they are only engaged in the retail trade of the town and district.

The Grand Canal passes within a mile of Edenderry, and a branch has been extended to the town; and the Boyne, which we crossed on entering the King's County, runs near to it. Edenderry belongs to the Marquess of Downshire, who has contributed liberally towards its neat and orderly appearance. The church, occupying the summit of one of the

gravelly hills near the town, which attains an elevation of 318 feet, is a very conspicuous feature; the town-hall is a handsome building, and the ruins of Blundell's castle now possess but little interest. To these we may add a small inn where cars can be hired, the union work-house, a Quaker's meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel in the vicinity. From the church hill you command a very extensive view of the Bog of Allen and flat country around.

Three miles from the town, on the road leading to Clonard, but in the county of Kildare, is *Ballindolan*, the extensively wooded seat of Edward Borr, Esq.; and to the west of it, well situated on the banks of the Boyne, *Rahen*, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Palmer. A little to the east of Ballindolan is *Williamstown*, — Williams, Esq. These places we have also noticed in connexion with Clonard, No. 100. A mile and a half west from the town are the demesne and abbey ruins of Monasteroris. *Greenhills*, F. L. Dames, Esq.; *Ballyburly*, John Wakely, Esq.; and *Ballybrittas* Castle ruins lie from four to six miles north-west of the town, and *Clonan* and *Rathmoyle*, the highly improved and extensive farms of the Messrs. Rait, are situated in the fertile country lying between Edenderry and Rochfort bridge. The Messrs. Rait are practical farmers, and carry on the alternate husbandry on a large scale, and in the most improved manner. Those who are interested in these branches of rural economy will not regret a slight detour to see their farms.

From Edenderry to Philipstown, we have the Bog of Allen on the one hand, and the flat country in which a good deal of rich lands and detached bogs are intermingled on the other. At four miles we pass *Ballinla*, *Lumville*, *Clerkville*, and

Leitrim; and at eight miles, *Springfield* and *Mount Lucas*.

Philipstown, named in honour of Philip II. of Spain, consort of Queen Mary, till within those few years past, was the capital of the King's County; but in consequence of its poverty and want of accommodation, the assizes were transferred to the more central and important town of Tullamore. The Grand Canal passes the town, which consists of one street, through which we pass on our way to Tullamore. The ruins of Fort Castle, erected by Sir. W. Bellinghame, are still to be seen. The town contains a church, chapel, and cavalry barrack.

A mile and a half from the town, on the road leading to Tyrrell's Pass, is *Clonearl*, the handsome seat of William Henry Magan, Esq.; a mile to the north of it is *Kilduff*, — Walsh, Esq.; and near it, *Cherrymount*, — Handy, Esq. About a mile to the north-east of the town is Mount Briscoe; and at four miles *Toberduly*, — J. D. Nesbitt, Esq. To those desirous of knowing the nature of the surrounding country, the bearings of its various parts, and the great divisions of good and bad soil which the surface presents, Croghen hill will be an object of some interest. It is about three miles north from Philipstown, and rises 765 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated near the middle of that immense central plain which occupies so large a portion of the King's and Queen's Counties, and of Kildare and Westmeath; and from every part around is a prominent object. It is generally grazed by sheep, and is considered the most fertile land in the district. From the summit of this remarkably verdant hill, you can note the different seats around, the meanderings of the rivers, the comparative extent of arable and pasture

lands, the vast space which the Bog of Allen occupies in the surrounding plain, and the great capabilities for territorial improvement which on every side present themselves. At the base of the hill is the cottage of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Charleville.

As we proceed to Tullamore, at three miles from Philipstown, is the village of Ballinagar, where the road branches off to Geashill, two miles distant—the church, parsonage, and old castle of which, crown the summit of the long ridge on the right. Attached to the castle is a lodge, in which the agent of the Earl of Digby resides—his lordship being proprietor of the entire barony of Geashill. Three miles southwest from Ballinagar is *Newtown*, the seat of the Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith, M.P.; and passing through a flat, boggy, and uninteresting country, we soon reach

TULLAMORE,

now the principal and assize town of the King's County, situated near the centre of that immense tract of peat moss, known as the Bog of Allen, which occupies so large a space in the centre of the island. It is the principal town on the line of the Grand Canal; and in addition to the boats to Ballinasloe and Limerick, which all touch here, there is a daily communication with Dublin by means of the swift iron boats lately established. The stream called the Tullamore river, runs through the town, and falls into the Clodiagh a few miles below it. From its central situation, Tullamore is a place of considerable business; and great quantities of corn and other provisions are forwarded by the Canal to Dublin. There is a large distillery and brewery, together with various other branches of trade connected with the

supply of a large town and populous district.

From the extent, regularity, and width of the streets; the style of the shops and private dwellings, the town has a modern and very respectable appearance. The environs, though by no means striking, are well cultivated, and contain several neat cottages and villas. The gaol and court-house, the principal public buildings, which, in provincial towns, call forth the genius of the architect, are here well worthy of observation. They stand together on a raised platform at the western end of the town, and display their respective styles of architecture—the Grecian, and the castellated—to great advantage. The church, Roman Catholic chapel, and public schools, also appear to considerable advantage from the prominent sites they occupy. The barracks, meeting-houses for Dissenters, market-house, &c., are in no way remarkable. To these we may now add the union workhouse, a conspicuous object in the vicinity. At the inn post-horses and carriages can be hired, and there are other posting-houses in the town.

Adjoining the town, is *Charleville Forest*, the fine seat of the Earl of Charleville. The castle is a large modern structure, and though the surface of the extensive demesne is flat, and does not contain one spot which conveys to the mind the site of a baronial castle, yet, from the great extent and disposition of the plantations, the towers and battlements of the large castle mingling with the trees, have a fine effect. The demesne is watered by the Clodiagh, which supplies a beautiful artificial sheet of water in the grounds. The pleasure grounds and woods are extensive, and the inhabitants of the town are allowed the privilege of walking through them.

On the banks of the canal, close

to the town of Tullamore, are the ruins of Shragh Castle; and at three miles from the town are the remains of Ballycowen Castle.

The village of Killeigh, with its church and chapel, lies about five miles south from Tullamore, on the road leading to Mountmelick; and at three miles on the south west is *Lynally*, the beautiful residence of the Rev. R. Coote; at four, the wood of Clonad; at five, Killurin, near which is *Annaghmore House*.

At *Mullagh House*, which is between *Annaghmore* and *Killurin*, Mullagh hill attains an elevation of 435 feet, and is a remarkable object in the flat country lying around.

Proceeding to Frankford, we pass through the demesne of *Charleville Forest*, cross the Clodiagh, leave *Screggan* on our right, *Ross House*, J. Briscoe, Esq., on our left—and at six miles, reach *Mount Pleasant*, the seat of the Rev. B. Morris. *Mount Pleasant*, now including the demesne of *Pallas*, has been lately much improved. The small lake of *Pallas*, which is included in the demesne, adds much to the beauty of the grounds; and the adjoining church of Killaughey, which occupies the summit of a little hill, adds to the interest of the scenery. Two miles to the south of *Mount Pleasant* is *Rathrobbin House*, and near it the hamlet of Mount Bolus. Mount Bolus, from which the hamlet takes its name, is considerably elevated, the hill rising 435 feet.

From *Mount Pleasant* to *Frankford* the road lies through a bleak and very uninteresting country.

The small town of Frankford contains a chapel, and about a mile to the east of it, at the village of Ballyboy, is the church. A mile to the south of the latter is the hill of Knock, which attains an elevation of 499 feet. To the north of Frankford the country is very flat, dreary, and throughout are interspersed large tracts of bog. Adjoining the town on the east, are *Green Hills*, *Ridgemount*, and Ballywilliam; and on the north is *Broughill Castle*, the residence of N. Fitzsimon, Esq.; and on the west of the town is *Temora House*. Frankford and Ballyboy are watered by the Broughill, a mountain stream, one of the tributaries of the Brosna.

Beyond Frankford the country improves both in soil and culture; at two miles, the traveller passes *Dove Hill*, — Holmes, Esq.; and at three, *Thomastown House*, — Bennett, Esq.; near which is the village of Rath. Two miles north from Rath is *Whigsborough*, — Drought, Esq.; about a mile from which is the small Lough Coura, which contains on its tiny islet a ruined castle. About a mile and a half from the hamlet of Rath, the traveller passes on the left, *Clonbeale*, the residence of — Molloy, Esq.; three miles beyond which is Parsonstown.

No. 104.—DUBLIN TO PARSONSTOWN.

THIRD ROAD—87½ MILES.

BY ROSCREA.

										Statute Miles.
Roscrea, as in No. 64	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	75½
Parsonstown	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	87½

THIS road, though it increases the distance nearly nine miles, as compared with No. 102, is a very con-

venient way of reaching Parsonstown, there being so many public conveyances to Roscrea, where, at

the inns, carriages can be hired to cross over to Parsonstown. A mail car runs between Roscrea and Parsonstown; that, however, leaves the former town on the arrival of the Dublin and Limerick mail at an early hour in the morning. As we have,

in connexion with Roscrea and Parsonstown, Nos. 64 and 102, noticed all the more important features between the above towns, any additional observations here would merely be a recapitulation of what has been there stated.

No. 105.—DUBLIN TO BORRIS-O-KANE.

FIRST ROAD—92½ MILES.

BY PARSONSTOWN.

	Statute Miles.
Parsonstown, as in No. 102	78½
Borris-o-Kane	14 92½

SECOND ROAD—93 MILES.

BY ROSCREA.

	Statute Miles.
Roscrea, as in No. 64.	75½
Shinrone	6½ 82
Borris-o-Kane	11 93

THE only public conveyance on the first road to Borris-o-Kane is the mail car, which leaves Roscrea early in the morning, on the arrival of the Dublin and Limerick mail; on the second road, a car leaves Parsonstown in the evening, on the arrival of the Dublin stage-coach.

On the first line we have, in No. 64, in connexion with Roscrea, briefly described the country, as far as Clough Jordan inclusive; and from that small town to Borris-o-Kane there is little to interest the traveller in the bleak country travelled through.

On the second road we have, connectedly with Parsonstown, noticed the country on the Borris-o-Kane road, as far as Knockshegouna, including the magnificent views from that well-known hill.

The small town of Borris-o-Kane, which possesses a church, chapel, police barrack, &c., is situated on the road leading from Parsonstown to Nenagh, and about five miles from the southern shores of Lough Derg. The town is watered by a small stream which runs from the adjacent higher lands to the Shannon. It is a remote small place, and carries on no sort of business.

The southern shores of Lough Derg are very intricate in outline, and though the land does not attain a great elevation, in many places the surface is beautifully varied. Kilgarvan-hill, which is on the shore, and five miles west from Borris-o-Kane, rises to a height of 380 feet above the summer-level of the lake, and affords magnificent views of that fine body of water, the opposite bolder shores in Galway and Clare, and of the flat pastoral country lying around Borris-o-Kane.

Finnoe House, — Waller, Esq., lies about a mile to the west of the town; and in the same direction, on the shores of the lake, is *Castletown*, — Cambie, Esq. *Castlebiggs*, — Biggs, Esq., is also on the shores of the lake, but to the north-west of the town.

In addition to the above residences, there are in this neighbourhood—*Slavoir, Ashgrove, Ormonds Cottage, Rodeen, Bell Park, Bellygrove, Annagh, Bellevue, Mota, Gurthmonger, Annagh Castle, Kilgarvan, and Waterloo*; besides the ruins of various small castles.

No. 106.—DUBLIN TO ENNIS.

FIRST ROAD—141½ MILES.

BY LIMERICK.

	Statute Miles.
Limerick, as in No. 64	— 119½
Cratloe-Cross	5½ 125½
Newmarket-on-Fergus	8½ 133½
Ennis	7½ 141½

THIS is the most convenient way of reaching Ennis from Dublin; for on the arrival of the Dublin mail at Limerick, the cross mail from that city to Galway, via Ennis is despatched, and in addition to the mail there is a regular stage coach.

Crossing the Shannon by the Wellesley bridge, the finest of all our bridges, we enter the county of Clare, and, clearing the improving environs on that side of the river, soon reach the low, rich, alluvial lands lying along the northern shores of the Lower Shannon. At five miles we pass, on the left, *Cratloe Lodge*, the occasional residence of Stafford O'Brien, Esq.; and on the right, *Cratloe Wood*, the largest remnant of natural forest existing in this part of the country. It is a very remarkable feature in the district, and the elevated rough lands which it covers connect with the chain of hills which run eastward to Lough Derg, and form the boundary of the plain lying along the north side of the Shannon. The road crosses the narrow estuary of the Owenagarney river, near the old castle of Bunratty. This castle was erected by the De Clares in 1277, and was subsequently the seat of the Earls of Thomond. Till within these late years it was the residence of T. Studdert, Esq., who erected a modern mansion in the demesne, and the old castle is now used as a police barrack; and is the largest, most perfect, and most remarkable of all the old castles

which are so thickly scattered throughout the county of Clare. Adjoining is the demesne of Thomas Studdert, Esq., and opposite to the castle, on the left of the road, a piece of land surrounding the old church is pointed out as the richest in the district. To the right of Bunratty, on the old road leading from Limerick to Ennis, are *Rosemanagher Castle* and *Springfield*; and near the village of Six-mile-bridge, which is nine miles from Limerick, are *Mount Ivers*, — Ivers, Esq., and *Castlecrine*, Henry Butler, Esq., *Castle Lake*, and *Castle Lake House*, — Gabbett, Esq.; and at three miles is *Belvoir*, D. J. Wilson, Esq. A mile from *Belvoir* is the village of Kilkishen, which contains a church and chapel; and adjoining it, *Kilkishen House*, — Studdert, Esq. and the ruins of Kilkishen castle.

Returning to the Ennis road, two miles beyond Bunratty, on the road to Ennis, are *Firgrove*, — M'Mahon, Esq., *Clonmoney*, — Canny, Esq., and *Ballycasey*, — Canny, Esq. At four miles, and a mile to the left, is *Carrowbane*, — Creagh, Esq.; and near it, *Carri-gerry*, — Creagh, Esq.; and at six miles is the small town of

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS.

About a mile to the east of Newmarket is *Ballycar*, — Colpoys, Esq.; and at two miles, *Rathlin*; and a mile east from *Ballycar* are

Loughs Fin and Rosroe; and adjoining Newmarket-on-Fergus is *Carrigoran*, the seat of Sir William Fitzgerald, Bart.; and near it *Shepperton*, — Gabbett, Esq. At a mile from Newmarket-on-Fergus, the traveller passes *Dromoland*, the beautiful seat of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., where a fine stately castle has lately been erected. The park is adorned by a pretty sheet of water, and the grounds connected with the demesne are extremely rich and well cultivated.

In the beautifully romantic pastoral hills which lie to the east of the demesne, on a little eminence called *Lawnguh*, are some curious Druidical ovals and circles, first noticed by T. Steele, Esq., in 1826. About three and a half miles north-east from *Dromoland*, in the flat, rocky country which stretches far around, are the beautiful ruins of *Quin*, one of the finest and most perfect abbeys in Ireland. It was founded for Franciscans, in the fifteenth century, by Con Macnamara. A limpid stream washes its massive walls; and adjoining are the ruins of the old church, the plain but substantial modern church and chapel, together with the small hamlet of *Quin*—the whole forming a very interesting group. Near the abbey is *Quinvilla*, John Singleton, Esq. In the neighbourhood of *Quin* are *Hazlewood*, *Dangan*, — Creagh, Esq., *Knockpogue Castle*, — Scott, Esq.; and a little to the eastward, *Cullaune*, formerly the residence of Thomas Steele, Esq. *Dangan Castle* is said to be the oldest of these structures so common throughout the central parts of Clare; and *Lough Cullaune*, adjoining the demesne of that name, is a considerable sheet of water, being about a mile in diameter.

Resuming our road, a little beyond *Dromoland*, to the right, is *Castle-*

fergus, William Smith, Esq. It is situated on the bank of the *Quin* river, which we cross at *Latoon* bridge. A mile and a half farther, on the left, is the handsome demesne of *Carnelly*; and near to it the small town of

CLARE,

which, as Mr. Inglis observes, "from its situation, ought to be the county town instead of *Ennis*. There is a fine navigation up the estuary of the *Fergus* to the bridge of *Clare*; so that *Clare* is the export point of the *Ennis* market. A very trifling expenditure would, however, extend the water communication to *Ennis*." This little town is beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Fergus*, which, falling over a ledge of rocks, meets the tide water under the walls of *Clare* castle, and gives the name of the *Fergus* river to that large estuary, or rather internal basin of the *Shannon* which runs up to this little town. *Clare Castle* is occupied as an infantry-barrack, and is capable, with the large buildings adjoining, of containing a considerable number of men. To the left of *Clare*, on the opposite bank of the *Fergus*, are *Newhall*, the handsome residence of John M'Donnell, Esq.; and *Buncraggy*, an old, neglected, but beautifully-situated seat of the noble family of *Burton*.

Here the aspect and character of the country change. The rich, deep, alluvial lands which accompany the banks of the *Shannon* from *Limerick*, and in many places stretch several miles inland, are succeeded by that craggy, bleak, but good pastoral district which occupies so large a portion of the limestone district of the county of *Clare*. The interesting ruins of *Clare Abbey*, erected by Donald O'Brien, King of Munster, in 1194, stand near the *Fergus* river,

about a mile above the town, and nearly midway between Clare and

ENNIS,

the county town of Clare, and returning a member to the imperial parliament, which stands near the centre of the county, and also near the commencement of that craggy, pastoral plain which stretches across the country from the estuary of the Fergus, and along the head of the bay of Galway, to that rocky tract through which the road from Loughrea to Galway runs, and which is noticed in No. 100. Ennis is watered by the Fergus, which receives the Clareen a little above the town. The old parts of the town lie huddled together close to the river, without any wall or other boundary whereby to mark its ancient limits. The modern additions straggle out along the public roads in long lines of cabins and detached houses, so that both the new and old parts of the town, suburbs, and outskirts are ill defined, scattered, and do not present a single good street. The retail trade of Ennis, except in provisions, is not so extensive as might be expected from its central situation, and the great extent of well-inhabited country westward. This is accounted for by its being too near Limerick, the rapid means of communication, and the conveniences of transport afforded by the Shannon. A considerable extent of agricultural produce is, however, weekly purchased and forwarded for shipment to Clare; and a little is done in the linen and flannel trade.

The public buildings are the court-house, prison, union work-house, county infirmary, hospital, and the usual offices common to a

county town. Ennis lays claim to high antiquity. The remains of the Franciscan abbey, founded in 1240, by Donald Cabrac O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, are interesting. Only a small part exists; but that contains a fine window of very exquisite workmanship, and several other relics. The parish church is attached to the venerable ruin. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large building; and there is another chapel attached to the Franciscan friary. There are an Ursuline nunnery, and meeting-houses for Independents and Methodists. Ennis college, which is one of the four classical schools founded by the munificent bequests of Erasmus Smith, is a handsome building, within a short distance of the town; to which may be added various other schools. The Banks of Ireland, National and Provincial, have offices in the town; and at the inns horses and carriages can be obtained. A county club-house has been established; and there are also two subscription newsrooms. In and about the town are many neat detached houses; and though the country around, in its general appearance, is very bleak, cold, and craggy, there is much good land, and several lovely villas in the romantic dells which are encompassed by the low rocky hills. Among the latter we may enumerate *Edentale*, Richard J. Stackpole, Esq.; *Ballyallia*, Andrew Stackpole, Esq.; and *Stamerpark*, Michael Finucane, Esq.; *Abbeyville*, *Willowbank*, *Greenlawn*, *Hermitage*, *Cahircalla*, *Beech Park*, *Ashline*, *Brookville*, and *Green Park*. Two miles north of Ennis are the stump of a round tower, and the ruins of Dromcliffe church.

No. 107.—DUBLIN TO ENNIS.

SECOND ROAD—141 MILES.

BY KILLALOE AND BROADFORD.

	Statute Miles.	
Kilmastulla, as in No. 64	—	106½
Killaloe	3½	110
Broadford	12½	122½
Cross-roads at Tulla	6½	129½
Ennis	11½	141

WE may premise that few travel this road to Ennis, unless those having business on the line, or anxious to see this part of the country.

Killaloe can be conveniently reached by the well-appointed boats plying daily along the Grand Canal and Lough Derg; and as the steamers which navigate the latter are of considerable power, the beauties of that splendid inland lake can be agreeably and quickly seen. There are no public conveyances across the hilly country lying between Killaloe and Ennis; but post-horses and cars can be obtained at Killaloe.

The roads from Nenagh to Killaloe, along the shores of Lough Derg, are very hilly; and we would therefore recommend those who do not proceed by water to keep the Limerick road as far as Birdhill, and thence, three miles along a level road to Killaloe. This is the shortest and most convenient way of reaching it, and at Birdhill post-horses and cars can be obtained.

About a mile below Lough Derg, the finest enlargement of the Upper Shannon, and where its broad waters again assume the river character, and dash over the rapids, stands the ancient and thriving little town of Killaloe. It has long been a diocesan site, and by the late episcopal arrangements, Clonfert has been united with this see. The cathedral is a plain, ancient, long, massive building, originally built in 1160;

and near it are the ruins of the mausoleum of Brian Boromhe, and the oratory of St. Molna. The long lines of cabins which mainly constitute this little town, are scattered along the higher slopes, and towards the new pier. A bridge of nineteen arches here crosses the river, and connects the counties of Clare and Tipperary; and the village on the opposite side of the bridge is called Ballina.

We may here state that in the projected improvements of the Shannon, the rapids will be lowered, a new bridge erected, and the navigation of the river between Killaloe and Limerick materially altered.

Killaloe is now the head quarters of the Inland Steam Navigation Company, who have fitted up a good inn, and have built new quays and extensive stores. From this point there is a regular steam communication for goods and passengers up the Shannon; and downwards by packet boats to Limerick. The extensive slate quarries in the neighbourhood export about 100,000 tons yearly. An extensive mill has been erected for sawing marble; and new level lines of road connecting it with the country around, have lately been formed. Killaloe was formerly an important military pass; and here, in 1691, Sarsfield intercepted the artillery of King William, which was coming up to aid in the siege of Limerick.

A little below the town, and on the Clare side of the river, is *Clarisford House*, the diocesan seat of the Bishops of Killaloe; and opposite to it, on the Tipperary side, *Fort Henry*, — White, Esq.; and near it, *Brien's Fort*. Above the town, also on the Clare side, is *Ballyvally*, — Parker, Esq.; and opposite, *Derry Castle*. These two seats occupy prominent and beautiful situations on the bold banks which here bound the lake. Above Derry Castle, on the slopes of the hills which skirt the shores of the lower reach of the lake from Nenagh to Killaloe, are the slate quarries which have been so long and successfully worked; and on the margin of Lough Derg, about two miles above Derry Castle, is *Castlelough*, — Parker, Esq.

The beautiful line of road lately made by the Board of Works from Killaloe to Scariff, between the shores of Lough Derg and Slievebernagh, and round the point of Aghanish, while it shows how much the pleasures, comforts, and business of the country are promoted by the application of science and practical skill to road-making, displays some of the most interesting mountain and lake scenery in this district of the island. Indeed it will bear a comparison with any scenery we enjoy, except the finer parts of Kerry, Cork, Cunnamara, and Donegal. *Tinarana*, Simon Purdon, Esq., lies about four miles from Killaloe, near the lake. From any of the more elevated points of Slievebernagh, splendid views are obtained of Lough Derg, those parts of the counties of Galway and Tipperary which bound its shores, a considerable part of the counties of Limerick and Clare, and reaches of the broad waters of the Lower Shannon lying between them.

Leaving Killaloe for Ennis, we keep along the right bank of the

Shannon, and under Cragnamanagh mountain, whose picturesque slopes are cultivated almost to the summit, passing at three miles, *Ross*, the residence of — Westropp, Esq.; and at five, *Cloneboy*, John Brown, Esq. Here, turning to the right, we leave the village and church of O'Brien's-bridge a little to the south, and cross, by an interesting valley, the chain of hills reaching from Six-mile Bridge to Scariff, and which, under the name of the Clare mountains, form so important a feature in the scenery north of Limerick. Eight miles from Killaloe we pass, on the left, Glenomara wood, and soon reach *Ballyquin*, the seat of — Arthur, Esq.; and at about thirteen miles reach the hamlet of Broadford, close to which is *Hurleston*, — Bentley, Esq.; and one mile beyond it, Doon glebe-house. To the left of the small Lough of Doon, are *Kellyderry* and *Woodfield*.

Glenomara, through which our road from Ballyquin to Broadford runs, is refreshed by the stream that takes its name and carries down all the waters of this district to the larger tributaries of the Shannon. The glen is bounded on the one hand by the southern acclivities of Cragnamanagh and Glennagallagh mountains, which respectively attain an elevation of 1729 and 1428 feet, and whose sides are cultivated as high as corn will grow.

The village of Broadford is romantically situated at the lower end of Glenomara, and contains a chapel and small parish church.

Drimineen wood, and the lough of Doone are passed at a mile and a half from Broadford, and the hamlet of O'Callaghan's Mills is reached at three miles. As we proceed to Tulla, we pass on the right, and in the neighbourhood of O'Callaghan's Mills, *Kilgory House*, — O'Connell, Esq., and *Derrymore*, and *Bally-*

nahinch. A little beyond the above places are the small loughs Bridget and Loughanilloon.

The small town of Tulla is reached at three and a half miles from O'Callaghan's Mills; and the country between these places is dreary and uninteresting.

Tulla contains a small church, a chapel, and a little inn, where a car can be hired. From the summit of the hill on which the little town of Tulla is situated, and on which there are the ruins of a small and very ancient church, an extensive view is obtained of the singularly diversified country around, in which tillage, bog, pasture, lake, and rock, are strangely mingled.

A mile to the east of Tulla is *Garruragh*; and at two miles are *Maryfort*, — O'Callaghan, Esq., and *Fort-anna*, — Westropp, Esq. Four miles to the north-east is *Ayle House*, — Macnamara, Esq.; and at seven, the village of Feakle, which possesses a church, chapel, &c. This remote and dreary district of country has been much improved of late by the new line of road from Gort to Limerick; previously it was difficult of access.

A mile and a half north-west from Tulla, is Kiltaunan, the handsome seat of J. Molloney, Esq. The

Affick rivulet, one of the numerous tributaries to the Fergus, which here change their name every townland they pass through, runs through the demesne, and, in its progress for a short distance and at a few feet under the surface, passes through a succession of limestone caverns, not an unusual occurrence in this limestone district. A path leads along the limpid stream; and through the chinks and apertures of the rocks the ivy and other trailing plants hang down. This subterraneous course of the stream forms an interesting and romantic appendage to the demesne, and is a place of considerable resort during the summer months.

A mile beyond Kiltaunan is *Newgrove*, the residence of — Browne, Esq.; and near the former is *Tyredagh Castle*, Mrs. Browne.

Proceeding to Ennis, at four miles *Toonagh* is passed on the left; at five, *Clooney*, Burton Bindon, Esq.; at six, *Cranagher*, B. Blood, Esq.; close to which is the village of Spancel hill, noted for its horse fairs; and a mile to the south of it, *Moyriesk*, the seat of the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey. From this to Ennis the distance is about five miles; and in the desolate rocky country which lies around this side of the town there is little to remark.

No. 108.—DUBLIN TO ENNIS.

[THIRD ROAD—143} MILES.

BY LOUGHREA AND GORT.

						Statute Miles.	
Loughrea, as in No. 100	.	.	.	.	.	—	110
Gort	.	.	.	.	.	14½	124½
Cruaheen	.	.	.	.	.	10½	135½
Ennis	.	.	.	.	.	7½	143½

On the arrival of the Galway mail at Loughrea, a mail-car is despatched to Gort, where conveyance can be hired to Ennis. The Galway and

Limerick mail-coach, via Gort and Ennis, also runs a part of this road, but not in connexion with the above mail-car. In addition to the mail-

car, good horses and cars can be obtained at Loughrea. Although this road is not so generally travelled as by Limerick, it is very convenient for those who may have business in Athlone, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, or any where northward of these towns.

Leaving Loughrea, we cross the ridge of land lying between that town and the village of Kilchreest, whence we obtain a good view of the town, the lake, and country around.

Kilchreest is situated near the base of the hills along which our road runs to Gort, and which hills connect with the Slieve Aughty mountains, noticed in connexion with Loughrea, No. 100.

A mile from Kilchreest we reach *Roxborough*, the beautiful and finely-wooded seat of D. Persse, Esq.; at two miles, *Castleboy*, the seat of R. P. Persse, Esq. The plantations connected with these extensive parks are remarkable in the flat and bleak country lying northerly. As is common with this part of Galway, there are numerous small castle ruins in the above demesnes and all around. A little to the north of *Roxborough* are *Woodville*, R. D'Arcy, Esq., and *Monkstown*, — Morgan, Esq.; and adjoining *Castleboy* is *Castle Daly*, — Daly, Esq.; above which the summits of Slieve Aughty, to which we have just referred, attain an elevation of 1080 feet. By this road to Gort, we leave at from one to two miles to the right, the hamlet of Ardrahan, with its church and round tower ruins; adjoining which is *Cregaclare*, James Lambert, Esq., and *Tullira*, John Martin, Esq., and in the same direction, and a mile from Ardrahan, is *Castle Taylor*, the seat of General Taylor: all these places are from seven to eight miles from Loughrea. *Cappard* is passed on the left at six miles from Loughrea. And here we may remark

that the fine pastoral country we have passed through is succeeded by the more rocky, broken, but good tillage lands lying between Castle Daly and Gort.

The thriving and prettily-situated small town of Gort stands on the borders of the county of Galway, in the plain lying between the hills of Burren on the west, and those in the barony of Loughrea on the east. It is watered by a stream which bears the surplus waters of several small loughs above the town into the bay of Galway at Kinvara harbour, is environed by some extent of good, though bleak and craggy lands, and considerably beautified by the plantations and other improvements connected with the residence of the noble proprietor, Viscount Gort. The town of Gort contains a handsome church, large chapel, cavalry-barrack, and union workhouse; and at the inn post-horses and carriages can be hired.

It is pleasing to observe that in the alinement of the streets, and building of the houses, considerable attention has been paid to order and convenience. The shops look smart, and supply the country around with every necessary. For this kind of trade Gort is well circumstanced, being fifteen miles distant from any other town.

To the east of the town, near the new road leading to Portumna, are *Forthill*, *Lysbrine*, *Annagh*, *Russan*, *Ballyturin*, and several other villas.

About a mile north from the town on the road to Galway, is *Coole Park*, the seat of Robert Gregory, Esq.; and at two miles, *Raheen*, the seat of John O'Hara, Esq. The river that runs through *Coole Park* is remarkable from its sinking into the caverned limestone, and re-appearing several times in its progress through the demesne.

About two miles from the town

and on the left of the road to Ennis, is *Loughcooter Castle*, the fine residence of Viscount Gort. The demesne is well wooded. The mansion rises proudly over the beautiful lough which gives its name to the place; and though of moderate dimensions, possesses much of that boldness and picturesqueness of outline which constitute the charms of castellated architecture. The castle and entrance lodges are in the same style, and were built from designs of Mr. Nash.

"The river which flows from the beautiful 'Loughcooter,' passes through a deep ravine, till it reaches 'the Ladle,' a precipitous hollow, clothed with trees to the water's edge, where it sinks under a perpendicular rock. About one hundred yards from this spot, it re-appears in 'the Punch Bowl,' a circular basin, about thirty yards in diameter, and at least fifty deep; a pathway leads down the sides of this pit, which are very steep, and clothed with trees. After flowing about three hundred yards from the Punch Bowl, it emerges, takes the name of the Blackwater, and after running rapidly for a short distance, again disappears. At the 'Beggarmau's Hole,' a smaller circular basin than the Punch Bowl, it is again visible, and soon afterwards enters the 'Churn,' which is like an extremely deep well, ten feet in diameter. A quarter of a mile from the Churn, it re-appears from under a beautiful arch formed by nature in the rock," passes through the town of Gort, and in *Cooie Park* sinks again, and after alternately appearing and disappearing, once more flows, by a subterranean channel, into the bay of Kinvarra.

Three miles from the town, near the road leading to Corrofin, are the ruins of the lonely round tower, seven churches, and cemetery of Kilmacduagh. The tower is nearly perfect, but considerably off the perpendicular.

A part of the ruin, dignified by the name of cathedral, still exists; but the relics of the others are only discernible; and judging from what remains, they must have been at best mere huts, worse than even those which the *virtuosi* have pressed into the service at Glendalough and Clonmacnoise; and though wanting that interest arising from the lake and mountains surrounding the former, or that effect which is produced by the low range of pastoral hills and the deep sullen waters of the Shannon bounding the latter, there is a sternness and coldness of character about Kilmacduagh, where all, mountain and plain, as far as the view extends, seem one vast sheet of denuded limestone.

Close to the ruins is *Rockville*, the residence of — Darcy, Esq. At a mile westward, on the road to Corrofin, is Lough Bunny; at four miles *Rockforest*, the wooded seat of — Lysaght, Esq. The country lying between Kilmacduagh and the town of Corrofin is strangely varied with bog, marsh, rock, and lake. In many places the country around Gort exhibits a remarkable appearance; the limestone is laid bare, and the intervening spots of cleared level seem only to have been won, by incredible labour, from the general waste. And we may here remark, that extensive tracts of this description are met with throughout the counties of Galway, Clare, Roscommon, and Mayo.

As we proceed from Gort to Ennis we pass, about two miles from the former, *Ashfield*, — M'Nevin, Esq.; and beyond it, *Cregg*, F. Butler, Esq.; also *Sallymount*, and *Bunnehowe*, William Butler, Esq.; at four miles enter the county of Clare, and at eleven we reach the village of Crusheen.

A mile to the south of Crusheen, are the beautiful demesne and lake of Inchicronan; and on the little peninsula formed by the outlines of the

lake, are the ruins of the abbey founded by Donald O'Brien, King of Munster, about 1190. The surface of the country around Crusheen, though generally wild and craggy, is in many places beautifully varied, and in travelling through it exhibits some singularly picturesque localities.

A mile beyond Crusheen the traveller passes, on the line, *Ballyline*, the seat of Augustine Butler, Esq.; near which, on the same side, is *Port*, Hugh O'Loughlin, Esq., and *Dromore*, — Crowe, Esq. These

places are beautifully situated near the shores of the picturesque lake of Dromore. On the left of the road, opposite to *Ballyline*, is *Williamstown*, — Butler, Esq. Passing through what we are sure will still appear to the traveller a very extraordinary country, being one of those craggy tracts to which we have referred above. At four miles from Crusheen, we leave, on the right, *Drumconora*, and the beautiful demesne of *Ballyallia*, with its lovely lake, also noticed in connexion with Ennis, No. 106.

No. 109.—DUBLIN TO KILRUSH AND KILKEE.

FIRST ROAD—177½ MILES.

BY ENNIS.

						Statute Miles.	
Ennis, as in No 106	.	.	.	.	.	—	141½
Kilrush	.	.	.	.	.	26½	167½
Kilkee	.	.	.	.	.	10	177½

KILRUSH, one of the most thriving towns in Clare, is next to Ennis in trade and population. It is situated near the mouth of the Shannon, and the last port on the Clare side of the estuary. Along the new line of road from Ennis, a car starts for Kilrush on the arrival of the Dublin mail, and this is the only public conveyance, except the steamer from Limerick, which plies to and from Kilrush daily. Conveyances, however, can be hired at Ennis. The dreary country, across which the road lies, is a part of that hilly sandstone and clay-slate tract stretching westward from Ennis to the Atlantic; and although there is much arable and craggy pasturable land alternating with bog, hill, rock, and marsh, all is wretchedly tenanted, and of necessity as wretchedly cultivated.

The thriving little seaport town of Kilrush stands on the northern shore of the Lower Shannon, about

twenty-two miles from the mouth of the bay, and near the head of a small creek or inlet, into which the steamers and other vessels run, and to which it gives name. From the new quay, increased trade, large corn stores, wide streets, and good houses, its prosperity is evident, as is also the care bestowed by the proprietor, Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq., whose fine demesne and handsome residence adjoins the town.

It contains, near the site of the ancient church, a handsome modern church, a spacious chapel, a small Methodist meeting-house, various schools, a large inn, where, and at numerous other places in the town, cars and post-horses can be hired. There are also a union workhouse, a court-house, custom-house, and market-house, with branches of the provincial and national banks.

The island of Scatterry, on which a small fort has been erected, lies a

little off the shore. According to traditionary statements, St. Senan is said to have established a place of worship here before the arrival of St. Patrick. However that may be, the fragments of several small churches, and the ancient round tower, 120 feet high, which presides over the scene, incontestably prove its antiquity. This small island is remarkable for the resort of pilgrims on certain festivals. In front of Scatterry is Hog Island, containing about 20 acres.

Near Kilrush is the creek of Pool-nasherry, much frequented by boats, which carry off great quantities of turf from the adjacent bogs to Limerick. Beyond this, on the road leading to Loophead, are the bay, fishing village, and Castle of Carrigaholt, and the picturesque light-house of Kilkredane. These, however will be more particularly noticed in No. 111.

Between Kilrush and Kilkee the country is bleak, flat, boggy, poorly cultivated, and miserably occupied. Kilkee is now a watering place of considerable importance, having been of late years greatly resorted to by the citizens of Limerick, as also by the gentry of the adjoining country. It is situated on the shores of a beautiful little smooth circular creek which runs in off Malbay, marked in the charts of the Clare coast, Moore Bay, and where the swell of the mighty billows is broken by a ledge of rocks which stretch across the entrance of the inlet. Kilkee is part of the large estates of the Marquis of Conyngham; but held under lease by J. Studdert, Esq. whose lodge adjoins the town. In the erection of the numerous little houses lately added to this attractive watering place, no attention seems to have been paid either to comfort or arrangement. There are, however, an inn, numerous lodging-houses, and cars which run daily to and from

Kilrush, in connexion with the Limerick steamers.

The part of the coast lying between Loophead, the northern point of the mouth of the Shannon, and Hag's-head, fully thirty three miles in extent, has been justly denominated Malbay; for, if a vessel happen to be embayed there, the only places where there is the least chance of saving the ship, are on the northern side of the intermediate small inlets of Dunbeg and Liscannor. About twenty miles, that is, from Loophead to Dunbeg, the shore presents, on a magnificent scale, the ruins of nature in the numerous and endlessly varied caverns, chasms, bays, headlands, and island rocks, into which the ceaseless warring of the Atlantic waves have broken the bold, clifty coast. As Kilkee stands about midway in the above range of coast, it is a good halting place for those anxious to see this interesting scenery, which may be easily enjoyed in calm weather from the cliffs, the land rising gradually towards the shore. About thirty small canoes made of wicker work, and covered with waterproof canvas, comprise the fishing establishment at Kilkee. The cliffs are seen to most advantage from the water; and although the canoes answer the heavy sea which rolls along this coast better than boats, it requires considerable nerve to venture in such frail barks.

The country around Kilkee is poorly inhabited, wretchedly cultivated, and is necessarily bleak from its formation and exposure to the Atlantic. It contains a great deal of bog and marsh mixed with the arable lands. Roads run from Kilrush and Kilkee to the point of Loophead; so that the light-house, the natural bridges near the village and bay of Ross, the various caverns and bays on either side of Cape Lean, as this long, bold promontory is sometimes called, can

be conveniently visited from either of these towns.

A road also leads to near Ballard bay, about four miles to the north of Kilkee, whence the cliffs are very

picturesque, and higher than these about the latter; they contain some very bold and singular features, including several caves of large dimensions.

No. 110.—DUBLIN TO KILRUSH.

SECOND ROAD—174½ MILES.

BY ENNIS, KILDYSART, AND KNOCK.

	Statute Miles.
Ennis, as in No. 106	141½
Kildysart	14½
Knock	11½
Kilrush	7½
	174½

If we proceed by Limerick, a road branches off at Clare, two miles before we reach Ennis; but as there are neither public conveyances nor stages on this line, it will be necessary to procure horses to be in waiting at Clare. This, of course, will not be required if we reach Ennis by any of the other roads.

The road by Kildysart is seldom travelled except by those who have business in that part of the country. It is one of the old lines, and in many parts very hilly and ill constructed; but the country is in some places romantic and beautiful, and as the road lies generally along the northern shores of the Shannon, magnificent views of the estuary are obtained. If we except the road from Killaloe to Scariff, it is, at least to the tourist, by far the most interesting reach of road along the whole course of the Shannon.

Leaving Clare, passing the demesnes of *Newhall* and *Buncraggy*, noticed in our first road to Ennis, No. 106, with the beautiful lake and abbey ruins of Kellone, which are in the fine demesne of *Newhall*, at seven and a half miles from that town we pass *Fort Fergus*; and at nine reach *Paradise*, the villa of Thomas Arthur, Esq.; near which is the hamlet of

Ballynacally. The above demesnes are beautifully situated, and command fine views of the estuary of the Fergus, and of the large fertile islands, numerous creeks, bays, and inlets which here break and diversify the broad expanse of water. Perhaps there is no portion of the lake scenery of Ireland more beautiful than this part of the Fergus. The shores are bold and verdant; and the fertile islands of Inishcorker, Inishtubrid, Inishmacowney, Inishmacnaghten, Cannon island, Deer island, Coney island, and Teenish island, are beautifully scattered throughout the deep waters of the estuary.

Three miles from Paradise, we pass through the improving village of Kildysart; about two miles to the right of which is *Ballylean*, the residence of William Coppinger, Esq. Two miles beyond Kildysart, we pass *Cahircon*, the residence of John Scott, Esq., one of the most romantic and delightfully situated demesnes on the Shannon. The entrance gate is a remarkable feature; and the beautiful grounds connected with this place are highly improved. Passing, at five miles from *Cahircon*, the headland and bay of Labeshida, on the left, as also *Ballyartney*, the

residence of Thomas Barclay, Esq., we soon reach *Clounderlaw*, George Studdert, Esq.; and near it, *Thornbury*, William Studdert, Esq. The hamlet and church of Kilmurry adjoin these demesnes; and two miles beyond it, prettily situated on Clounderlaw bay, is *Kilmore*, the residence of Poole Hickman, Esq. A

little below this are the post-office, hamlet, and woods of Knock, the latter stretching along and beautifying the banks of the Shannon for a considerable distance. Five miles from Knock we reach the demesne of C. M. Vandeleur, Esq., which stretches to the town of Kilrush.

(No. 111.—DUBLIN TO LOOP-HEAD.

189½ MILES.

BY KILRUSH AND CARRIGAHOLT.

	Statute Miles.					
Kilrush, as in No. 109	— 167½
Carrigaholt	11 178½
Loop-head	10½ 189½

We have introduced this road, to enable us to notice the long peninsula which forms the northern boundary of the mouth of the Shannon.

At two miles from Kilrush we cross the ferry of Cammoge, and from that to Loop-head there are two roads, one leading through the centre of the peninsula, by Kilfearagh—the other along the bays of Querrin and Carrigaholt. Along the Atlantic the shores of the peninsula are bold and rocky, maintaining the bluff cliffy formation common to this line of coast, and rising in some places 252 feet perpendicularly from the ocean. Measuring the peninsula from Kilkee to Loop-head, the line of coast extends in a straight line about fourteen miles, and in that distance presents an endless variety of coves, creeks, inlets, and little bays, everywhere bold, in some places awfully impending, and exhibiting striking and wonderful forms. Against the whole line of coast the mighty billows of the Atlantic roll with incessant force; and in times of storm break and foam on the schistose rocks with inconceivable fury. On the Shannon side of the peninsula a sandy beach ex-

tends along the greater part of the shores.

Proceeding by the coast road, on leaving the ferry, we pass *Mount Pleasant*, — Cox, Esq., near which is a hill attaining an elevation of 221 feet, affording a good view of the peninsula, bay, Kilrush, and adjacent country. At two miles from the ferry, Querrin Point is passed; at four, the hamlet and chapel of Doonana; and at eight miles, the village of

CARRIGAHOLT,

which is situated on the bay to which it gives name, and near the *Moyarta* river, here falling into the Lower Shannon. It contains a chapel, and a small pier, at which some shipments of agricultural produce are made, and which is also useful to the fishery of the place. Near the village, on a rocky cliff overlooking the bay, are the ruins of the old castle of Carrigaholt, said to have been built by the Macmahons, the former proprietors of this district.

Three miles north from the village are the ruins of Knocknagarhoon

Castle, and the hamlets of Newtown and Oldtown, where the land rises 413 feet above the sea; and two miles north from the latter, on the cliffs, are the ruins of Donlicka Castle.

Three miles south-west from Car-rigaholt, on the road to Loop-head, are the village and chapel of Cross, and near it are the ruins of the friary of Kilballyowen, and *Kilballyowen Lodge*, — Kenny, Esq.; and at two miles from Cross are the ruins of Cloghansauvaun Castle, also the cave and “puffing holes.” At four miles are Ross bay, hamlet, and natural bridges of Ross.

The bridges cross a narrow inlet, up which the sea rushes with great force. The inner bridge, next to the termination, which is first seen, is beautifully arched, and formed of numerous thin strata of clay-slate rock. The under side of

the arch looks smooth, as if covered with plaster. “The span of the arch is seventy-two feet; height from the water, forty-nine; thickness of the arch at the crown, composed of rock, covered with earth and poor verdure, nineteen; width of the sheet of rock underneath the arch forty-five; and width of the grassy walk on top, thirty feet. The other bridge is forty-five feet span, the thickness above the arch nine, and the width thirty feet.”—*Knott*.

The mouth of the Shannon is eleven miles in breadth—that is, from Loop-head to Kerry-head; and from the balcony round the lantern of the light-house, an extensive view is obtained of the bay, peninsula, we have just travelled through—of the Lower Shannon and its shores—and of sea, coast, and land for many miles around.

No. 112.—DUBLIN TO ENNISTYMOND, MILLTOWN MALBAY, AND THE CLIFFS OF MOHER.

FIRST ROAD.

BY ENNIS.

TO MILLTOWN MALBAY—169½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.
Ennis, as in No. 106 . . .	— 141½
Ennistymond . . .	16 157½
Lahinch . . .	4½ 162
Milltown Malbay . . .	7½ 169½

TO CLIFFS OF MOHER—168½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.
Lahinch, as before . . .	— 162
Cliffs of Moher . . .	6½ 168½

On the arrival of the mails at Ennis, a mail car is despatched for Ennistymond and Milltown Malbay. This is the only public conveyance during the winter; but in summer, a two-horse car runs in addition to the mail car to Milltown. At Ennis, however, as we have before observed, conveyances can be hired. Ennistymond, though beautifully situated, is a town of very little importance; Milltown Malbay is well known as a watering place; and as regards cliff scenery, Moher is highly interesting.

Although this road to Milltown Malbay, as compared with the new line, by the south side of Slieve Callan, increases the distance eight miles, it is the road generally travelled, and along which the mail cars run.

As we proceed along the rugged dreary plain, through which a considerable portion of the road from Ennis to Ennistymond lies, the wretched state of the habitations, and the sad state of culture, cannot fail to arrest attention. The aspect of the country is gloomy; and the mountain of Cal-

lan on our left, which rises to a height of 1282 feet, but little relieves the cheerless character of the scene.

At about eight miles from Ennis, our road passes within six miles of the summit of Slieve Callan, on the side of which is a remarkable sepulchral stone, bearing an inscription in the ancient Ogham character, and on the south side are some interesting Druidical remains.

Few towns are more romantically situated than Ennistymond. It is encompassed by a low range of picturesque hills, adorned by the plantations of *Ennistymond House*, the seat of — Finucane, Esq., and watered by the Cullenagh river, which throws in one body the numerous streams, issuing from the hills, along the base of which it glides, over a high and broken ledge of rocks into the tide water which runs up to the town from Liscannor bay. The rapid here is, in point of picturesque beauty, equal to that of the Owenmore at Ballisadare. Ennistymond, from its situation, if properly encouraged, might vie with any other little town in the kingdom. Near the town are *Woodmount*, — Lysaght, Esq., and the ruins of Glen Castle. The town, which carries on no trade, contains a church, chapel, and union workhouse; and a portion of Ennistymond House, to which we have referred, formed at one time part of one of the castles of the O'Briens. The above house is beautifully situated, and commands a fine view of the rapids.

Five miles north-east from Ennistymond, on the road leading to the barony of Burrin, are the poor village, church, chapel, and episcopal ruins of Kilfenora. This place is unquestionably of high antiquity; and it is stated in the Ulster Annals that the abbey and town were burned by Murrrough O'Brien, in 1055. A fragment of the old abbey still remains

in the church-yard, and at its entrance are several ancient crosses. The land immediately around Kilfenora is of good quality, and better cultivated than that around Ennistymond. Near Kilfenora is the deanery house, and the demesne of *Ballykeel*, — Lysaght, Esq. In addition to the above, there are various ruined castles, sites of old mansions, and many Danish forts, as they are termed, around Kilfenora.

Two miles from Ennistymond, on the road to Milltown Malbay, we pass through the large village of Lahinch; now frequented as a bathing place. It enjoys a fine strand, but is much exposed to the fury of the western waves. Near it are the ruins of Moy Castle, and several bathing lodges. Proceeding in a southerly direction along the shore, and through a country which possesses few attractive features, at seven miles and three quarters from Lahinch, we reach the watering place, and commodious hotel of Milltown Malbay. This large house called the Atlantic Hotel, was erected some years ago by subscription, and during the bathing season is considerably frequented. It contains sixty bedrooms, with suitable sitting rooms, coffee room, ball room, stables, &c. A number of private lodges have lately been built; and the neighbourhood, as a watering place, is improving. Near the town, which is about a mile from the shore, and contains a church and chapel, are *Milltown House*, *Seaview*, — Morony, Esq., with several bathing lodges.

Milltown bay is a small inlet of Malbay, and about half way between Doonbeg and Liscannor. This part of Malbay is not so bold and continuous as from Doonbeg to Loophead. It is broken into low reefs of rocks and intervening sandy coves, into which the sea heavily beats. The country around Milltown, and along

the coast towards Kilkee, wears a desolate aspect—not a seat is to be seen. The land is of a very mixed quality, yet is susceptible of much improvement. The roads are bad; and the greater part of the country belongs to non-resident proprietors, who seem regardless of every thing but the collection of rent. The town of Milltown lies about a mile to the east of the hotel; and the straggling village of Doonbeg is about twelve miles distant, on the road to Kilkee. At Spanish Point, near Milltown, two of the vessels belonging to the Spanish Armada were wrecked.

The cliffs of Moher are about seven miles north of the village of Lahinch. They form a part of the south sound, lying between Hags-head and Doolin bay.

Leaving Lahinch, we proceed along the sandy beach, by the new line of road lately opened by the Board of Works; and cross the estuary of the Oyne river, near the ruins of Dough Castle. Passing, at three miles from Lahinch, the poor village of Liscannor, near which are the ruins of Liscannor Castle, and the lodge of Baron Richards—and at three and a half, *Birchfield*, the residence of Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., M.P., we soon reach the road which leads to the Cliffs. In passing, the traveller will observe the improvements effected by Mr. O'Brien, not merely within the boundaries of the grounds attached to his house, but throughout his estates. These, consisting of comfortable houses for his tenantry, roads, draining and reclaiming waste lands, show how much may be done under proper management, and by a moderate outlay. Nor has he been unmindful of the comforts and conveniences of the tourist; as the various drives and walks along the Cliffs; the stables, coach-houses, and splendid banquetting rooms will abundantly testify.

To attempt a minute description of the Cliffs of Moher would far exceed the limits of our work; suffice it to say, that they extend from Hags-head to Doolin bay, a distance of five miles, rise perpendicularly at O'Brien's Tower, their highest point 580 feet above the ocean, and display all that wonderful and striking variety of awfully impending cliff, deep ravine, resounding cavern, and detached island-rock, arched and pinnacled in a thousand grotesque forms, which the cliffs here, in common with all those composed of clay-slate rock, exhibit, when exposed to the ceaseless fury of a heavy sea. To hear the deep sounds of the ocean surge; to look from the dizzy heights, and see its billows breaking and foaming against the rugged basement; the myriads of sea fowl breasting the wave, wheeling in mid-air, or congregated on the pinnacles of the time-worn rocks, at once fills the mind with awe and admiration.

We have thus briefly noticed the interesting, but hitherto little known scenery of this part of the county of Clare, which reaches from Doolin bay to the Shannon. To see this tract of coast advantageously, would require at least four days; and the small towns of Ennistymond, Lahinch, Milltown Malbay, Kilkee, and Kilrush, which lie at convenient distances along or near the shore, afford accommodation, and the means of conveyance. For further particulars relative to this coast, see the Guide to Kilkee, by Mary John Knott.

About eight miles from Lahinch, on the road leading along the shores of Blackhead bay, is *Doolin Castle*, the residence of W. N. M'Namara, Esq., M.P. It is situated near the bay of Doolin, where the schistose rocks, composing the cliff scenery from Loophead to this point end, and are succeeded by the mountain limestone which pervades the adjacent,

and in its geological formation, interesting, barony of Burrin.

Doolin Castle, however, is now brought within eight miles of Ennis-

tymond, by the new line of road to that town—and between these places are several improved farms and comfortable houses.

No. 113.—DUBLIN TO ENNISTYMOND, MILLTOWN MALBAY, AND THE CLIFFS OF MOHER.

SECOND ROAD.

BY GORT AND CORROFIN.

TO MILLTOWN MALBAY—163 MILES.			TO CLIFFS OF MOHER—158 MILES.		
	Statute Miles.			Statute Miles.	
Gort, as in No. 108 . . .	—	124½	Ennistymond . . .	—	150½
Corrofin . . .	14½	139½	Cliffs of Moher . . .	7½	158
Ennistymond . . .	11	150½			
Lahinch . . .	4½	155½			
Milltown Malbay . . .	7½	163			

LEAVING Gort for Corrofin, we may either proceed by the new roads leading by the ruins of Kilmacduagh, or branch off the Gort and Ennis road within four miles of the village of Crusheen. At Gort, as we have before remarked, conveyances can be hired.

The small town of Corrofin, which contains a church and chapel, is romantically situated in the plain lying between the extraordinary craggy hills of Burrin and Inchiquin, and near the lakes of Tadon and Inchiquin. The former connects with a chain of singularly-formed lakes which run eastward to Kilmacduagh.

The lake of Inchiquin, situated about half a mile from Corrofin, is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. "It is bounded on its western side by a range of hills rugged and partially wooded, and rising abruptly from its margin; and on its southern side, the domain surrounding the residence of the Burton family, and the ornamental grounds of *Adelphi*, the residence of W. and F. Fitzgerald, Esqrs., contribute to adorn a scene of remarkable natural

beauty. The castle, which is situated at the northern side of the lake, though greatly dilapidated, is still a picturesque and interesting ruin, consisting of the remains of a bar-bican tower, keep, and old mansion-house attached to it; and its situation on a peninsula standing out in the smooth water, with its grey walls relieved by the dark masses of the wooded hills behind, is eminently striking and imposing. It is from this that the barony takes its name; and from this also the chief of the O'Briens, the Marquis of Thomond, derives his more ancient title of Earl of Inchiquin. For a long period it was the principal residence of the chiefs of this great family, to one of whom it unquestionably owes its origin; but we have not been able to ascertain with certainty the name of its founder, or date of its erection. There is, however, every reason to ascribe its foundation to Tieghe O'Brien, king or lord of Thomond, who died, according to the annals of the Four Masters, in 1466, as he is the first of his name on record who made it his residence, and as its architectural features are most strictly

characteristic of the style of the age in which he flourished."

In the neighbourhood of Corrofin there are various church and castle ruins—and beautiful tracts of pasture lands contrast strongly with the wild craggy country which generally prevails around. With the exception of the flat, smooth, rich lands lying along the shores of the Lower Shannon and the estuary of the Fergus, the county of Clare is generally

rugged, hilly, and strangely inter-mixed with bog, marsh, and rocky pasture; and this description of country is fully maintained along the road leading from Corrofin to Ennistymond. Although there are many parts of the country along this road very beautiful, and much to interest the traveller fond of rural affairs, there is little to notice from Corrofin to Ennistymond in addition to the few observations made.

NO. 114.—DUBLIN TO BALLYVAUGHAN AND BURRIN.

BY LOUGHREA.

TO BALLYVAUGHAN—138½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.	
Loughrea, as in No. 100 .	—	110
Ardrahan	12	122
Kinvarra	5½	127½
Ballyvaughan	11½	138½

TO BURRIN—133½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.	
Loughrea, as in No. 100 .	—	110
Ardrahan	12	122
Kinvarra	5½	127½
Burrin	6½	133½

We introduce the small village of Burrin as bearing the name, and Ballyvaughan as lying in the centre of the wild and unfrequented district, to be briefly noticed, namely, the barony of Burrin.

The first twenty-one miles of this road—that is, to the bounds of the counties of Clare and Galway, which is three and a quarter miles beyond Kinvarra—are common to both Ballyvaughan and Burrin. There are no posting-houses on the line, nor any regular houses of entertainment. There are, however, public houses at Kinvarra, Burrin, and Ballyvaughan, where travellers occasionally stop; and conveyances can be obtained at Loughrea.

Although in Nos. 100 and 108 we have generally noticed the seats and other particulars in the country lying between Loughrea and Kinvarra, our present road lies for a considerable part of the way intermediate to these lines. It branches off No. 108, a little beyond Kilchreest, keeping to

the north side of the demesnes of *Roxborough* and *Castleboy*, and by the demesne of *Cregaclare*, to Ardrahan, all of which we have noticed in No. 108.

Kinvarra is a thriving seaport town situated at the head of the little bay which takes its name, and contains one or two good retail shops. Near the town are the ruins of Doongorey Castle. There is a good deal of tillage land around the town, though the general aspect, in common with this part of Galway, is hilly and craggy.

About three and a quarter miles from Kinvarra we enter the county Clare, where the roads to Burrin and Ballyvaughan branch off, Burrin being about three miles distant from this point, and Ballyvaughan eight.

In proceeding to Burrin from this point, we keep along the shores of Aughinish bay, an inlet off the larger bay of Galway, the road to Ballyvaughan keeping more inland

rounding the point of New Quay bay by the hamlet of Bealaclogga.

The small village of Burrin, in which a post-office for the accommodation of the district has been established, lies at the eastern end of the barony, and at a short distance from the hamlet and harbour of New Quay and the celebrated Burrin oyster banks. It contains a good public house, where travellers occasionally stop.

The lands around the village of Burrin are very fertile, and produce excellent crops of wheat. *Finvarra House*, the residence of — Skirret, Esq., adjoins the village; and connected with it is the small wooded hill of Borneen, a singular feature in this bleak country. The beautiful abbey ruins of Corcomroe lie about two miles to the east of the village. They contain the remains of a monument erected to Donogh O'Brien, King of Thomond, who was killed in a battle fought near this place in 1267.

Ballyvaughan is a thriving little town, lying nearly in the centre of the barony of Burrin, and only fourteen miles from Galway by water. It contains several small retail shops, and a public-house where travellers can refresh themselves; and in the neighbourhood of the village, and along the shores of the bay, are *Sans Souci*, *Harbour-hill*, *Ballyallaben*, *Mucknish*, and *Newtown Castle*.

Black-head is five and a half miles from Ballyvaughan, and the new road which leads to it passes the hamlet of Cregg, and the church ruins and lodge of *Gleninagh*. The road keeps along the southern shores of Galway bay, and affords magnificent views of the latter, of the islands of Arran, and of the mountains of Connemara. Towards Black-head the shores are bold and rocky, and the craggy hills above the road attain an elevation of 1044 feet, and of course afford more

extensive views than from the cliffs, particularly of the mountains of Connemara, which are seen in all that grandeur and diversity of outline for which they are so remarkable.

Two miles from Ballyvaughan, on the road leading to Kilfenora, are the chapel and church of Rathborney; and along that line of road there are a considerable extent of rocky, rich pasture lands. Beyond Ballyvaughan, the rocky district gradually blends with the moorlands, which again give place to the more fertile lands lying around Kilfenora.

The barony of Burrin is that district of the county of Clare which stretches along the southern shores of the bay of Galway, and also along a considerable portion of the coast of the South Sound. It is about fifteen miles in length by ten miles in breadth, and contains 74,360 statute acres. Till lately, no good road ran through the district, and consequently it was little known to the generality of travellers; now it is traversed by the new roads from Ennis to New-quay, New-quay to Ballyvaughan, and thence along the shore by Blackhead to Liscannor bay, passing Doolin castle and the cliffs of Moher, and the improved hilly road from Ballyvaughan to Kilfenora.

The general features of the greater part of the barony of Burrin are altogether different from those of any other part of the country. In the central portion of this district the entire surface seems one unbroken mass of mountain limestone; and the bare hills rising from the shore to an elevation of 1134 feet, in regularly receding terraced flights, present a vast amphitheatrical outline. The disjointed blocks composing the surface of this immense circular acclivity, though not deposited with all the precision of the trap rocks, are laid generally in horizontal lines, giving to the whole, at a distance, a

regular and formal character. The more elevated parts are destitute of herbage, and present to the eye an arid, cold, and joyless waste, unchanged by either summer's sun or winter's cold, and but little varied by either light or shade; and throughout

the whole of the rocky district the intervening cultivated spots can only have been gained from the general waste by great exertion. In the dreary, craggy district of Burrin, however, there is much to interest both the geologist and botanist.

NO. 115.—DUBLIN TO PORTUMNA AND SCARIFF.

120½ MILES.

BY PARSONSTOWN.

	Statute Miles.	
Parsonstown, as in No. 102	—	78½
Portumna	15	93½
Woodford	11½	105½
Mount Shannon	10½	115½
Scariff	5	120½

BEYOND Parsonstown, on this line, there are no public conveyances;—a proof that neither Portumna nor Scariff are towns of much importance. The country from Parsonstown to Portumna is flat, and diversified by large tracts of bog; which increase as we approach the Shannon. Leaving that river at Portumna, we proceed along an uninteresting portion of the county of Galway; and on rejoining the Shannon, keep along its shores to Scariff.

On leaving Parsonstown we cross the little Brosna and enter the county of Tipperary, and at from four to ten miles from Parsonstown we pass *Straduff, Gorteen, Durrow, Sharrogh, Rockview, Walsh Park, Abbeyville, and Grange*, and on the right, at about ten miles, the village and church of Lorha. In an ecclesiastical point of view, Lorha appears to have been a place of considerable importance, and in the parish are the ruins of a Dominican friary founded in 1269, the walls of which are nearly entire; and there are also the ruins of Ballyquirk and Lackeen Castles. Passing *Firmount* at fourteen and a

half miles we reach the Shannon, just where it loses the river character and expands into Lough Derg, and where in connexion with the "*Shannon improvements*," a very long and fine bridge has been constructed.

This bridge, worthy of the government, has been erected in lieu of a wooden bridge, that till lately existed here; and it has been constructed with a view to the improvement of the country on either side of the Shannon, and at the same time with a due regard to the navigation of the river. It contains a swivel bridge of 40 feet span to allow vessels to pass without lowering their masts; is built of limestone, (the rock of the district,) which was obtained in huge blocks from a very fine quarry close to its eastern abutment.

A little below the bridge, on the Tipperary side of the river, on a small peninsula formed by an arm of Lough Derg, is *Bellisle*, the seat of Lord Avonmore; and close to it, on the water's edge, the ruins of Cromwell's Castle. To the right on the river bank, above the bridge, is *Portland*, J. Chapman, Esq., beyond

it, the high walls of Redwood Castle. Here the Inland Steam Navigation Company have their stations and harbours for boats; and here also the steam packets with goods and passengers to and from Dublin and Limerick meet—the larger ones running through Lough Derg to Killaloe, and the smaller up the river to the junction of the Grand Canal with the Shannon.

With the exception of the bank on the left side of the river from Bellisle to the ruins of Redwood Castle, the extensive swampy plain through which the still waters of the Shannon flow, for many miles above the latter, is dreary, monotonous, and unbroken, save by the old walls of Torr Castle. In summer these vast flats afford good grazing and pasturage; but in winter, when the river is swollen, they are covered to the level of Lough Derg, and inundating large tracts on either side, appear like an extension of that great body of water. However unattractive to the admirer of the picturesque these dreary flats may seem, or however tame and lifeless the canal-like water may be to the mere lover of river scenery; still to those who overlook all those details, there is in the spectacle of a large inland river, destitute of banks, and flowing through an apparently interminable plain, something which excites emotions nearly allied to the sublime: and if to the interest arising from those mere visual objects we add, that, here at a distance of forty miles from the tide water, and up to Athlone, thirty-five miles farther, this noble river is at present navigated by steam vessels, and that this mode of communication is capable of being extended along its waters through the centre of the country for nearly one hundred miles more, surely there is ample recompense made for the absence of those beauties of which kind nature has been

so lavish in the adjoining shores of Lough Derg. Having crossed the Shannon by the new bridge, we enter the county of Galway, and at a mile from the river reach

PORTUMNA,

in which but little business is done; and where there is little to notice save the long lines of cabins which compose the small town, the church, chapel, and ruins of the Dominican friary. There is also a small inn in the town, where cars and post-horses can be had. The demesne of the noble proprietor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, stretches for two miles along the shores of Lough Derg, and contains the ruins of his fine baronial castle which was burned by accident in 1826. Since the burning of the castle, which was by far the finest structure of its date in Connaught, the marquis and his family have occupied a portion of the offices. This estate was granted to the De Burghs by Henry III. and has since remained in the possession of this noble, and, previous to the revolution, very powerful family.

Leaving Portumna, at four miles, we cross the Killymar river, and proceeding along the bleak country, we leave *Flower Hill*, and *Pallas*, the seats of — Nugent, Esq., about a mile and a half to the north; and passing *Shannon Hill*, — Connolly, Esq., and *Edward's Lodge*, close to the road we soon reach the village of Woodford, which contains a church, chapel, police barrack &c. is watered by the Woodford river, which falls into the creek of Lough Derg about three miles below the town, and surrounded by a diversity of bog and woodland.

Two miles north from the town, on the road leading to Loughrea, and within a mile and a half of *Marble Hill*, the seat of Sir John Burke,

Bart., noticed in connexion with Loughrea, No. 100, is *Ballinagar*, the seat of — Nugent, Esq.; near which are *Streamstown*, *Danesfort*, and *Ballycorban*; and at three miles are *Eagle-hill*, the hamlet and Franciscan church ruins of Abbey.

About two miles west from Woodford is *Fetherstone Lodge*, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Fetherstone Haugh, where extensive land improvements have lately taken place; and near this is a tract of land under reclamation by the Waste land Improvement Company.

From Woodford to Mount Shannon the traveller keeps along the eastern base of the Slieve Aughta mountains, which at the Scalp, about four miles south from Woodford, attain a height of 1074 feet; and at four miles from Woodford he reaches the shores of Lough Derg, near which he continues to the village of

MOUNT SHANNON,

which is situated on the shores of Lough Derg, and contains the parish church and chapel of Inishcaltra.

From the village of Mount Shannon to the demesne of *Portumna* the outlines of the lake are winding and singularly varied, presenting innumerable bays, creeks, &c. There are no continued roads along the margins of the lough, nor are the shores every where attractive. They are generally cultivated, and in some places rise in beautiful slopes to such an elevation as to command good views of the lake, and of the numerous small named islands which are uniformly scattered along the edge of its waters.

About two miles east from Mount Shannon is *Meelick*; and at four miles, beautifully situated on the shore of a little headland, is *Tintrim House*, the residence of —

Burke, Esq. Two miles from *Tintrim*, in the centre of Lough Derg, is Illuanmore, the largest island on this fine sheet of water. Its area is about 160 statute acres, and it contains a burial-ground and some church ruins.

An abbey is stated to have been founded by St. Camin in the seventh century; and Corcoran, one of the most celebrated ecclesiastics in western Europe for religion and learning, resided here in the eleventh century.

This portion of Lough Derg, together with its adjacent shores, is seen to advantage from the high grounds to the north of Mount Shannon; and a knowledge of the topography of the surrounding country can be readily attained from the Scalp, whose summit, 1074 feet in height, is three miles north from the village.

About a mile from Mount Shannon, on the edge of the Lough, is *Woodpark*, — Reade, Esq.; and half a mile from the shore is Inishcaltra or Holy Island, containing an ancient round tower, and the ruins of what are called seven churches. Its area is about 32 statute acres, and it is the largest of the six islets which lie scattered along the shores between Mount Shannon and Scariff; and, like the still more celebrated island on Lough Derg, in the county of Donegal, has also its Patrick's Purgatory, and is much frequented by pilgrims. At two miles from Mount Shannon we cross Bowriver bridge, and enter the county of Clare; and passing *Mynoe*, Sir J. Reid's cottage, on the right, we soon reach the small town of

SCARIFF,

situated on the river which bears its name, and which falls into Lough Derg at Scariff bay, about a mile below the town. Scariff contains a

chapel and a union workhouse, and is surrounded by a very picturesque and interesting tract of country. Two miles west of the town is Lough O'Grady, a small sheet of water of about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, which is supplied by the Cloghaun stream, which brings down the surplus waters from the chain of lakes between Seariff and O'Callaghan's mills, and the river Graney, the carrier of the overflowings of the larger Lough Graney, which lies about five miles to the west, and is three miles in length by half a mile in

breadth; its shores are adorned by the plantations of *Cahir House*, B. O'Hara, Esq., and *Knockbeka Cottage*. A mile south from the town are the village, church, chapel, and castle ruins of Tomgraney, and adjoining the village are *Dreusborough*, — Drew, Esq., and *Raheen*, the seat of the Rev. B. Brady, where, according to the patent by which the lands are held under the crown, a certain number of deer must be kept. The new lines of road, the hills around, &c., we have generally noticed in connection with Killaloe, No. 107.

No. 116.—DUBLIN TO LOUGHREA.

109 MILES.

BY BANAGHER AND EYRECOURT.

	Statute Miles.
Kilbeggan, as in No. 100	— 56½
Clara	5½ 61½
Ballycumber	3½ 65
Ferbane	7½ 72½
Banagher	10 82½
Eyrecourt	6½ 89
Loughrea	20 109

This road branches off the Galway line at Kilbeggan; and though it is the most convenient way of reaching Banagher and Eyrecourt from Dublin, few, except those who have business in that line of country, take this road to Loughrea. Except a mail-car which is despatched early in the morning from Kilbeggan to Eyrecourt, on the arrival of the Dublin mail, and returns for the up mail in the afternoon, there is no other public conveyance; but there are posting-houses in connexion with the inns at Kilbeggan and Banagher. As Banagher and all the towns between it and Kilbeggan, are near the direct line of water communication with Dublin and Limerick, they are often reached by the Grand Canal; and Banagher can also be conve-

niently reached by Tullamore. The country as far as Eyrecourt presents few attractive features. It is very flat and boggy, but in appearance somewhat relieved by the Brosna and the Shannon.

Clara, Ballycumber, and places in their vicinity, we have noticed in connexion with the towns of Kilbeggan and Moate, No. 100; and from Ballycumber there is little to attract the attention of the traveller till he reaches Ferbane.

The village of Ferbane, in common with Clara and Ballycumber, is watered by the Brosna, and surrounded, like Ballycumber, by the Bog of Allen. It contains the parish church, chapel, several schools, and a small inn. The country around Ferbane is flat, and large tracts of

bog lie at a short distance around the town. A mile to the north of the town is *Ballylin*, the residence of the Rev. H. King; two miles to the west is *Moyclare*, the residence of — Lawder, Esq., and the glebe of Killagally; at three miles the hamlet of Bellmount, near which are *Woodland* and *Bellmount*; and at Bellmount bridge is the thirty-third lock, and one of the principal stations on the Grand Canal. Adjoining Ferbane on the south, and between the Brosna and the Grand Canal, is *Gallen house*, the seat of — Armstrong, Esquire.

Three miles from Ferbane we pass *Strawberry hill*, and at four miles reach the small village, church, and chapel of

CLOGHAN;

a mile east from the village is the verdant hill of Cloghan, which attains an elevation of 378 feet above the sea, and affords an extensive view of the flat and boggy country lying around. From this hill the windings of the Suck, Shannon, Brosna, and Grand Canal, can be traced for many miles through the dreary country lying generally to the north and east; and the junction of the three latter, about three miles west of the small village of Cloghan, can also be seen.

Banagher is five miles from Cloghan; and advancing towards it, we pass at two miles from Cloghan, *Castle Iver*, the seat of — Armstrong, Esq.

The small town of Banagher is situated on the banks of the Shannon, at one of the guarded passes across the river to Connaught. The bridge, an old and inconvenient erection, is to be, in connexion with the Shannon improvements, replaced by a modern structure, joined to

other facilities of intercourse. On the left bank of the river is a circular field work with six pieces of ordnance; on the right or Galway bank of the river is a Martello tower, and a small battery.

The town has but little in its appearance to recommend it, and consists principally of one very long street; it carries on a considerable trade in the export of corn and other provisions, for which its immediate contact with the great inland line of navigation gives it many facilities. It is also celebrated for its horse and cattle fairs. It contains a small infantry barrack, a branch of the National bank, and an inn, where conveyances can be hired; and among other places of education the endowed school at Cuba. A spacious church and chapel have been lately built, and the town, from the increased intercourse along the Shannon, is improving.

Banagher occupies elevated ground, and is seen for many miles in the flat country around. Adjoining the town, on the south, are *Castle Garden house*, and *Mountcarteret*, J. P. Armstrong, Esq. and *Claremount*; and near them the ruins of Garry Castle, an ancient fortalice of the Mac Coghans. Three miles south from the town, on the banks of the little Brosna, is *Cloghan Castle*, the residence of Garrett O'Moore, Esq. one of the oldest inhabited castles in the kingdom. Below the town, the Shannon branches out, leaving several small, flat, green islets in the centre of its broad bed; its ample waters being but slightly depressed below the level of the accompanying meadow lands.

Four miles and a half below Banagher, on one of the larger islands, formed by the branching of the Shannon, is a Martello tower; and opposite to it, on the Galway side, are the dilapidated ruins of

Meelick Abbey. At this point the Little Brosna joins the Shannon; and the low lands near its confluence are fertile.

Continuing our road from Bannagher to Loughrea, on crossing the Shannon, we enter the county of Galway; and at six and a half miles reach the small decayed town of

EYRECOURT,

once an appendage to the adjoining baronial mansion which also bears that name, the seat of John Eyre, Esq. From the high and rich grounds of Redmount, the estate of — West Esq. (and until lately a part of the large possessions of the Eyre family,) which are near the town, you command a most extensive view of all the flat country around, (pervaded as it is in every direction, by brown fields of bog,) of the numerous towns and villages, and of the course of the Shannon for many miles.

Three miles to the north of the town, near the banks of the Grand Canal, is Clonfert, which until the union of that diocese with Killaloe, under the Church Temporalities Act, was a diocesan seat. The cathedral, now the parish church, is dedicated to St. Brandon, and no record exists as to the date of its erection, otherwise than that its style would indicate it to be of the reign of

Henry II. The former diocesan house is now the residence of J. Eyre Trench, Esq. The site of the old abbey is still pointed out.

Two miles north-west from Eyrecourt are *Ballymore Castle*, — Seymour, Esq., and the village of Laurencetown; at three miles, *Belview*, — Lawrence, Esq., near which is *Sommerset*; and at four miles, the village, church, and chapel of Kiltormer, adjoining which is *Eyreville*, — Eyre, Esq.

Proceeding to Loughrea, the traveller passes at three miles from Eyrecourt, *Quainsborough*, and at five miles, the village of Killimor. A mile south from the village is *Heathlawn* and *Flowerhill*, the latter the seat of — Nugent, Esq.; at three miles, *Pallas*, — Nugent, Esq.; near which are the village, church, and chapel of Tynagh.

Hearneshbrook, the prettily situated demesne of G. H. Kirkaldy, Esq., is passed on the left, and *Rathmore*, the seat of J. M'Dermott, Esq., on the right. The former demesne is watered by the *Ardultagh* river in its progress to the Shannon.

From this the country improves in appearance; and numerous castle ruins and large rich pastoral tracts occasionally meet the eye. Passing *Ballyduggan*, the seat of William Burke, Esq., noticed in No. 100, we join the Dublin and Galway road, No. 100, within three miles of Loughrea.

No. 117.—DUBLIN TO BALLINASLOE.

91 MILES.

BY KILBEGGAN, FERBANE, AND SHANNON-BRIDGE.

	Statute miles.
Ferbane, as in No. 116	72½
Shannon-bridge	10½
Ballinasloe	8
	91

Like the preceding line to Loughrea, this road is not generally travelled, nor are there any public coaches or

good intermediate stages. The Grand Canal, however, extends to Ballinasloe, by which many travel.

The first three miles of the road, that is, from Forbane to Bellmount inclusive, we have noticed in No. 116.

From Ferbane to Shannon harbour the Grand Canal holds a course parallel with the Brosna, running close to it, and joining the Shannon at the same point. At two miles from Bellmount the road passes through *Hunstanton*, and *Moystown*, the seat of — L'Estranges, Esqrs. Though Moystown has not extensively diversified park scenery to boast of, and is environed by deep brown bogs, there is, in the style of the house, in the arrangement of the plantations, and in the beautiful evergreen oaks and other ornamental trees which adorn the lawn, a character which carries us back to the gentlemen's seats of the olden time. This demesne is watered by the Brosna, which pays its ample tribute to the Shannon at the termination of the grounds, and where also the Grand Canal crosses that river in its progress to Ballinasloe. Opposite to *Moystown*, on the left bank of the Brosna, is *Clonony Castle*, — Mollony, Esq.

Leaving the Shannon to the left, the road again runs through a deep mossy tract, and at five miles reaches the small town of

SHANNON-BRIDGE,

situated half a mile above the confluence of the Suck, the largest of the Shannon's tributaries. This is another of the passes across the river which it was deemed necessary in former times to protect. The fortifications are nearly the same as we have described at Banagher; but the infantry barracks are larger, and the battery more conspicuous. We may here add, that this, with Athlone above, and Banagher below, form the three fortified passes across the Shannon which are still kept up. The small town of Shannon-bridge is principally in the King's County; the for-

tifications, &c. are on the opposite or Roscommon side of the river. The country through which the Shannon rolls its sluggish waters continues flat and boggy, vast fields of peat lying all around.

Four miles above the town, and close on the old road leading to Athlone, where a ridge of low gravelly hills stretch along the left bank of the Shannon, stand the round tower and church ruins of Clonmacnoise. The latter, with the exception of a church which still exhibits some fine workmanship, are merely fragments of wretched cells, supposed to have been built as places of sepulture. The larger round tower adjoins the church; and the smaller one, as at Glendalough, is connected with one of the detached buildings. There are also an ancient stone cross of large dimensions, and a small modern parish church to add to the assemblage. The cathedral is said to have been founded by the O'Melaghlin, Princes of Meath, and the castle to have been erected in 1214. As a burying place this has long been celebrated; and now no spot can be better tenanted with the frail relics of mortality than the two acres which constitute the hallowed grounds of Clonmacnoise. All around harmonizes, for all is still and lonely; behind is a range of low, unbroken pastoral hills; in front the Shannon steals its mighty volume of waters in long and softly-flowing lines, through the dreary, marshy, and houseless plain.

Crossing Shannon-bridge we enter the county of Roscommon; and keeping the left bank of the Suck, we pass, at a mile from Shannon-bridge, on the right, *Mount Equity*, and some improved villa farms; and at four miles *Ardcarn*, *Lancaster*, and *Fortwilliam*. These places are pleasantly situated on the banks of the Suck, and within a mile of Ballinasloe.

No. 118.—DUBLIN TO RATHANGAN.

35 MILES.

BY LUCAN, CELBRIDGE, AND CLANE.

	Statute Miles.
Lucan, as in No. 100	— 8½
Celbridge	4 12½
Clane	7½ 20½
Rathangan	14½ 35

This line is intermediate to the Limerick and Galway roads, branching off the latter a little beyond Lucan. There are daily cars running from Dublin; but as Rathangan is on the banks of the Grand Canal, the generality of persons proceed by that conveyance. It is also reached by a car branching from the Limerick coaches at Newbridge.

Half a mile beyond Lucan we leave the great Connaught road, and at eleven miles from Dublin enter the county of Kildare, passing, on the left, the demesnes of *Stacumnie*, *Elmpark*, and *Rockfield*; and on the right, *St. Woolstan's* and *Castletown*, noticed in connexion with Leixlip, No. 100, and soon reach the small town of

CELBRIDGE,

pleasantly situated on the Liffey, and containing a large cloth manufactory, church, chapel, &c. The country adjoining is very fertile and improved, and the neighbourhood is beautified by the Liffey and the numerous seats around. Castletown demesne, and the other larger seats, are noticed in connexion with Leixlip, No. 100. *Oakley* and *Celbridge Abbey* adjoin the town; and proceeding along the left bank of the river, we pass, on the left, at a mile from Celbridge, the endowed school of Springfield; a little beyond which, and also on the left, is *Killa-
doon*, the handsome villa of the Earl

of Leitrim. About two miles to the south, on the banks of the Grand Canal, is *Lyons*, the fine seat of Lord Cloncurry. Three miles from Celbridge, beautifully situated on the Liffey, is *Lodge Park*, the seat of Arthur Henry, Esq.; and a little beyond it, also on the river banks, is *Straffan*, the fine residence of Hugh Barton, Esq. *Barberstown Castle* lies a mile to the north of *Straffan*; and at three miles, also on the north, is *Rathcoffey*.

Proceeding to Clane from *Straffan*, we keep along the left bank of the Liffey, passing, on the north side of our road, at about a mile from Clane, the Jesuit college of Clongowes. It is a large imposing building, established in 1814 for the purposes of general education, and is now well attended. The site of the college is well marked out in the flat country around, by the hill of Mainham, which, immediately behind the college, rises to a height of 294 feet.

The village of Clane in ancient times was of some note, but is now a place of little importance. It is situated within a quarter of a mile of the Liffey, and contains a church and chapel; and in the vicinity are the ruins of its ancient abbey, said to have been founded in 548. A mile above Clane, on the bank of the Liffey, are *Blackhall*, P. Wolfe, Esq.; *Millicent*, B. Molloy, Esq.; and at two miles *Prospect* and *Sherlockstown*.

Leaving Clane we pass *Firmount*,

Richard Dease, Esq.; and at two and a half miles reach the decayed village of Prosperous, where some years ago a cotton factory was carried on with some success. Close to the village, on our way to Rathangan, is *Downings House*, — Bury, Esq.; and at two miles to the south, on the banks of the canal, is *Landinstown*, the seat of — Digby, Esq., and *Donore*, — Burgh, Esq.

About a mile and a half from Prosperous the traveller crosses the Grand Canal at its summit level, which is 279 feet above the sea; and leaving the village of Robertstown, which is situated on the banks of the Grand Canal, about a mile to the north of our road, at five miles from Prosperous the hamlet and church of Kilmeage are reached. To the south of the village is *Rathernon*; and about a mile to the west is *Newpark House*, — Pim, Esq.

The hill of Allen, which attains an elevation of 676 feet above the sea, lies about two miles to the south-west of the village of Kilmeage. It is a very remarkable feature in the country, is easy of ascent, and affords a very extensive view of the flat country lying around. From this hill the traveller can readily understand the character of this comparatively little frequented district, of the nature of the surface, and of the vast fields of peat-moss which pervade it. Apart from these considerations, the view is highly interesting, from the extent of country which it subjects to the eye of the observer. To the geologist the hill of Allen is also interesting, as differing in its

mineralogical character from the prevailing rock of the district.

The Grand Canal supply runs along the western side of the hill of Allen; this the traveller crosses, and keeps on his way to Rathangan along the northern base of the hills which connect with the chain of summits locally known as the Red hills and Chair of Kildare.

Rathangan is a small town situated on the banks of the Grand Canal, and contains a church, chapel, and meeting-house for Quakers. The Slate river, which carries off the waters from the surrounding bogs, and is augmented in its progress by the Feagile, runs through the town, and falls into the Barrow a little above Monastereven.

Rathangan is well circumstanced for country business; and, although it has lately improved, yet not in proportion to its facilities.

In the neighbourhood, we have to add to the seats already noted, in connexion with the town of Kildare, under No. 64, *Ellistown*, the highly improved farm of Robert Cassidy, Esq.; and *Navanstown*, the seat of Robert Fitzgerald, Esq. Except the land surrounding the town, the country, from the vast extent of bog and flat grounds, presents a cold and dreary appearance. Of this, and the naked plain, for many miles around, good views are obtained from the Red hills, which lie between Rathangan and the town of Kildare. These hills attain an elevation of 769 feet, and are very conspicuous in the flat country which extends far around.

No. 119.—DUBLIN TO WESTPORT.

FIRST ROAD—170 MILES.

BY BALLINASLOE, TUAM, AND CASTLEBAR.

	Statute Miles.
Ballinasloe, as in No. 100	— 91½
Ahascragh	8 99½
Castleblakeney	7 106½
Tuam	18½ 125½
Roundfort	14 139½
Hollymount	1½ 141
Ballyglass	7½ 148½
Castlebar	11 159½
Westport	10½ 170

THOUGH not the nearest, this is the best and speediest way of reaching the remote town of Westport. On the arrival of the Galway mail at Ballinasloe, a branch mail starts for Westport; and as the road is, generally speaking, good, the journey is performed in nine hours. In addition to the mail, one of Bianconi's well-appointed two-horse cars runs daily to Castlebar, on the arrival of the canal packet boat at Ballinasloe.

Leaving Ballinasloe, the road skirts the northern boundary of Lord Clancarty's demesne, and proceeds through a low tract of bog, which is singularly traversed by a high gravel ridge or esker, as these accumulations of gravel are locally called. At six miles from Ballinasloe, we pass on the left, *Fairfield*; at seven, *Lowville*, the residence of Walter M'Donnough, Esq., and several other improved farms; and at eight, reach the village of

AHASCRAUGH,

which is somewhat remarkable, at least in this part of the country, for its neat and clean appearance; and clearly shows how much may be accomplished, even in these matters, by a little attention on the part of the proprietor; or, as is here the case, by the resident agent. The

town contains a neat church and chapel, one or two public houses, where cars can be hired, and is watered by the Clonbrock river, one of the Suck's tributaries. On the high grounds to the right of this village are *Castlegar*, the beautiful park of Sir Ross Mahon, Bart.; and *Weston*, the neat villa of — Mahon, Esq., and at two miles to the east, *Daly's Grove*, — Daly, Esq.

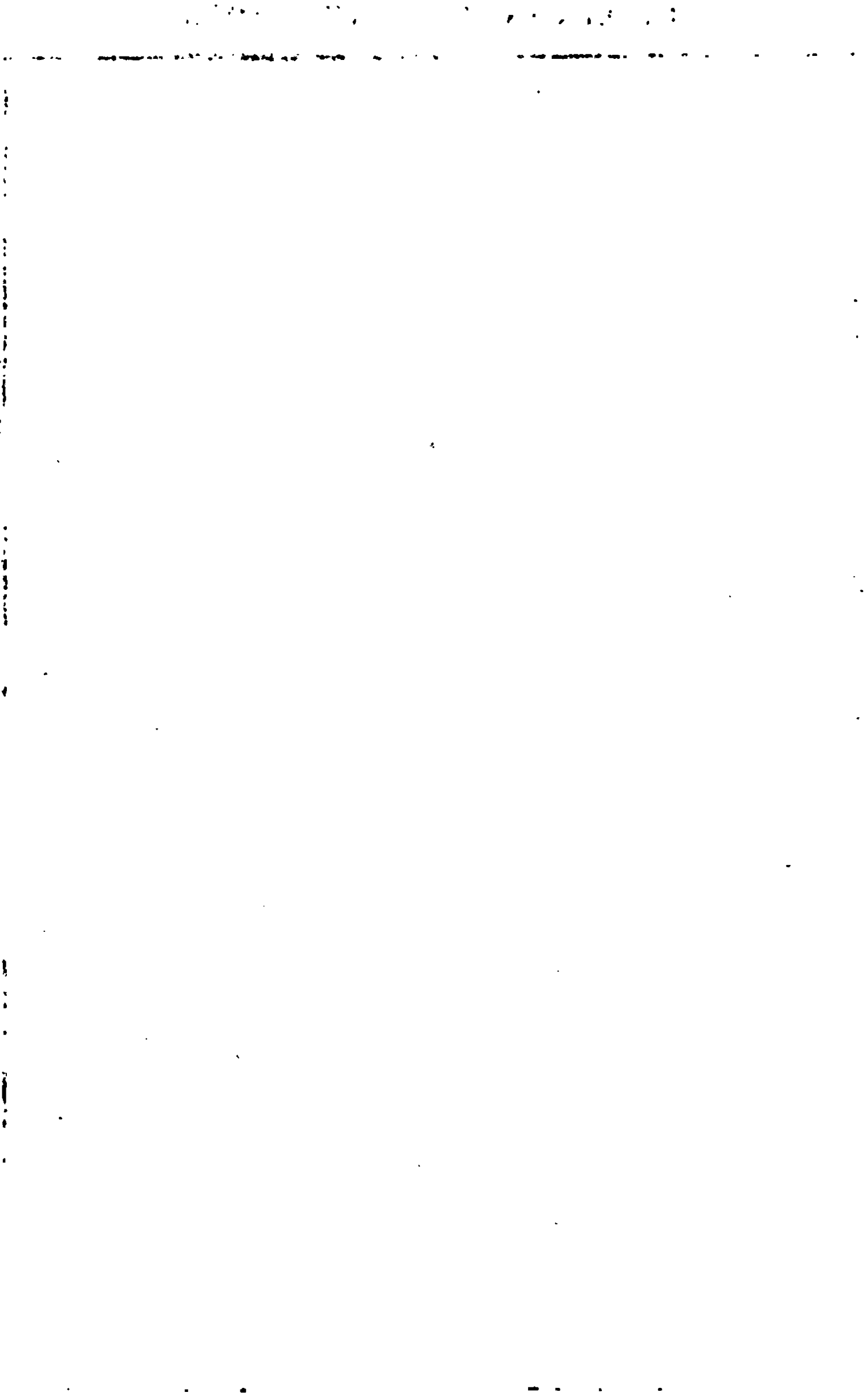
Two miles from Ahascragh we pass through *Clonbrock*, the fine seat of Lord Clonbrock, which, from the extent of well-preserved wood, forms a striking feature in this bleak country; and four miles to the right, on the cross-road leading to Roscommon, is *Castle Ffrench*, the seat of Lord Ffrench. Near the latter is *Tycnooly*, the residence of C. O'Kelly, Esq.; and between the cross-roads of Clonbrock and *Castle Ffrench* are *Clooncanon* and *Kelly's Grove*. At five miles from Ahascragh is the village of Caltra, near which is *Caltra Lodge*, a chapel, and a small friary, and at two miles farther, the village and church of

CASTLEBLAKENEY.

Here the road to Tuam branches; that to the right, which is generally travelled by the stage coaches and cars, passes through the hamlet of

78½ Statute Miles.





Newtownbellew, and demesne of *Mount Bellew*, Sir M. D. Bellew, Bart., and the village of Moylough, and rejoins the mail-coach line about nine miles from the point of divergence. The demesne of Mount Bellew, which is three miles from Castleblakeney, with its artificial lake, neat mansion, family chapel, schools, monastery, and hamlet, form an assemblage of interesting features.

One mile and three quarters from Castleblakeney is the inn of Glentane, where we cross the old Galway and Ballinasloe road; and on the south of Glentane, and from one to two miles distant, are *Hampstead*, — Davis, Esq.; *Mount Hazel*, Andrew Browne, Esq.; and *Mount Bernard*, Bernard Browne, Esq., and the village of Ballymacward. As we proceed, we pass on the high grounds to the left, *Vermount*, James Blake, Esq.; and on the right, *Corgerry*, Walter Joyce, Esq. At seven miles from Glentane, and a little to the right, is *Cooloo*, the residence of Edward Browne, Esq.; and a mile beyond the cross-roads leading to it, and close to the small lake called Horse Leap, we reach the post-office of Dangan.

Two miles to the south of Dangan is *Moyne*, the seat of M. J. Browne, Esq., where a fine mansion has lately been built; and near it, *Newtown*, the seat of — James Kelly, Esq., and *Abbert*, the seat of J. H. Blakeney, Esq. *Windfield* lies about a mile to the east of *Abbert*, and *Rye Hill*, the residence of Mrs. Reddington, about a mile to the north, on the road leading to Monivae. About a mile beyond *Moyne*, and three miles from Dangan, on the cross-road leading to Galway, and beautifully situated on the shores of a small lough, are the ruins of Abbey-Knockmoy. The abbey was founded by Cathal O'Connor, king of Connaught, in 1189. Near the ruins is

Abbey, the residence of F. B. Forster, Esq. About a mile to the south of the abbey is the hill of *Knockroe*, which attains an elevation of 557 feet, and commands a very extensive view of the flat country lying around. Two miles south-west from the abbey, and also on the cross-road leading to Galway, and about six miles from Dangan, are the demesnes of *Brooklodge* and *Annagh*, the former the seat of M. J. Blake, Esq., the latter of — Bodkin, Esq.

Returning to our road, at a mile from Dangan we pass the church and glebe of Killererin, a little to the north of which are the hill and demesne of *Hillsbrook*, — Kirwan, Esq.; and at four miles we leave *Castle Moyle*, the residence of — Browne, Esq., a little to the north.

Although there are many extensive tracts of excellent land on either side of the road, yet, generally speaking, from the flatness of the surface, the state of the culture, and the wretched huts which every where meet the eye, the country has a poor and desolate aspect. However, as we approach Tuam, the principal town of this district, the surface improves both in culture and appearance. Within three miles of that town, we cross the small river Grauge, one of the tributaries to Turloughmore.

Tuam, in its ecclesiastical history, boasts of very high antiquity. In the sixth century, a religious establishment was founded by St. Jarlath; and a priory founded, by Tirdelvac O'Connor, king of Connaught in 1140. These, and several other churches were, it appears, destroyed by fire in 1244. It is, however, still of importance in an ecclesiastical point of view, being now the seat of the Protestant bishop, and Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam. Under the care of the latter

is the College of St. Jarlath, for the education of priests, and connected with his episcopate the Cathedral of Tuam, one of the finest of the modern Roman Catholic Churches in Ireland. The Protestant cathedral is an ancient edifice, a portion of a larger building. The demesne of the Bishop of Tuam is well planted, and adds considerably to the appearance of the town. The diocesan house is a plain commodious structure.

None of the inland towns in Connaught have improved more than Tuam within these few years. It is now a great thoroughfare, carries on a considerable retail trade, and affords weekly buyers for a large share of agricultural produce. Several useful improvements have been made in widening the streets, erection of schools, and other public institutions; but still the most squalid poverty prevails in many parts of the town, and in the wretched outlets. In addition to the churches, the town contains a union workhouse, a sessions-house, a branch bank, and two inns, where horses and post carriages can be hired, with dispensary, fever hospital, &c.

The country around Tuam is bleak and flat; that to the south is remarkably so, and contains several of these vast winter accumulations of water, here called Thurloughs. In summer, however, the beds of these loughs afford excellent pasturage, and as has been quaintly observed, on them horse and boat races are alternately held. The stream which waters the town of Tuam runs into one of the largest of these loughs, and their united waters are discharged into Lough Corrib by the river which runs past the interesting abbey ruins of Clare-Galway. In several places the water running out of these lakes sinks into the subter-

anean hollows, occasioned by the caverned formations of the limestone, which is the prevailing rock of this district.

Four miles south from the town, on the shores of Turloughmore, one of the largest of these lakes, is *Ballinderry*, the residence of — Nolan, Esq.; and at seven miles from Tuam, at the lower end of Turloughmore, and near the road leading from Tuam to Galway is *Corrofin*, the seat of P. J. Blake, Esq.

From Tuam to Castlebar our way lies through a generally flat, and as regards quality, very variable tract of country.

On clearing the straggling suburbs of Tuam, the traveller passes at two miles from the town, on the left, the round tower and church ruins of Kilbennan; at five miles, on the right, *Castlegrove*, — Blake, Esq.; and at seven miles, *Blindwell House*, the seat of — Kirwan, Esq.; beyond which he enters the county of Mayo. At eleven miles, *Annefield* is passed on the left, and *Mount Jennings* on the right; at thirteen, the road passes through the village of Roundfort, and soon reaches the small village of

HOLLYMOUNT,

which is watered by the *Robe*, and contains a handsome church, and an inn where travellers can stop, and where also post-horses and conveyances can be hired. It is a regular posting stage between Tuam and Castlebar, and, being situated where the roads to Clare and Ballinasloe, &c. branch off, is a considerable thoroughfare. The vicinity of Hollymount is also much adorned by the handsome and much improved seats which lie around it, viz.—*Hollymount*, Thomas S. Lindsey, Esq.; *Clooncor-mac*, J. K. Gildea, Esq.; and *Bloomfield*, the Rev. F. L. Rutledge.

Seven miles to the north of Holly-

mount is the town of Clare, the largest and best circumstanced for retail trade among the numerous small towns in the county of Mayo. Close to it is *Claremount*, the seat of the proprietor, James Browne, Esq.; and near it *Castlemacgarret*, the extensively wooded demesne of Lord Oranmore. This is considered one of the most ancient seats of the Brownes of Mayo, and the timber the oldest in the county. Adjoining the latter is the village of Ballindine, and between Castlemacgarret and Clare is *Brookhill*, the neat villa and well-managed farm of Joseph Lambert, Esq. Five and a half miles to the left of Hollymount is the town of Ballinrobe, the particulars of which, and its vicinity, will be noticed in our next route to Westport.

From Hollymount to Castlebar, at least for the greater part of the way, our road lies through that fine pastoral district of country known as the plains of Mayo. On the left the mountains of Connemara and Joyce Country, which, together with those of Erris, form the district popularly known as the Irish Highlands, present their towering outlines, and form a great relief to the flatness and monotony of the country through which our road from Tuam to the vicinity of Castlebar lies.

Four miles from Hollymount we pass, on the left, *Newbrook*, the dilapidated seat of Lord Clanmorris, and at seven miles reach the hamlet of Ballyglass.

Adjoining Ballyglass is *Mountpleasant*; at two miles to the west of the village is *Tower Hill*, the seat of Valentine Blake, Esq.; and at three miles, beautifully situated on the shores of Lough Carra, is *Moore Hall*, the seat of — Moore, Esq. There are several church and castle ruins around Lough Carra; and the shores, which are generally very tame, are adorned in some places

with a considerable extent of natural coppice wood. The outlines of Lough Carra, which are much ramified, connect with several small lakes which lead on to Lough Mask, one of our largest lakes noticed in No. 120.

Cahirnacon, — Cheevers, Esq. is also about three miles west from the village of Ballyglass; and near it are *Thomastown*, — Clendinning, Esq., and *Clogher*, — Lynch, Esq. The two former places are beautifully situated on the shores of two of the small detached lakes which lie scattered throughout this flat and in some respects singular country. The interesting ruins of Ballintobber abbey are about a mile and a half west of Clogher-house, and five miles from Ballyglass.

About two miles east from Ballyglass is the village of Mayo, where, according to tradition, Alfred the Great was educated, and one of his sons buried. It contains a small church and glebe-house; and near the ruins of the abbey, whence it derives its antiquity, is the parish chapel. A university famous for its learning is said to have existed here in the earlier ages of Christianity.

About three miles from Ballyglass, and two miles to the east of the road, are *Ballinasfad*, Maurice Blake, Esq.; *Browne Hall*, Colonel Browne; and near the latter are the ancient village of Ball, and *Athavallie*, the seat of Sir F. Lynch Blasse, Bart. Ball or Balla, of which so much has been said by the ancient chroniclers, is now a small village, remarkable only for its ancient round tower and some prostrate church ruins.

Leaving *Castle Lucas*, — Ormsby, Esq., to the left, at five miles from Ballyglass we reach the small village and church of Balcarra. The country now assumes a more broken and diversified appearance, the pas-

ture fields are succeeded by masses of protruding rock, and fields of bog blending with the patches of tillage which have been reclaimed. The huts of the peasantry along the whole line are wretched; but here, if possible, they are still more miserable. In addition to the Connemara and Joyce Country mountains, which have formed the great features on the left since we left Tuam, we have now on the right Slieve Carna, 855 feet in height, the advanced outpost of that vast assemblage of mountains which separate the dreary heathy wastes of Erris from the fertile but miserably cultivated plains of Mayo.

Passing at two miles from Ballcarra and about a mile to the left *Kilboyne House*, the seat of Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart., and at four miles on the right, *Rockland* and *Hawthorne Lodge*, we soon reach

CASTLEBAR,

the county town of Mayo, situated at the north-west point of that great plain of mixed bog and pasture lands which embraces the greater part of the counties of Roscommon, Galway, Sligo, and Mayo; and near the head of that broken valley which separates the Highlands of Connemara and Joyce Country from those of Erris and Tyrrawley. It is watered by the river which takes its name, and which bears the overflowing waters of Loughs Castlebar and Sateen to Lough Conn, and environed by the low hills which on all sides trend away to the bases of the higher mountain ranges. In its square, in which are the county courts, public offices, and promenade, and in the main streets, which are of considerable length, Castlebar has some pretensions to regularity; while the new church, county gaol, extensive infantry barrack, the improvements

connected with *The Lawn*, the occasional residence of the Earl of Lucan, the principal proprietor of the town, adds to its general appearance. Like most of the western towns, its suburbs are poor and miserably inhabited; and in the absence of any kind of trade, the labouring classes are wholly dependent on casual employment from the small and wretched farmers around. In addition to the public buildings noticed, there are a union workhouse, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, and a small Wesleyan meeting-house. There are two inns in the town, connected with which are posting-houses; and at various places cars can be hired. There are two newspapers published weekly.

One of the most remarkable events connected with the history of Castlebar is its occupation for a few days in 1798 by the French army, under General Humbert, who landed at Killala bay.

Castlebar carries on a considerable retail trade; and the weekly sales of corn and other agricultural produce are, as compared with the other inland towns in the district, extensive. A considerable quantity of coarse linen is also weekly disposed of.

In the vicinity there are several villa residences; among them we may enumerate *Windsor*, *Hawthorn Lodge*, *Fisherhill*, *Spencer Park*, and *Mount Gordon*; and at four miles east from the town, on the road leading to Swineford, are the village and beautiful demesne of *Turlough*. The latter was the residence of the unfortunate George Robert Fitzgerald. In the demesne are some interesting church ruins which contain his remains, and adjoining is one of the ancient round towers. The village, which is romantically situated, contains a church and small Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses.

Adjoining *Turlough* is *Charleville*, the residence of Colonel Fitzgerald.

Although there are several tracts of good land about Castlebar, yet generally speaking the country around, and particularly towards the base of the Nephin mountains, presents a wild, bleak, and cold moorland aspect. The necessities of the poor have here and there chequered the brown heathy surface with a green spot of tillage; but as yet no regular plan of operations for the reclamation of these vast wastes has been adopted. New roads, however, the basis of all improvement, have been run in various directions, which, it is hoped, will soon lead to further exertions. The mountain scenery around Castlebar is very striking; and the Reek on the one hand and Nephin on the other, towering high above the surrounding hills, cannot fail to arrest attention. Leaving Castlebar for Westport, we proceed along the high and undulating valley which, as we have noticed before, lies between the mountains of Joyce Country and Erris, or, according to the county divisions, between those of the baronies of Murrisk and Burren; and from many of the higher parts of the road fine views of these wild districts are obtained. The surface of the valley presents that extraordinary mixture, and that too in the most minute divisions, of waste, reclaimed, and half-reclaimed land, which are to be met with in many of the poorer parts of the country. We pass on the right the small but beautiful Lake of Castlebar, on the northern bank of which is *Rahans*, — Browne, Esq., and several smaller lakes, and soon reach the point of the valley whence commences our descent to Westport. In no part of Ireland is there such an extraordinary combination of scenery as is here displayed, nor is there any town in it, the view

of which strikes the traveller so forcibly as does that of Westport, when first seen under a favourable light from many parts of this road. On the left is that vast aggregation of mountains which stretches southward to the bay of Galway, a distance of twenty-eight miles; on the right, that long range which extends thirty-six miles westward from Lough Conn to Achill head; in front is the fine cone of Croagh Patrick and the town of Westport, flanked by the hills springing from the narrow valley which contains it, and backed by Clare island and Clew bay, studded with its hundreds of islets.

Westport is a neat-looking town; and the principal streets were laid out by the late Marquess of Sligo with considerable taste. It occupies, as we have just observed, a narrow valley, which is watered by a pretty mountain stream running through the centre of the town. Two of the principal streets run parallel with the river; and rows of trees on either side form, so far as they extend, the north and south malls. In these streets are the inn, chapel, court-house, &c. The other streets branch from the malls, and, from the acclivity of the grounds, are in many places very steep.

A few years ago, the linen trade was carried on to a considerable extent; of late it has fallen off, but a good deal is now done in the corn and provision business: and the distillery and brewery add considerably to the trade and home consumption of the place. The port and principal corn stores are unfortunately separated from the town by the intervening demesne of Lord Sligo. This is to be regretted, as the existing road to the port is, from the nature of the ground, so steep, as to be quite unsuited to the conveyance of goods. There are a capacious Ro-

man Catholic chapel, and small Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses in the town. The parish church is situated in the beautiful demesne of Lord Sligo. To this demesne strangers have access; and although it has no pretensions to any thing like park scenery, yet, from the style of the mansion, the beautifully wooded hills springing from the lawn, the singular shapes and situation of the grounds, the size of the timber, considering its proximity to the sea coast, together with the sublime features around, it presents something singularly unique and attractive. In addition we may notice the union workhouse, the branch banks, and the excellent hotel built and furnished by Lord Sligo.

Two miles from the town, on the road leading to Ballinrobe is *Mount Browne*, the residence of John Browne, Esq.; and in the vicinity of the town are the villas of *Murrish Lodge*, *Marino*, *Trafalgar Lodge*, *New Brighton Lodge*, *Oldhead*, *Prospect*, &c. &c.

As a sea-bathing place, the vicinity of Westport offers many inducements, as well from the strength of the waters which roll in from the Atlantic, as from the numerous excursions to which the coast and surrounding mountains invite. Croagh-Patrick, or the Reek, as it is often called, springing from the shore, lifts its conical head 2510 feet above the sea: this is the great feature of the place, and from it magnificent views of the coast and vicinity of Westport are obtained. These views are often enjoyed from the sides of the mountains, its summit being generally wreathed in mist. The ascent is not difficult, and the summit is not more than ten miles from the town. At stated periods of the year, Croagh-Patrick, which is one of the most celebrated, as it certainly is one of the most extraordinary places of pilgrimages

in Ireland, is the resort of many devotees, who perform stations on its sides and summit. At its base, close on the shore, are the ruins of Murrish Abbey.

A road from Westport extends along the coast, to the mouth of Killary Harbour, a distance of twenty-three miles, passing through the small village of Louisburgh, with its church and chapel, which is twelve miles distant from the town. From this road good views are obtained of the coast, Clare Island, which bounds Clew Bay, its numerous islets, and the opposite shores of Achill.

From Westport to the mouth of the Killary harbour the coast is not bold; and the more elevated of the rocky headlands do not rise more than 349 feet above the sea. The views of Croagh-Patrick are truly grand, and the entrance to the Killary harbour is very striking, where Mwecleera, the highest mountain in Mayo, rises from the sea to an elevation of 2688 feet. This very interesting portion of the scenery of the district shall be noticed more at length in the subsequent roads.

Clare Island, perhaps the most beautiful on the whole coast of Ireland, is about four miles long, by one and a half miles in breadth; its area is 3959 statute acres; and it contains about seventeen hundred inhabitants. It is situated in the middle of the entrance of Clew Bay, about seventeen miles due west from the town of Westport, and about four miles from Carrickyvegrally Point, a headland about four miles west of Louisburgh. A considerable part of the lands are cultivable—although the surface is in many places rough and inferior. The shores are generally bold and rocky; and Knockmore, on the west side of the island, rises 1520 feet above the sea. The view from the top of Knockmore embraces a range of mountains of

every variety of outline, extending, with only one break, round 220 degrees of the horizon; while the beautifully-shaped islands of Cahir and Inishturk, and the boundless ocean complete the circle. The lighthouse is on the northern point; and on the southern side of the island are the harbour, chapel, abbey, and castle ruins. The latter was the residence of the famous Grace O'Malley, better known by the name Grania Waile whose exploits in the seventeenth century are traditionally preserved in the island. It now forms part of the estates of her descendant, Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart.

The island of Inishturk is about six miles south-west of Clare Island, and about seven miles from the mainland; it is about two miles in length, by one and a half miles in breadth; its area 1451 statute acres, and contains about five hundred inhabitants. Its shores are bold and rocky; and, like Clare Island, its surface rough and boggy. The hill on which the signal tower is placed, is 629 feet above the level of the sea. There are a chapel and school on the island.

Inishbofin Island is about five miles south-west from Inishturk, and about thirteen miles from the mouth

of the Killary. The three are nearly equidistant from each other, and in a direct line. Inishbofin is about three miles long, by two miles broad; its area, including the adjacent islets, is 3151 statute acres; and its inhabitants about fifteen hundred. Its shores are also rocky, and much more varied in outline than either of the other two islands; but it nowhere attains a greater elevation than 292 feet. Inish Shark, a small island, of about a mile in diameter, lies about a mile to the west of it; and there are several small rocky islets lying around it. Oliver Cromwell erected a castle on Inishbofin, for the protection of the fishery against the Dutch, which was at that time extensively carried on here; and there are also the ruins of an abbey, supposed to have been erected at a very remote period.

The numerous islets lying to the north of Westport are noticed more at length in connexion with Newport. From the summits around Westport, magnificent views can be readily obtained of the coast and adjacent mountains; of the demesne and town of Westport, and of the picturesque hills which environ it; and of the numerous little fertile islets with which the coast between Westport and Newport is studded.

NO. 120.—DUBLIN TO WESTPORT.

SECOND ROAD—163½ MILES.

BY TUAM AND BALLINROBE.

					Statute Miles.	
Roundfort, as in No. 119	.	.	.	.	—	139½
Ballinrobe	.	.	.	.	5½	144½
Partry	.	.	.	.	6	150½
Westport	.	.	.	.	13	163½

This line is six and a quarter miles shorter than No. 119, and is generally adopted by those posting. In branching off at Roundfort it will be

necessary to have horses in waiting; or the traveller may proceed to the Inn at Hollymount, which only increases the distance one and three

quarter miles. Post-horses can also be obtained at Ballinrobe; this, however, we would recommend the traveller to ascertain at the inn at Tuam.

A road now very generally travelled branches off No. 119, near Ballyglass, passing by the demesne of Clogher and Ballintobber abbey ruins, and joining the line here given at the Triangle, which is about eleven miles from Ballyglass.

In branching off No. 119 at Roundfort, we leave the village of Kilmaine and *Ellistrin Castle*, — Browne, Esq., between three and four miles to the south of our road, and skirt the pastoral tract of lands called the Plains of Ellistrin.

The small town of Ballinrobe is watered by the Robe, the stream which runs through Hollymount, and falls into Lough Mask about two miles below the town. It was till lately a military station; but the barracks, both cavalry and infantry, are now unoccupied. Beyond the sales of farming produce at the weekly markets, little business is done. It contains a church, chapel, sessions-house, and union workhouse, and a small inn where cars can be hired.

Ballinrobe is situated within two miles of Lough Mask, the largest of the Mayo lakes. Lough Mask is about nine miles in length, by four miles in breadth. Its eastern shores, along which our road runs, is flat; but on the west it is bounded by the lofty mountains of Joyce Country, which we shall have occasion to notice more at length in our succeeding roads.

Three miles south from the town, on the road leading to Cong, are the village and demesne of *The Neale*—the latter an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine.

Three miles from Ballinrobe, on

the shores of Lough Mask, are *Curramore*, the residence of — Martin, Esq.; at two miles *Cuslough*, the residence of the late Lord Tyrrawley, now occupied by — Livesay Esq.; and near it *Creagh*, — Cuffe, Esq. Three miles north from the town, on the shores of Lough Carra, is *Lakeview*; and all around the town there are numerous church and castle ruins. On the western shores of Lough Mask, about twelve miles by land and six by water, is *Toormakeady*, the shooting lodge of the Hon. Mr. Plunkett. The lodge is romantically situated at the base of the Slieve Partry mountains, which are 1300 feet above the sea, and command extensive views of Loughs Mask and Corrib, and of the country that lies along their eastern shores. This vast flat tract stretches eastward far beyond the reach of the unaided eye, and embraces the rich pastoral plains of Mayo, a great extent of good tillage lands, craggy pasture, bleak moorlands, bog, and low rocky hills, blending and succeeding in constant alternations.

In proceeding to Westport, at about three miles from Ballinrobe, the river running between Loughs Carra and Mask is crossed; and from that point to Partry the road lies between the flat shores of the above lakes.

Near Partry, which has scarcely a single cabin to mark it out, is *Port Royal*, formerly the residence of Mr. Gildea; and in the bleak, neglected, but improveable country travelled through from Partry to Westport, there is, apart from the mountain scenery and the capabilities of the country, but little to which we can direct the traveller's attention. By this road we pass *Mount Brown*, and through the most interesting part of the environs of Westport.

No. 121.—DUBLIN TO WESTPORT.

THIRD ROAD—159½ MILES.

BY ATHLONE, BALLYFORAN, NEWTOWN BELLEW OR MOYLLOUGH, TUAM, HOLLYMOUNT, AND BALLINROBE.

	Statute Miles.	
Athlone, as in No. 100	—	76½
Ballyforan	14	90½
Ballinamore	5	95½
Newtown Bellew or Moylough	10½	105½
Tuam	13½	119
Hollymount	15½	134½
Ballinrobe	6	140½
Partry	6	146½
Westport	13	159½

From Athlone to Tuam there are no public conveyances: cars and postchaises, however, can be hired at Athlone; and “refreshments for man and horse” can be obtained at Ballyforan, Ballinamore, Mount Bellew, and Newtown Bellew. A new road is in progress from the vicinity of Ballyforan to Mount Bellew, which when finished will shorten the distance a little, and improve the road much. The new road runs wholly through a tract of deep peat moss, passing close to the demesnes of *Castle Ffrench*, and *Tycooley*.

This road, as in the above table, although seldom travelled, shortens the road to Tuam, as compared with No. 119, about ten miles. It branches off that line a little beyond Athlone, rejoining it again within a mile and a half of the hamlet of Dangan.

Leaving Athlone, we branch off the Ballinasloe road, at about a mile from the town, and, crossing the Cranaugh stream, emerge on a bleak and poor part of the county Roscommon, through which our road lies for the next fourteen miles; and except the low gravelly hills and ridges, with their intervening bogs and alluvial valleys, into which the surface is thrown, there is little in this distance to engage our attention.

We pass at six and a half miles

the hamlet of Brideswell, which takes its name from a holy well, formerly much resorted to on account of its supposed virtues. The old building which encloses the well appears, from an inscription over the doorway, to have been erected in 1685, by the first Earl of Antrim.

At twelve miles we pass the small village called Thomas Street, where roads branch off to Roscommon and Ballinasloe; and at fourteen miles reach the village of Ballyforan, close to which is *Clareville*, the residence of the Hon. Gonville Ffrench. Here, crossing the river Suck, we enter the county of Galway. The Suck, which conveys to the Shannon a considerable portion of the waters of the counties of Roscommon and Galway, is here augmented by the Shiven. From the vast extent of deep unbroken bog around, the country presents a cold and cheerless aspect.

On crossing the Suck we pass, on the left, *Muchlin*, George Kelly, Esq.; and on the right, *Ballenlass*. Five miles from Ballyforan, on the Shiven, is the hamlet of Ballinamore; and adjoining it, on the left bank of the river, is *Ballinamore House*, the residence of the Hon. Martin Ffrench; and on the right bank, *Riversdale*, James Kelly, Esq.

Four miles from Ballinamore, on

the road leading to Roscommon, is the village of Ballygar, and near it *Castlekelly*, the extensive demesne of the Rev. Armstrong Kelly, and *Mount Talbot*, the fine old seat of William Talbot, Esq.; and three miles above Ballygar is *Rookwood*, the residence of Edmond Kelly, Esq. *Mount Talbot* and *Rookwood* are pleasantly situated on the banks of the Suck; and on one of the most interesting portions of its meanderings. From this downward to the Shannon, a course of forty miles, the Suck flows through a flat boggy country, falling in that distance only thirty-eight feet. Three miles from Ballinamore, on the road leading to Castlerea, is *St. Brandons*, the residence of the Hon. Thomas Ffrench.

Resuming our route—On leaving Ballinamore we pass, on the right, *Ballybane*, — Kelly, Esq.; at one mile and a half from the village reach *Killyon*, the seat of John Cheevers, Esq.; and at four *Woodbrook*, the extensive demesne and occasional residence of John Gerard, Esq. Adjoining *Woodbrook* is the hamlet of Newtown Gerard; and at three miles *Mount Bellew*,

noticed in No. 119, is reached. The village of Newtown Bellew, locally known as Moylough, is three miles from *Mount Bellew*. It contains a small chapel, church, and glebe, and, as we have stated in the preceding part of our road, a public-house, where travellers may bait their horses. About two miles west from the village is *Moat-hill Lodge*, the seat of William Digby, Esq., around which there is a chain of beautifully-formed gravel-hills.

The country around Newtown Bellew, in common with the whole district travelled through, from the banks of the Suck to the vicinity of Castlebar, is generally flat; the lower grounds being boggy, and the higher lands, which rise in gentle undulations from the flats, dry and fertile. In many places the surface is agreeably diversified by low gravelly hills or eskers, as they are locally termed, which are beautifully scattered around. A fine example of this occurs near *Moat-hill Lodge*, which we have noticed above.

At three miles beyond Newtown Bellew we join No. 119.

No. 122.—DUBLIN TO WESTPORT.

FOURTH ROAD—157 MILES.

BY ATHLONE, BALLINAMORE, DUNMORE-WEST, CLAREMORRIS, AND CASTLEBAR.

							Statute Miles.	
Athlone, as in No. 100	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	76½
Ballinamore	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	95½
Dunmore-west	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	115½
Claremorris	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	129½
Castlebar	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	146½
Westport	.	.	.	.	.	.	10½	157

We merely notice this road in consequence of its being laid down in all the old maps. From Athlone to Castlebar, a distance of seventy miles, with the exception of Claremorris, there are neither inns nor post-horses, and in many places the

roads are bad. The country is uninteresting, and the road seldom travelled, except by those having business along the line. In branching off at Ballinamore, No. 121, at six miles, *New Forest*, the residence of — D'Arcy, Esq., is reached; and

from that there is little to attract the particular notice of the traveller till he reaches the small town of

DUNMORE,

or as it is sometimes marked in maps, Dunmore-west, to distinguish it from Dunmore-east in the county of Waterford. This town is pleasantly situated on the banks of a small stream bearing its name, and falling into the Clare river about five miles to the westward; and the country around it is more diversified than the country we have travelled through.

Dunmore contains a church, chapel, a small court-house, and an infantry-barrack; also a small inn where a car can be hired. The church is attached to the ruins of the ancient friary; and there are also the remains of an old castle founded by the Birmingham.

Adjoining the town is *Dunmore House*, the seat of Sir George Shee, Bart.; and two miles south from the town is Carrintryla, W. H. Handcock, Esq.

Proceeding to Clare, at about five miles from Dunmore, the hamlet of Milltown, and *Quarrymount*, the residence of J. J. Bodkin, Esq., M.P., are passed at about three miles to the south of our road; and at ten miles from Dunmore the village of Ballandine is reached.

On leaving Ballandine *Castlemacgarret*, the fine demesne of Lord Oranmore, is passed, as also the town of Clare and the demesne of *Claremount*, J. Browne, Esq. All these places we have noticed in connexion with Hollymount, No. 119.

We proceed through a country equally uninteresting in its general features as between Ballandine and Dunmore; and passing through Balla and the village of Manulla, which is three miles from Balla, at six miles from the former we reach Castlebar.

Having noticed Balla and the country generally along this line of road in No. 119, we have merely in this line recapitulated the stages.

No. 123.—DUBLIN TO DUNMORE-WEST.

134½ MILES.

						Statute Miles.
Tuam, as in No. 119	:	:	:	:	:	— | 125½ |
Dunmore-west	:	:	:	:	:	9½ | 134½ |

ALTHOUGH Dunmore-west is embodied in the preceding line, No. 122, we deem it advisable to annex this road, being the most convenient and general way of reaching that town.

On the arrival of the Dublin mail-coach in Tuam, a mail-car is despatched to Dunmore; and there are also postchaises and cars to be hired at Tuam.

The country between Tuam and Dunmore is nearly of the same character as that which lies around the former town.

At two miles from Tuam we pass, on the right, the ruins of Birmingham House, an old seat of the former Earls of Louth; and at five miles, Queensfort Lodge, where the road branches off to Clare, passing, at four miles from the cross-road, *Quarrymount*, J. J. Bodkin, Esq., M.P., and the village of Milltown, noticed in the preceding road, No. 122. Resuming our road to Dunmore, at about five miles from *Queensfort Lodge* we reach Dunmore, which is also described in No. 122.

No. 124.—DUBLIN TO CLIFDEN.

BEING THE CENTRAL ROAD THROUGH CONNEMARA—180 MILES.

BY GALWAY AND OUGHTERARD.

	Statute Miles.
Galway, as in No. 100	— 133
Oughterard	16½ 149½
Halfway-house	11½ 161
Clifden	19 180

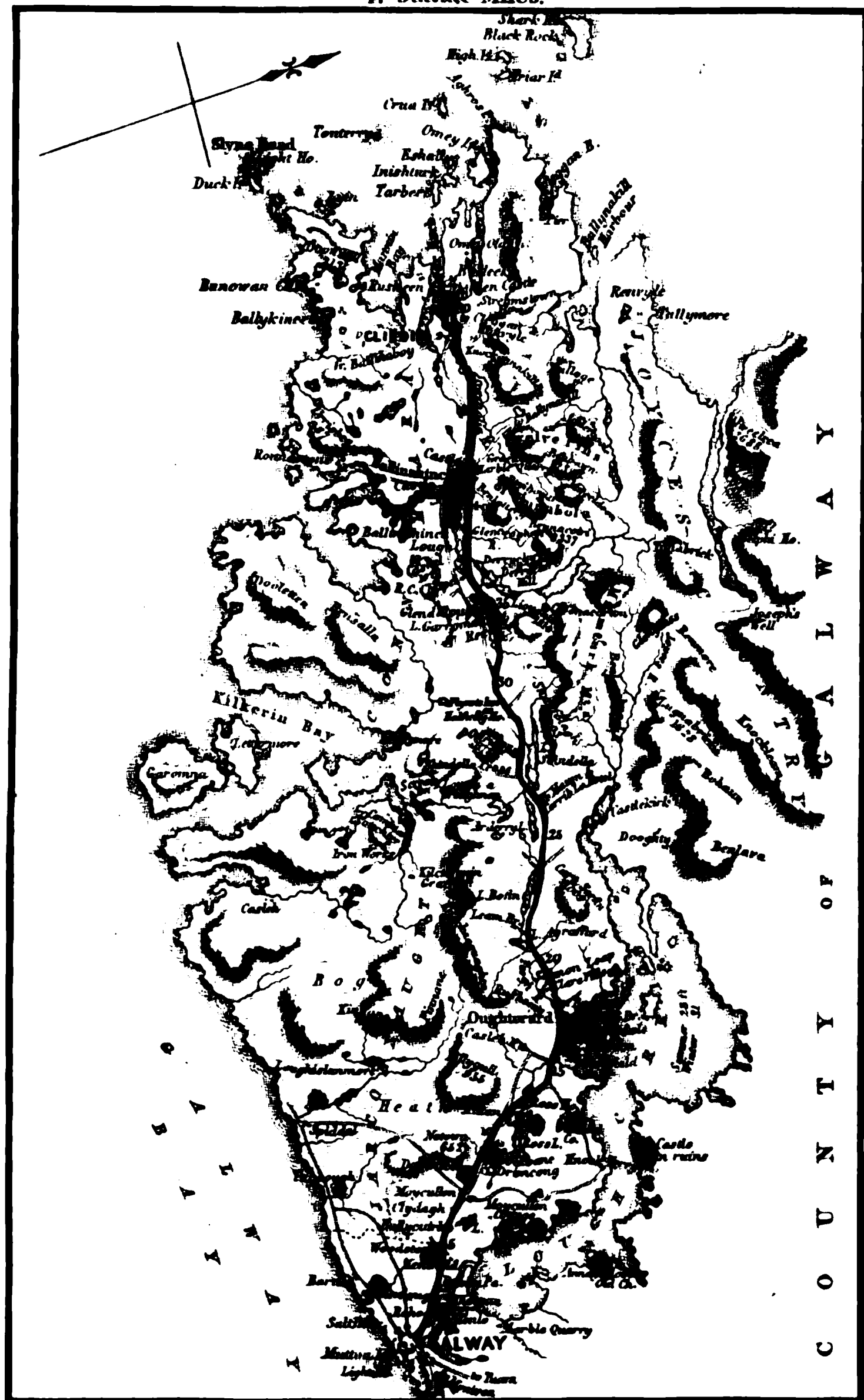
CLIFDEN is the principal town in that western highland district, usually comprehended under the local names of Jar Connaught, Connemara, and Joyce country. These divisions are nearly, if not exactly, conterminous with the baronial divisions of Moycullen, Ballynahinch, and the half barony of Ross. This district, generally denominated Connemara, is nearly surrounded by water, being bounded on the south by Galway-bay, on the north by Killary harbour, on the west by the Atlantic, and on the east, for the greater part, by Loughs Corrib and Mask. The average breadth of this district from south to north is about twenty, and its length from east to west thirty-four miles. According to Mr. Nimmo's able report, which, however, only refers to Connemara and Joyce country, "various great inlets penetrate the district, so that no part of it is distant five miles from existing navigation. There are upwards of twenty safe and capacious harbours, fit for vessels of any burthen; about twenty-five navigable lakes in the interior, of a mile or more in length, besides hundreds smaller: the sea coast and all these lakes abound with fish. The district, with its islands, possesses no less than five hundred miles of sea shore. On Lough Corrib it has about sixty miles of shore; so that with Lough Mask, &c., there are perhaps as many miles of shore of the sea or navigable lakes, as there are square miles of surface."

"Although Connemara be mountainous, it is by no means an upland country like Wicklow; at least three-fourths of the western portion of it is not one hundred feet above the level of the sea. Great part of the southern portion rises from the shore of Galway-bay, in a gentle sloping plain to about three hundred feet, at the upper edge of which there are some hills about seven hundred feet. But Joyce country, on the other hand, is an elevated tract with flat-topped hills of one thousand three hundred feet, to two thousand; interspersed with deep and narrow valleys. On a general view the whole district seems a continued tract of bog and mountain, the arable land not a tenth of the whole surface."

"This district is very destitute of wood, a few scrubby patches only being thinly scattered through it. The country, however, possesses an extensive stool of timber, for in almost every dry knoll or cliff, the oak, birch, and hazel appear shooting in abundance, and require only a little care to rise into valuable forests. The original population of this district seems to have been entirely confined to the coast; this is in a great measure yet the case. The old churches and chapels are all on shore; and the only occupation is fishing. Even now there are few people who can be considered as farmers only. Farming and fishing, it is well known, do not assort well together; and however active the natives appear

GALWAY to CLIFDEN.

47 Statute Miles.



Enc^d by W. H. Sears Esq^r

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in the latter occupation, they are little inclined to exertion in the former."

One of Bianconi's well-appointed two-horse cars runs daily from Galway to Clifden, in connexion with the Dublin mail, performing the journey from Galway in eight hours. This is the only public conveyance into the district; but conveyances of all sorts can be hired at Galway, and cars and ponies at Oughterard, Corrib Lodge, and Clifden.

On clearing the northern *suburbs of Galway*, we proceed along the limestone plain which skirts Lough Corrib, with the lough on our right, and the low granite hills of Jar Connaught on our left. The country from Galway to Oughterard presents an extraordinary mixture of rock, morass, and lake; numerous cabins with patches of cultivated land intermingling with the rocks, groups of natural and planted wood, and several villas. In many places these combinations assume the most romantic and picturesque appearances.

Two miles from Galway, on the right, near Lough Corrib, is *Dangan*; and near it *Glenlo*, the villa of Lady Ffrench. At four *Woodstock*, Francis Comyn, Esq.; at seven *Danesfield*, P. M. Burke, Esq. Near this, on the shores of the lough, is *Moycullen*, the cottage of — Lynch, Esq.; and the cross-roads—that on the right leading to the Ferry of Knock, and on the left to Spiddle quay. A mile from the cross-roads *Drimcong*, J. Kilkelly, Esq. is passed on the left; and on the right, at three miles, near the shores of Ross Lake, *Knockbane*, Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq.; and at eleven miles from Galway, *Ross*, the handsome seat of James Martin, Esq. This well-kept place is very remarkable from the detached lake of Ross, along the banks of which the demesne stretches. Lough Corrib is here four miles from the road, the

intervening land is generally low, in many places mere morass, and all subject to the inundations of the lake. Two miles from Ross we cross a mountain stream running to Lough Corrib, by a natural bridge of limestone, adjoining which is a fine marble quarry; at three miles we leave the interesting ruins of Aughnacore Castle, once the residence of the O'Flahertys, about half a mile to the right. The castle is surrounded by the ruins of its ancient court-yard, near which is a solitary venerable yew-tree. Passing *Portacaron*, *Lemonfield*, T. H. O'Flaherty, Esq. and *Corribdale*, we soon reach the small town of

OUGHTERARD,

romantically situated within a mile of Lough Corrib, and watered by the Feogh, which forms a succession of small rapids, called the Salmon-leap, above the village, and carries its limpid stream through the town, passing before it reaches the lough, under a natural broken arch of limestone. Oughterard contains a small barrack for infantry, a church, a commodious Roman Catholic chapel, a sessions-house, and a small inn where cars can be hired. Near the Salmon-leap is *Clareville*, the lodge of T. B. Martin, Esq.

The country around is wild and romantic; but near the town it has been of late years considerably planted and improved. The shores of the lake are not bold; and boats with passengers ply across it to Cong, which is distant only nine miles. Along its margin a road extends for nine miles.

Though the shores are not bold, in some places they rise sufficiently high to give effect to the scenery, and to afford good views of the little islets which are scattered over the surface of the lough. About sixteen miles south-west from Oughterard at

the head of the Cashla river so well known to anglers, are the small hamlet and lodge of *Derrynea*.

Leaving Oughterard, we soon emerge on that wild district which presents itself under every possible combination of heathy moor, bog, lake and mountain. Extensive mossy plains and wild pastoral valleys abounding in loughs and streams, lie embosomed among the mountains, and support numerous herds of cattle and horses, for which the district has long been celebrated. These wild solitudes, which occupy by far the greater part of the centre of the country, are held by a hardy and ancient race of grazing farmers, who live in a very primitive state, and, generally speaking, till little beyond what supplies their immediate wants. For the first twelve miles the country is comparatively open; and the mountains on the left, which are not of great elevation, can be distinctly traced as they rise in long ridges from the heathy plain.

Our road continues along the Feogh river, which expands itself into several considerable lakes; and at five miles reaches Lough Bofin, which it also skirts. About three miles beyond this the road to Maum, or Corrib Lodge, branches to the right; on the left Kilkieran bay comes within five miles, and the new road which leads to it branches off about a mile beyond the road leading to Maum. Kilkieran is the largest of all the sea bays which indent the southern coast of this district; it runs thirteen miles into the country. Its breadth is very variable; its outline being greatly diversified by bays and headlands, and its surface by islands. The shores are generally boggy, and in one or two places the land adjoining, on the west side of the bay, attains an elevation of 1164 feet above the sea. Its larger islands, particularly the inhabited ones of Garumna and

Lettermore, have been noticed in connexion with Galway, No. 100.

About a mile beyond the cross-roads leading to Kilkieran bay, and about midway between the shores of the small loughs Shindilla and Orird, is

FLYNN'S INN, OR HALFWAY-HOUSE.

The improvements lately effected under the Board of Works, in the navigation and pass of Bealdangan, one of the upper arms of the bay, will facilitate the opening up, and general intercourse of this large and hitherto inaccessible district. From the extraordinary ramifications of this sea bay, there are great tracts of land which are difficult to approach. Near the head of the bay, and five miles from the road, is *Invermore*, the fishing lodge of R. Gregory, Esq.

The Halfway house, which can scarcely be called an inn, is the first house of entertainment we meet with; and here ponies can be hired by those who wish to explore the surrounding mountains.

Up to this point there is nothing in the scenery but what is common to many moorland districts; but as we advance, magnificently wild mountain scenery is displayed. The moorland country to the south of the road is open, and the hills do not rise more than 1024 feet above the ocean level. Five miles from the Halfway-house, we pass, on the right, close to the road, the cottage called the *Recess*; and on the left, Garromin Lake, on the opposite shores of which is *Glandalough*, the seat of — Mahon, Esq. This romantic residence was wholly formed by the late Dean Mahon, who availed himself of the natural wood and beauties of the place; and, apart from the grandeur of the scenery, it is the only cheering spot we meet with along the

brown dreary waste from Oughterard to Ballinahinch.

To the north of Garromin Lake is the vale of Inagh, which sweeps along the eastern boundary of Bennebeola mountains; and at the mouth of the vale stands the isolated hill of Coolnacarton, affording from its summit, though only 900 feet high, an excellent view of the lakes, glens, and mountains.

Here commences that extraordinary group of mountains, locally known as the Twelve Pins of Bennebeola, the principal summits of which are Bencullagh, Benbaun, Bencorr, and Benlettery; and these mountains, in the order above stated, attain an elevation of 2084, 2395, 2336, and 1904 feet above the sea. They occupy a circular space of about six miles in diameter, and are bounded on their southern and eastern sides by a chain of lakes of nine miles in length, and about half a mile in their average breadth. They are the lakes of Ballinahinch, Derryclare, and Inagh—the reservoirs of all the innumerable streams that furrow the mountain sides, and flow through the dreary peat-covered valleys.

On the northern base of the Twelve Pins are the small lakes of Pollacappul and Kylemore, together about two miles in length. They lie on the road leading from Clifden to Killary harbour, and are connected with some highly interesting scenery.

Leaving Lough Garromin, on our way to Clifden, we soon pass the western end of Derryclare lake, and also the mouth of Glencoaghan, which here discharges its waters into the lake of Derryclare; and keeping along the southern base of Benlettery, having the Ballinahinch lake, the largest and most southerly of the chain of lakes to which we have just adverted, on our left, we pass at

twelve miles from the Halfway-house, and about a mile on our left, *Ballinahinch*, the seat of T. B. Martin, Esq., M.P., the great proprietor of the district; and who, as regards mere territory, possesses more acres than any other man in the kingdom. The house is a plain structure, situated on the shores of the lake whose name it bears, surrounded by a great extent of partially reclaimed lands, and commanding good views of the lake, and of Roundstone bay. On a small islet of the lake are the ruins of Ballinahinch Castle.

About a mile and a half to the right of the road leading to *Ballinahinch House* are the green marble quarries, and here we would recommend the traveller, anxious to know the general character of this extraordinary country, to ascend Benlettery, the nearest of the Twelve Pins, whence he will obtain a view of a large portion of Connemara, of Jar-Connaught, of their remarkably intricate shores, and of that singular and comparatively flat tract of country lying between Ballinahinch and the Atlantic, which is thickly studded with myriads of little gleaming lakes.

From the other summits the whole of the district around, with all its lakes, bays, hills, and dreary wastes, can be readily comprehended.

The country between Ballinahinch and Clifden assumes a more open character; and from the hills along the sides of the roads good views are obtained of the heathy moorland wastes, diversified with their innumerable little brilliant tarns.

CLIFDEN.

Nothing can be more striking than the situation of this small seaport town, which has sprung up within these twenty years. It is about four miles from the ocean, and

rises over a navigable, though narrow inlet, running in off Ardbear harbour, which there receives the Owenglen rivers, and is backed by a lofty range of circular hills. The town, which has been built with some regularity, contains one or two streets, and several shops. There are a large chapel, a neat church, a union workhouse, sessions-house, &c.—and, considering the isolated situation, a good inn, where cars and ponies can be hired. The trade of the town is considerable; the export of oats now amounting to a thousand tons annually. A little kelp is also exported. There are also corn stores, a small distillery and brewery, &c.; the country around has of late been considerably improved.

Two miles from Clifden, on the shores of that beautiful branch of Clifden bay, called Ardbear harbour, which runs up to the town, is *Clifden Castle*, the seat of John D'Arcy, Esq., the proprietor of Clifden, and also of a great extent of surface. The house is a plain castellated edifice, flanked by a considerable extent of plantations; the grounds are rough and partially cultivated; and the views embrace a great range of the bleak and heath-clad surface around. The situation is striking; and the hills in the background, the beautiful bay in front, with the ocean on the west, blending with the distant horizon, make some amends for the absence of trees and verdant lawns.

The best land in Connemara is comprised in the country lying around Clifden; it is also the most inhabited and the best cultivated; and this country, like the rest of the district, is diversified in its surface by hills and lakes—the former not rising to a great elevation, except in one or two cases, as near Roundstone on the south, and Rinvyle on the north, where they attain about one thousand

feet. The shores of the coast are generally bold and rocky, though not lofty; and the coast is deeply indented with inlets, creeks, and bays. Among the numerous islets scattered along the coast, the principal are those about eight miles west from Clifden, which are near the headland formed by Clifden and Cleggan bays. They are, Tarbert Island, Inishturk, Omev Island, Friar Island, and High Island—these varying in extent from a mile to half a mile in length. The chief bays are Mannin, Clifden, Streamstown, Cleggan, and Ballynakill—and, to the lovers of marine scenery, their wild and varied shores are full of interest. It is along the shores of these remote bays, among the most westerly in Europe, that the more fertile lands lie; the other parts, like the rest of the district, being covered with peat. Though greatly exposed to the surge of the Atlantic, considerable improvements have been effected in this part of the district within these few years past. There are here, as generally along the coast, banks of calcareous sand, and, as is also the case throughout the central parts of Connemara, occasional beds of limestone—and these, under proper management, are great aids in the reclamation of the dreary waste every where spread around.

Seven miles south west from Clifden, on the shores of a small ocean inlet, called Bunowen bay, is *Bunowen Castle*, the seat of G. O'Neill, Esq.; and at fourteen miles north from Clifden is *Rinvyle House*, the seat of Henry Blake, Esq. This place is situated on Rinvyle Point, which forms the southern entrance to Killary harbour; and notwithstanding its exposure to the Atlantic, much has been effected in the formation of a residence, and in the improvement of the soil. Adjoining *Rinvyle* is the hamlet of Tully, where

there is a clean little inn, fitted up by Mr. Blake, for the accommodation of travellers.

Rinvyle, we may remark, is about four miles from the cross-road leading from Clifden to Leenane, the

hamlet at the head of Killary harbour. The branch road to Rinvyle is near the interesting lake of Kylemore, along the shores of which the above road to Leenane runs: the lake is about ten miles from Clifden.

No. 125.—DUBLIN TO ROUNDSTONE IN CONNEMARA.

178½ MILES.

BY GALWAY, OUGHTERARD, AND BALLYNAHINCH.

						Statute Miles.
Oughterard, as in No. 124	.	.	.	.	.	— 149½
Halfway-house	.	.	.	.	.	11½ 161
Ballynahinch	.	.	.	.	.	12½ 173½
Roundstone	.	.	.	.	.	5½ 178½

THE village of Roundstone, consisting of several well-built two-story houses, with its little inn, Roman Catholic chapel, and small Presbyterian meeting-house, is situated on the bay of that name, and owes its existence to the exertions of the late Alexander Nimmo, the celebrated engineer, who built the town, having leased the lands from the proprietor, Mr. Martin of Ballynahinch.

The road to Roundstone branches off the Clifden road, No. 124, about nine miles from the Halfway-house, and, keeping the south side of Ballynahinch lake, crosses the river of that name at Toombeahil bridge. Here a creek from Roundstone bay runs up to meet the Ballynahinch river, and to receive the waters flowing from the long chain of loughs lying around the southern and eastern sides of the Twelve Pins, and which we have more fully noticed in the preceding road, No. 124. The Ballynahinch river affords the best salmon fishing in the country.

The "Angler in Ireland," who happened to visit Roundstone under fortuitous circumstances, at least as regards the state of the weather, says, "The white cottages of Roundstone, clustering round the base of

the hill of the same name, the broken rocky shores that on all sides encircle the bay, the gigantic arms that it extends deep into the land, the fishing boats idly rocking in the little port, with the many others skimming across the blue water in every direction, and, beyond and above all, the lofty chain of the Twelve Pins piercing far into the azure vault of heaven, unstained by a single cloud—these several objects of beauty alternately engaged my eye and charmed my mind, as our tiny frigate shot across the bosom of this fine harbour."

Behind Roundstone rises the hill of Urrisbeg to an elevation of 987 feet, the view from which, says Mr. Inglis, is "more singular than beautiful." Here Connemara is perceived to be truly that which its name denotes, "Bays of the Sea;" the whole of its western coast is laid open with its innumerable bays and islets. Northward is also seen that vast flat and bare moorland district, thickly studded with small lakes, through which runs the new and excellent road, of eleven miles in extent, from Roundstone to Clifden, and the Twelve Pins, with the river, lake, and demesne of Ballynahinch.

At the base of Urrisbeg, in 1836,

the Mediterranean heath was first observed by Mr. Mackay, the author of "Flora Hibernica." The harbour of Roundstone is remarkably commodious and safe; there is excellent anchorage, and sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels close to the pier at any time of the tide. Adjoining Roundstone is the beautiful harbour of Bertraghboy, which runs into the land six miles, and is

in some parts from one to two miles broad. These bays, from their singular configuration and extent, are remarkable features in the scenery, and highly important as regards the improvement of the country. From Roundstone a road leads along the coast towards Slyne Head. Cruanakeely, the largest of the islets of the bay, is used by Mr. Martin as a deer park.

No. 126.—DUBLIN TO RINVYLE OR TULLY, IN CONNEMARA.

FIRST ROAD—183½ MILES.

BY GALWAY AND OUGHTERARD.

						Statute Miles.
Oughterard, as in No. 124	.	.	.	.	.	149½
Halfway-house	.	.	.	.	.	11½ 161
Maum Turk	.	.	.	.	.	10½ 171½
Rinvyle	.	.	.	.	.	12 183½

In many places this road is not fit for wheeled vehicles of any kind, and it is only with difficulty that ponies can cross Maum Turk. Bianconi's car will convey the traveller to the Halfway-house, where he can hire a pony; or, if he prefer walking to *Rinvyle*, a man to carry his luggage. At Tully, near *Rinvyle*, there is a small comfortable inn where tourists stop. The country through which this road lies is among the wildest in the district; but it leads to no important point, and terminates with the small hamlet of Tully, and the solitary demesne of *Rinvyle*. It discloses, however, some of the most magnificent scenery, and in its progress sweeps round the eastern and northern bases of the Twelve Pins; and while the more distant roads afford a view of their summits, this displays some of the deep dells, ravines, and glens; the impending cliffs and pinnacles into which their sides are broken. From its hilly nature this road is but little frequented, the generality of travellers making the cir-

cuit by Clifden, which, although it increases the distance eleven miles, is the easier and quicker road, there being public conveyances to and from Clifden, and a good road thence the whole way to Rinvyle.

We branch off the Clifden road about half a mile from the Halfway-house, and proceed to the right through the vale of Lough Inagh, which separates the Twelve Pins on the east from the chain of mountains forming the western boundary of the barony of Ross or Joyce country, and join the old road from Leenane to Clifden at Toorenacona bridge.

Passing along the base of the detached hill of Cloonacartin, at seven miles we reach the vicinity of the beautiful Lough Inagh, which receives the various streams issuing from the adjacent slopes of the Twelve Pins, and is the most northerly of the chain of lakes which wash their base. On the south side of this lake the mountain cliffs are particularly grand; in one place a naked perpendicular precipice rises

to a height of 1200 feet. At ten and a half miles from the Half-way-house we arrive at the summit of our road, which commands an extensive view of the northern sides of Bunabola, in their wildest garb, and in all the majesty of solitude. Descending the steep and rugged sides of Maum Turk, at three miles we reach the lake of *Kylemore*, which for picturesque grandeur is not to be excelled in all the various scenes of delight which this romantic region affords. This lake is about a mile and a half in length, and is embosomed among the hills which tail off the northern side of Bunabola. It is the most lovely of all the lakes, and contains more of nature's framework (the oak, birch, holly, and hazel copse) than is here usually met with. Lough Fee, another of these sequestered mountain lakes, about the same size as Kylemore, and around which the scenery is very wild and striking, lies about two miles to the north, that is, about midway between Kylemore and Killary harbour. Passing Pollacappul lough, we soon

cross the new road from Clifden to Leenane, and winding along the mountain glens to the small village of Tully, within a mile and a half of which is the demesne of *Rinvyle*, the seat of Henry Blake, Esq. This hamlet and demesne we have noticed in connexion with Clifden, No. 124.

The hill of Rinvyle forms an important feature in the scenery of this immediate district; it attains an elevation of 1172 feet above the ocean; and from it you command a glorious view, commencing on the west with the inhabited islands of Inishbofin and Inishturk, the larger of the islands which are connected with this part of the coast; on the north, the harbour of Killary, with Mweelrea, the loftiest of the western mountains, guarding its entrance; and in the distance Clare island, lying athwart Clew bay, and backed by the lofty cliffs of Achill.

The different islands between Rinvyle Point and Clew bay we have noticed in connexion with Westport, No. 119.

NO. 127.—DUBLIN TO RINVYLE.

SECOND ROAD—186½ MILES.

BY GALWAY, OUGHTERARD, CORRIB LODGE OR MAUM, AND KILLARY HARBOUR.

	Statute Miles.
Oughterard, as in No. 124	— 149½
Cross of Shindella	9 158½
Corrib Lodge or Maum	4½ 162½
Leenane	8½ 171½
Rinvyle	15 186½

CORRIB LODGE and Maum hotel are synonymous, and so are Leenane and the head of Killary harbour.

Leenane is a wretched hamlet near the head of Killary harbour; and under Killary harbour is included the whole of the magnificent scenery along its shores. Those who adopt this route will require either to hire

a car at Oughterard to Maum, or, should they go by the Clifden mail car to the cross of Shindella, arrange to have some conveyance to meet them there from Maum. In this way Rinvyle is also reached from Leenane by a good and direct road. At the cross of Shindella the road to Maum branches off the Clifden line, and at

about four miles from that point reaches the little inn or, as it is called, hotel. The inn is picturesquely situated at the head of the long navigable arm of Lough Corrib, running up into this part of Joyce country to meet the Bealanabrack river. The roads from Oughterard, Cong, and Westport here also unite, and meet the head of the navigable part of Lough Corrib. The small inn is comfortable; and during the summer months a place of considerable resort. Cars, ponies, and boats can be hired here.

With the exception of the Glen of Bealanabrack, which stretches from Lough Corrib to Killary harbour, or which is the same thing, from Maum to Leenane, there is a general resemblance throughout the various parts of this district. The rivers, generally speaking, have no defined course, but expand into labyrinths of small lakes. The glens and valleys are tortuous; the plains are irregularly broken by hills and mountains, solitary or in groups, rising through them; and, unless in a general point of view, it is difficult sometimes to designate them, so as to make them intelligible to the traveller. But the Glen of Bealanabrack is defined by the chain of round-topped and steep-sided mountains which rise to a height of 2307 feet on the west, and separates this glen from the somewhat parallel Glen of Lough Inagh; and on the east by the wider range of mountains which extends to the shores of Lough Mask, and marks out Joyce country for many miles throughout the still more easterly subjacent plains of Mayo: and these mountains attain an elevation of 2218 feet. Here also the Bealanabrack, with its principal tributaries, can be more readily traced; the vale itself is better cultivated, and partakes more of nature's softer and richer beauties than are usually met with in this wild

uncultivated district. It reminds us, in some degree, of the valleys of the wilder parts of Donegal yet to be visited, save that here the mountain sides wear a darker and more varied livery. All these, and many more particulars, the traveller cannot fail to observe as he proceeds along the uneven valley to

LEENANE,

a mere assemblage of huts, among which the larger and better built house, formerly occupied by John Joyce, the only place of entertainment, stands pre-eminent. Leenane is situated near the head of the narrow inlet called Killary harbour, which runs into the country for eleven miles from the Atlantic; and, for so far, separates the counties of Galway and Mayo. In breadth it varies from a quarter to half a mile; is an excellent harbour even for large vessels, its depth being from ten to twelve fathoms. There is a valuable salmon fishery in the bay; and cod, haddock, and herrings are also caught in abundance. The Erriff river is precipitated into the Killary a little above Leenane, and the Bundarragha, which discharges a large body of the accumulated waters of Murrisk, joins it about two miles below. At the mouth of the harbour an arm of the bay, called the little Killary, runs about a mile and a half into the land.

The Killary is bounded by steep and lofty mountains, among which the Mweelrea group, guarding the entrance, rises to a height of 2688 feet. The scenery is admitted on all hands to be the most magnificent of its kind in Ireland, and has been compared by Mr. Inglis, and others equally well acquainted with the north of Europe, to the Norwegian fiords. If the weather admits, the magnificently stern scenery of this bay, or ocean gorge as it has been

aptly termed, is best seen from the water, for which purpose boats can be obtained at Leenane; but the bay is subject to sudden and dangerous squalls. A hilly road runs along the southern shore or Galway side of the bay, passing the small harbour of Bunowen and the little Killary, and round the coast to Renvyle; but it is in many places a mere bridle path. From the hill of Sallrock, at the head of the little Killary, a splendid view of the mountains, harbour, and entrance is obtained. Near this is the handsome modern residence of Colonel Alexander Thompson, C. B.

On the Mayo side of the Killary harbour, about five miles from Leenane and two miles from the shore, that is, by crossing the bay, is *Delphi*, the sporting lodge of the Marquess of Sligo, now occupied by the Earl of Howth. It is situated in a narrow glen, bounded on the west by Mweelrea, whose height we have already given; and on the east by Ben Gorm and Ben Creggan, whose heights are respectively 2280 and 2283 feet. In the glen is a chain of three small loughs of which Doo Lough, two miles long and a quarter of a mile in breadth, and surrounded by the wildest and most gloomy scenery, is the most remarkable. On the shores of Lough Fin, the lowest of the chain, and which is half a mile in length, is *Delphi*, and thence to the Killary harbour is two miles;—and through that part of this magnificently wild glen, the Bundarragha river bears in its short course the waters from this part of the mountain district to the western main. There is nothing remarkable about *Delphi Lodge*; but

the scenery around is composed of much of that wildness and grandeur which mountains, varied in their finest forms, always afford.

From *Delphi Lodge*, there are two main roads through the mountain district, comprehended under the barony of Murrisk, to Westport; and the country is of the same nature and character as the southern parts of Connemara. Westport is about nineteen miles from the head of Killary harbour; and as by that town tourists frequently reach or leave Connemara, we refer for further particulars to that road, No. 130.

Proceeding to Renvyle, we keep the new road to Clifden, which for a short distance skirts the bay, and passing the head of the wild and picturesque Lough Fee, noticed in No. 126, we join the mountain road of Maum, near the beautiful lake of Kylemore, which we have also already glanced at in No. 126. It is difficult to conceive any mountain scenery more varied and striking than this portion; to attempt a delineation would far exceed our limits; in a word—it must be seen to be understood.

The distance along the new line from Leenane to Clifden is twenty-one miles of excellent road, passing through some of the wildest mountain scenery of Connemara, and skirting Killary harbour and the lake of Kylemore. It presents, in addition to what we have enumerated, a succession of lakes embosomed among the mountains, which are in many places precipitous, and very picturesque.

No. 128.—DUBLIN TO LEENANE.

SECOND ROAD—161 MILES

BY TUAM, HEADFORD, AND CONG.

						Statute Miles.
Tuam, as in No. 119	.	.	.	.	.	125½
Headford	.	.	.	.	.	12
Cong	.	.	.	.	.	10½
Maum hotel	.	.	.	.	.	13
						161

(For FIRST ROAD to LEENANE see No. 127.)

On the arrival of the Dublin mail at Tuam, a mail car is despatched for Headford, where a car can be hired for Cong or Maum; but as there are no regular posting-houses at either of these places, it will be advisable for the traveller to secure a good conveyance at Tuam. On leaving Tuam for Headford, at two and a half miles we cross the Tuam river, forming one of the principal supplies to that chain of winter loughs that stretch towards Lough Corrib, and which reach within a mile of our road. In winter, and after heavy rains, the flat and dreary country, for several miles on either side of the road, is covered with water. The miserable straggling village called Clare Tuam, stretches along the river banks, if banks they may be called. At five miles we reach the fine demesne of *Castlehacket*, Denis Kirwan, Esq. through the centre of which the road runs. The wooded hill of Knockroe on the left, which rises to a height of 549 feet, and forms a part of the beautiful park, is the most striking feature in the district. Passing over a series of pastoral hills and dells, which connect with the more elevated ridge of Knockroe, and also several villas, at seven miles from *Castlehacket*, we reach the small town of

HEADFORD.

The clean and comparatively neat appearance which this poor town and

vicinage presents, is wholly owing to the care bestowed by the proprietor, Richard M. St. George, Esq. whose fine demesne surrounds the town. His comfortable and handsome Elizabethan mansion is built on the site of the old castle of the Lords St. George; and the gateways, offices, gardens, and pleasure grounds, are all arranged in a style conformable thereto. Headford contains a neat chapel, sessions-house, &c.; also a small inn where cars can be hired. Adjoining the town is the glebe house of *Kil-kilvery*, the planted grounds around which add to the appearance of the neighbourhood.

Lough Corrib is within four miles of Headford; and, though no part of its eastern shores are bold, in many places they rise beautifully from the water's edge, and are covered with copsewood; the surface too is of that mixed, rocky, pastoral, copsewood character that accords so well with lake scenery.

Four miles west from Headford, on one of those interesting parts of the shores, is Clydagh, the seat of Sir George Staunton, baronet; four miles to the north-west also, and on the edge of the lake, is *Ballycurria Castle*, — Lynch, Esq. In the demesne are the ruins of the old castle of that name. A mile north from the town, close to the Black-river, are the ruins of Ross Abbey.

Five miles south from the town, on the road leading to Galway, is

Cahermorris; and near it, on the shores of Lough Corrib, is *Ballinduff Lodge*; and at eight miles, near the Cregg river, is *Cregg Castle*, the seat of Francis Blake, Esq. It is worthy of remark, that this was the residence of Richard Kirwan, the celebrated writer on chemistry and geology; and that at Cregg Castle his brother, Dean Kirwan, equally celebrated as a preacher was born. A mile to the west of *Cregg Castle* is *Winterfield*; and at four miles, on the shores of Lough Corrib, are the castle and abbey ruins of Annaghdown. In an ecclesiastical point of view, Annaghdown was, at an early period, a place of importance. Near it are *Woodpark* and *Culdermot Wood*. Around the shores of the lake the country is interesting; but, generally speaking, the interior of the country is flat and dreary; and, like the central parts of Galway, intermixed with large tracts of marsh, peat, and craggy flats.

Three miles east from *Cregg Castle* is the hill of Knockdoe, which rises 218 feet above the sea, and affords a good view of the flat country around. This hill is also remarkable, in a historical point of view, from the battle fought on it by the Lord Deputy against the Earl of Clanricarde, in 1504.

The small town of Shrile is about four miles north from Headford, on the road to Ballinrobe. It is situated on the banks of the Black river, on which are also the ruins of its abbey and castle. Adjoining the town is *Dalga Park*, the seat of P. Kirwan, Esq. The mansion is a large commodious building. Shrile is noted in history from the massacre perpetrated in 1641.

Proceeding to Cong, at a mile from Headford we cross the Black river, near the ruins of the Abbey of Ross, and enter the county of Mayo. At three miles we pass the hill of

Kilroe on our left; it is only 228 feet in height, but it affords an extensive view of Lough Corrib, and the very flat country around. *Glen-corrib Lodge* is passed at four miles; *Houndswood*, — D'Arcy, Esq., at five; the hamlet of Cross at seven miles, close to which, on the left, is *Ballymacgibbon House*, the residence of John Fynn, Esq.; and on the right, *Garacloon Lodge*, — Blake, Esq. The villages of the Neale and Kilmaine, noticed in connexion with Ballinrobe, No. 120, lie, the latter five, and the former three miles to the north.

It is three miles from the hamlet of Cross to the poor village of

CONG,

which is romantically situated at the upper end of Lough Corrib, and within three miles of Lough Mask. It is on the confines of Mayo and Galway, and may be said to be the central pass into Joyce country and Connemara. The village contains a small church, chapel, and a public-house, where a car can be occasionally hired. The only object of antiquity in this romantic spot, which was the residence of the kings of Connaught, is the old abbey, founded at a very remote period, and where Roderick O'Connor, the last native king of all Ireland, ended his days in 1198—he was interred at Clonmacnoise. Close to the town is *Ashford*. One of the best limestone quarries in the kingdom adjoins the town; and blocks of the largest scantlings can be readily obtained. The country around, though craggy, is fertile; and few of the inland mountain ranges in the kingdom are more interesting or imposing in their outlines than those around Cong. Lough Mask, which is thirty-six feet higher than Lough Corrib, sends its surplus waters to the latter through one of those sub-

terraneous channels common to the limestone formation, until close to Cong, where the river rises, and soon after turns a corn mill. The stream is visible in several places on the passage; but, the most remarkable opening is the Pigeon Hole, which is about a mile from Cong. The descent, about sixty feet, is not difficult; and by the assistance of a light, the course of the stream can be traced in its caverned bed for a considerable distance. Taking the advantages of lake and mountain scenery which this place enjoys, together with its site, we cannot but regret that such a miserable village as Cong should occupy so important a position.

Three miles north-west from Cong are the village and chapel of Fairhill, and at four miles is *Ross Hill*, the lodge of the Earl of Leitrim, and near it are the ruins of Ross-hill Abbey, *Peterborough*, — Lynch, Esq., and *Benlevey*, — Blake, Esq.

From the heights adjacent to the above places magnificent views are obtained of Loughs Mask and Corrib, and the country lying around them. From *Benlevey Lodge* a road extends round an arm of Lough Mask, which runs five miles into the country, and leads the tourist to the lonely Lough Nafuoey, which is about three miles in length, and surrounded by mountains attaining an elevation of upwards of 2,131 feet above the level of its waters: of these, the summit, called the Devil's Mother, is one of the more remarkable. Two miles north from Lough Nafuoey is another arm of Lough Mask, which runs inland for about three miles; it is separated from the preceding arm by the hill of Glenbeg east, which rises to a height of about 1,230 feet above the waters of Lough Mask, and affords good views of this remote and seldom visited district. A tour of twelve miles from Cong embraces this tract; but it may be prolonged along the

shores of Lough Mask for twelve miles farther, passing *Toormakeady*, the lodge of the Hon. Mr. Plunket, and joining the Westport road, No. 120, about eight miles from Ballinrobe. This tour can only be made by pedestrians: in some parts there are no roads; and in others, the roads are unfit for wheeled carriages.

On leaving Cong for Maum hotel we gradually ascend to a considerable height, and in our progress obtain a view of Lough Corrib, with its numerous low islands on the one hand, and Lough Mask on the other. Our road keeps generally along the shores of Lough Corrib, which is remarkably bleak and craggy; but the views of the lake and opposite hills around Oughterard afford a pleasing relief. As the scenery on the right, viz. the Joyce country mountains, is merely a modification of that which prevails throughout the district we have just entered, and will be presented to the traveller in a thousand better forms and combinations as he advances, we shall not here detain him. Before we reach Maum hotel, however, our road again skirts Lough Corrib for a considerable distance, which is here, with its surrounding scenery, interesting. As we advance, the Glen of Bealana-brack, with its mountain boundaries, gradually disclose themselves; and the little hotel, and handsome bridge adjoining, appear from this road in a picturesque point of view.

In our previous observations relative to Maum, we omitted to notice the ruins of *Caislean-na-ceroe*, or the hen's castle, which are situated on a small islet near the upper end of Lough Corrib. The castle is stated by Mr. Petrie to have been erected by the sons of Roderick, the last monarch of Ireland, and to be one of the most ancient military structures in the kingdom.

No. 129.—DUBLIN TO CONG AND LEENANE.

THIRD ROAD—159½ MILES.

BY TUAM AND KILMAINE.

						Statute Miles.
Tuam, as in No. 119	:	:	:	:	:	125½
Kilmaine	:	:	:	:	:	13½
Cong	:	:	:	:	:	8
Maum hotel	:	:	:	:	:	13
						189½

TRAVELLERS adopting this road will hire a conveyance at Tuam. This line branches off No. 119 a little beyond the demesne of *Blindwell*, which is eight and a half miles from Tuam,

and proceeds to Kilmaine and thence to Cong. All the more important features connected with this line we have noticed in Nos. 119 and 128.

No. 130.—DUBLIN TO LEENANE.

THIRD ROAD—189½ MILES.

BY WESTPORT.

						Statute Miles.
Westport, as in No. 119	:	:	:	:	:	170
Leenane	:	:	:	:	:	19½
						189½

THIS road increases the distance to Leenane, compared with Nos. 128 and 129, from twenty-eight to thirty miles, and as compared with No. 127, eighteen miles. The great drawback is, that at Leenane there are no conveyances by which the traveller can proceed. Those, therefore, who take this route will do well to engage the conveyances to Clifden or Maum from Westport, if they mean to advance into the district.

Oughterard, Cong, and Leenane, being the only three passes into Connemara and Joyce country, and Westport being the town immediately connected with Leenane, we have introduced this line, to enable us to notice a portion of country through which many travel, both entering and leaving Connemara.

At five miles from Westport the traveller reaches Moher Lake, where

a road branches off to Delphi; it increases the distance to Leenane four miles, but it leads through very wild and interesting mountain scenery. It passes at eleven miles from Westport the Sheefry lead mines, and over the pass at Barnadarig, and though not so much frequented as the main line we have to describe, nor so good a road, it exhibits much finer mountain views. For the last few miles it leads through the wildest valley bounded by rugged and lofty mountains, and then skirts the shores of Doo Lough, situated in the wildest of the most gloomy, or almost savage scenery, and which we have generally described in No. 127. After passing Delphi, the traveller must cross the Killary, at Bundarragha to Leenane.

By the other road, there is nothing very remarkable in the mountainous district travelled through. At seven

miles from Westport we pass under Slieve Mahanagh, which only attains an elevation of 785 feet; at nine miles cross the Owenmore stream, and thence proceed through the valley of the Erriff, keeping along the left bank of the river, to the head of Kil-

lary harbour. The mountains which bound the lower end of this valley on the left are the Devil's Mother and the Waterfall mountains; and they respectively attain the heights of 2131 and 2218 feet above the tide water at Killary harbour.

No. 131.—DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

131 MILES.

BY LUCAN, LEIXLIP, MAYNOOTH, ENFIELD, KINNEGAD, MULLINGAR, LONGFORD, CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, AND BOYLE.

	Statute Miles.
Kinnegad, as in No. 100	38
Mullingar	11½ 49½
Rathowen	13 62½
Edgeworthstown	8 67½
Longford	8½ 75½
Newtown Forbes	3½ 79½
Dromod	8½ 87½
Drumana	6 93½
Jamestown	1 94½
Carrick-on-Shannon	3½ 97½
Boyle	9½ 107½
Ballinacfad	4½ 111½
Drumfin	8½ 119½
Colooney	4½ 124½
Ballisodare	2 126½
Sligo	4½ 131

THIS is the principal road branching off the great Connaught line. It leads to the greater part of Westmeath, and to the counties of Longford, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo.

The country from Dublin to Kinnegad has been described in No. 100.

On leaving Kinnegad for Mullingar, we soon pass, on the left, the demesnes of *Griffinstown* and *Lowtown*, both of which are noted in connexion with Kinnegad, No. 100. The country to the left or south side of the road is comparatively flat; on the right it is more diversified by the hills of Lisnabin, Knocksheban, and Sion, which rise about 500 feet above the level of the sea.

Mullingar, the chief town of Westmeath, is situated in the centre of the county, about midway between

the well-known Loughs Ennell and Owel, and watered by the Brosna, here a small stream. The country immediately around is flat, and the soil is of a very mixed and variable character.

As an assize town in the heart of a fine country, a constant and large military station, a very general thoroughfare, and the principal station between Dublin and Longford on the line of the Royal Canal, Mullingar, as a town, has little worthy of notice. The county gaol and courthouse are substantial plain buildings, the church is a handsome structure; the Roman Catholic chapel, occupying an elevated site, is large, and considerably enriched in its exterior; and the small Presbyterian meeting-house could scarcely be recognised but for its isolated position. To

DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

13½ Statute Miles.



these we may add a nunnery and Wesleyan meeting-house. The large infantry barrack and the union workhouse are a short distance from the town. The business of Mullingar is limited to the fairs and markets: the former rank next to Ballinasloe for horses and cattle; and at the latter, considerable quantities of farming produce are weekly disposed of, and forwarded by the Royal Canal to Dublin.

Lough Ennell, or Belvidere lake, as it is often called, lies about two miles to the south of Mullingar, and is about four and a half miles in length by one and a half in breadth. With the exception of the eastern side, on which are the principal improvements, and a part of the western, near Dysart, which are naturally beautiful, its shores are generally tame and bald, in some places bleak and boggy; and while they afford much amusement to the angler, offer but little to the eye of the painter. Attracted by the undulations of the eastern shores, however, numerous villas, and one or two fine seats have been reared. Among them we may enumerate *Lynnbury*, *La Mancha*, *Bloomfield*, and *Belvidere*, the lodge of the Earl of Lanesborough, but not occupied by his lordship. In this beautiful villa, where the late Earl of Belvidere resided, are some extensive and well-executed imitations of castellated ruins.

Adjoining the latter, and four miles from Mullingar, is *Rochfort*, the fine seat of Sir F. Hopkins, Bart. The house is a very large fine structure, and the demesne stretches for a considerable distance along the shores of Lough Ennell. Near Rochfort are *Anneville*, — Robinson, Esq., and Carrick, Fetherstone Haugh, Esq. The above places are on the road from Mullingar to Tyrrellspass. In connexion with the same line of road, but not on the

shores of the lake, are *Gaybrook*, the seat of Robert Smith, Esq.; and *Dunbodin Park*, Richard Cooper, Esq. These places, however, we have noticed in connexion with the village of Milltown, No. 100.

Three miles from the town, on the north side of the lake, and on the road leading from Mullingar to Athlone, are *Ladistown*, J. C. Lyons, Esq.; and *Green Park*, the lodge of Sir G. Hodson, Bart. On the western shores of the lake opposite to *Rochfort*, and five miles from Mullingar, the site of the beautifully situated demesne of *Dysart* can still be traced by a few remaining trees. The house is a ruin, and the demesne is divided into farms.

Three miles north from Mullingar, on the road leading to Castlepollard by the Crooked-wood, is *Cullen*, where the hill of that name attains an altitude of 444 feet; and at four miles, *Knockdrin*, the fine seat of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. The modern mansion is a handsome castellated structure; and the park is beautifully planted, and contains a very fine sheet of artificial water. The wooded hill of Knockdrin, which forms part of the demesne, is one of the most remarkable features in the neighbourhood. Adjoining is *Ballynagall*, the seat of James Gibbons, Esq. The handsome Grecian mansion of *Ballynagall* accords with the rich and beautiful park around; while the schools and neat church in the demesne, together with the comfortable houses for the tradesmen and labourers, show the good taste and liberality of the proprietor. *Ballynagall* and *Knockdrin*, together form a considerable extent of park scenery. Four miles farther, and eight from Mullingar, on the shores of the most beautiful part of Lough Dereveragh, is *Mornington*, the residence of Owen Daly, Esq.; a mile from which, at the head of the lake, is Knockeyon,

707 feet in height, one of the highest summits in the district. It rises immediately over the lake, and adds much to the scenery of this, the most interesting part of its shores.

On leaving Mullingar for Sligo, we cross the Royal Canal for the last time, just at its summit level, and soon after meet the stream from Lough Owel, which forms its principal supply. At two miles we pass, on the left, *Levington*, R. H. Levinge, Esq.; and at three reach Lough Owel, along the eastern shores of which our road lies. This lake is about four miles long, by one and a half broad. It is a deep clear sheet of water, fed by internal springs; and, as we have just remarked, forms the principal supply of the Royal Canal. The banks, though not bold, rise to a considerable elevation, and are remarkably beautiful. Though destitute of any striking natural features, and unimproved by art, its deep pellucid waters, diversified with its tiny islets, and sweetly varied though naked shores, entitle it to rank among the most beautiful of our inland lakes. From various parts of the public road, and from the beautiful rich pastoral grounds which lie around its shores, the lake is seen to great advantage.

Portlemon, the residence of Lord De Blaquiére, is the only demesne on the opposite side of the lake; and at the northern end is *Mount Murray*, — Murray, Esq. Proceeding along the shores of the lake, we pass, at four miles on the right, *Ballynagall*, already noticed; and at six miles, on the left, *Clankhugh*, the lodge of the Earl of Granard; and at seven miles, on the high grounds to the right, is Wilson's Hospital, so named from the legator, Mr. Andrew Wilson, who bequeathed his estates, amounting to nearly £4,000 per annum, for the education and apprenticeship of Protestant orphans, also for the support

of a limited number of old men. The hospital is a large building; and, from its elevated position, forms a striking object in the bleak country lying east of the hills which bound this side of Lough Owel. The trustees, for the time being, are the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin; and the Bishops of Meath, Tuam, and Kilmore.

Seven and a half miles from Mullingar the hamlet of Bunbrosna is reached; above it, on the beautiful pastoral hills to the right, is the small but conspicuous church of Leny; and about two miles to the east, near the shores of Lough Dereveragh, are the village and abbey ruins of Multifarnham. This monastery, whose beautiful ruins still remind us of its former importance, was founded by William Declamere, for Franciscans, in 1236; and, after many vicissitudes, was destroyed in the beginning of the last century. Sir Henry Piers states that in it the fatal rebellion of 1641 was hatched. This ruin is situated in the boggy plain which extends along the shores of the lower part of Lough Dereveragh; and, we regret to state, has been much injured in appearance by a portion of it having been lately shedded as a chapel, under the direction of the Franciscan friars, who are located in its immediate vicinity. Adjoining the abbey lands is *Donore*, the seat of Sir Percy Nugent, Bart. The grounds of this beautifully situated demesne stretch along the southern shores of the lake for a considerable distance. The large mansion is a handsome substantial Grecian structure.

A mile from the abbey, also on the banks of the lake, are *Ballinacloon*, Patrick Edward Murphy, Esq., and at two miles, the remains of *Lacken*, the old seat of the Delamere family. A mile to the east of the village of Multifarnham is the hill of Crockanore, which rises 491 feet,

and commands an extensive view of the lake and country lying around it.

Resuming our route, at about nine and a half miles from Mullingar we reach the village of Ballinalack. This village is situated on the banks of the river Inny, and about three miles from Lough Dereveragh, whence it flows. The lough is remarkable in its outline, being, at its lower end, dilated to about three miles in length, by two in breadth; whence it projects an arm four miles long, by one third of a mile in breadth. The upper part of the lake is very picturesque, particularly around the base of Knockeyon, one of the highest and most remarkable of the detached hills in this part of the country, rising 707 feet above the level of the sea. The lower part of the lake is uninteresting, being bounded by flat swampy shores—in many places they are deep flow-bog, and in winter they are all subject to inundation. We have noticed the principal features on this side of the lake; the opposite shores are described in connexion with the towns of Mullingar and Castlepollard.

Lough Iron lies about a mile west of Ballinalack—it is about two and a half miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. Its shores are generally flat and boggy; but on the western side they are beautified by the plantations of *Baronstown*, the seat of Mrs. O'Connor Malone, which reach to its margin. This fine demesne, which contains a spacious Grecian mansion, with its accompanying adjuncts, was the seat of the late Lord Sunderlin, who expended a large sum on its formation. From him it has descended to his relatives, the Malones of Pallas. Adjoining *Baronstown*, and also near Lough Iron, is *Tristernagh* Abbey, the dilapidated seat of Sir John B. Piers, Bart.

Loughs Iron, Dereveragh, Ken-

ale, and Sheelin, are a chain of lakes connected by the Inny, whose sluggish stream steals through the deep boggy plains lying between these sheets of water. The last is in the county of Cavan, and much the largest of the three. From Lough Iron the Inny proceeds by the town of Ballymahon to the Shannon. The lowering of the latter will tend, in a great degree, to prevent the annual submerging of the extensive tracts of flat lands lying along the Inny.

Three miles from Ballinalack we reach the village of Rathowen, where there are a small inn and a good posting-house. *Newpass*, the residence of — Whitty, Esq., is two miles west from the village, and not far from Glenlough; and *Foxhall*, Barry Fox, Esq., lies about four miles in the same direction.

About two miles north-east from Rathowen, on the road leading to Granard, is the village of Street; and a mile beyond it, *Kildevin*, the residence of Robert Sproule, Esq., where considerable improvements have been effected in the bogs lying to the south of the house; at four miles from Rathowen is *Coolambar*, the residence of Philip O'Reilly, Esq.

Leaving Rathowen we enter the county of Longford, in which our road continues till we meet the Shannon, near Rooskey bridge. At five miles from Rathowen we reach

EDGEWORTHSTOWN.

This small and comparatively neat village is surrounded by a great extent of flat bogs and tillage lands, in almost regular alternations. The natural bleakness of this district is, however, considerably relieved by the hedge-rows of Canadian poplar, which have here been planted in greater quantity than in any other part of this division of the kingdom.

Edgeworthstown has somewhat the

appearance of an English village. The church, chapel, schools, and the cheerful mansion and demesne of *Edgeworthstown House*, F. B. Edgeworth, Esq. are all in keeping; and the works of Maria Edgeworth, and her talented father, will render this place memorable while science and literature are regarded.

Four miles from Edgeworthstown, on the road leading to Castlepollard, is *Cloonshannagh*, the seat of S. W. Blackhall, Esq.; and at four miles on the road to Granard is *Tully*, the beautiful demesne of Willoughby Bond, Esq. adjoining which is *Cartroncar*, — Bond, Esq. On the road leading to the village of Ballinalee, at two and a half miles, is *Lissard*, the seat of John O'Farrel, Esq. This demesne now includes *Firmount*, the residence of the late Abbe Edgeworth, who was confessor to Louis the Sixteenth, and attended that unfortunate monarch to the scaffold. Near *Lissard* is *Whitehill*, Henry B. Slaton, Esq. Near the straggling village of Ballinalee, which is about seven miles from Edgeworthstown, is *Kilshrulley*, the beautifully situated residence of Major T. Edgeworth.

Five miles west from Edgeworthstown are the village, church, chapel, church ruins, and demesne of *Ardagh*—the latter the seat of Sir George Fetherstone, Bart.; and from one to two miles north of *Ardagh* are *Richfort*, *Drumbawn*, and *Oldtown*. *Ardagh* is well defined by the hill which takes its name. It is 403 feet above the sea, and affords an extensive view of the very flat country lying around.

The road from Edgeworthstown to Longford runs through the flat and uninteresting country in one continuous straight line. At three miles from the former we pass, a little to the right, the Presbyterian meeting-house of Corboy, adjoining

which is *Newtown Bond*, the demesne of Henry M. Bond, Esq.; and at two miles the rich lands of Moate Farrell. Near the Moate is said to have been the residence of the O'Farrels, the ancient proprietors of this immediate district.

At five miles from Edgeworthstown the traveller passes, at about a mile to the right, *Carrickglass*, the extensive and well-wooded park of the Right Honourable Baron Leffroy, where a handsome mansion in the Tudor style has lately been built. A mile to the west of *Carrickglass* is *Farra*, the residence of Willoughby Bond, Esq. The traveller will soon descry the steeple and town of Longford; and the plantations of the Glebe of *Temple Michael*, the occasional villa, the better farm-houses, and the somewhat improved farming, will serve to engage his attention till he reaches the town of

LONGFORD,

the principal town of the county whose name it bears, like Edgeworthstown, is environed by an extensive plain of mixed bog, swamp, pasture, and tillage lands. It is the present *terminus* of the Royal Canal, and is watered by the small river Camlin, which discharges its tributary waters into the Shannon four miles below the town. In point of extent and in trade, both wholesale and retail, Longford is by far the most thriving and important town between Dublin and Sligo. Its flourishing condition is not wholly owing to its central situation and other local advantages, but in a great measure to the judgment and liberality of the late Earl of Longford.

The principal streets are regularly built; the hotel is commodious and well conducted, and connected with it is a good posting establishment. There are a handsome church,

a magnificent Roman Catholic cathedral in progress of erection, and small Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. There are also a county court house, and gaol, with cavalry and artillery barracks, and union workhouse; and, what better indicates the improvement of the town, extensive stores, corn mills, tan yards, &c.

Five miles south-west of the town, on the banks of the Royal Canal, and on the road leading to Lanesborough, are the village, church, chapel, and Methodist meeting-house of Killashee; and at three miles to the south of the town is *Mount-Jessop*, the residence of — Jessop, Esq.

Eight miles north-east from Longford, on the road leading to Ballinamuck, is Carn Clonhugh, the highest summit in the district, and the great feature in the country for many miles around. It is the summit level of the range of hills, geologically composed of transition schists, that extends from the neighbourhood of Longford to within a short distance of the town of Killeshandra; and from its being 912 feet above the ocean, the traveller can better than from any description understand the general extent and chorography of the flat and wretchedly cultivated tract of country lying around the town of Longford. All the more remarkable features, lakes, hills, and the larger boggy tracts, can be traced as far as the eye can reach; in short, from the nature of the district, and the position of Carn Clonhugh, one of the most extensive views in the country is obtained. No one who has not traversed the diversified country lying along the southern base of these hills, can form any idea of the wretchedness of the peasantry, the neglected state of the soil, and the miserable modes of culture that are adopted.

Leaving Longford we proceed through a flat and fertile tract of country, and soon reach the village of Newtown Forbes, which contains a church, chapel, and Methodist meeting-house. Connected with the village is *Castle Forbes*, the seat of the Earl of Granard. This extensive and well-wooded demesne is bounded on the west by Lough Forbes, one of the smaller loughs or enlargements of the Shannon. Two miles to the south of the village is *Brianstown*, Thomas Achmuty, Esq.

Five miles to the north of Newtown Forbes, are the village, church, and chapel of Drumlish, and at nine miles the hamlet of Ballinamuck. The country around these villages is poor, bleak, ill cultivated, and, in its present state, very uninteresting. At Ballinamuck the French, under General Humbert, surrendered to General Lake in 1798.

For the next eighteen miles the road skirts the Shannon, affording an occasional view of the loughs, swamps, islands, and headlands, formed by this interesting river.

From Newtown Forbes the road lies through a flat, boggy, and uninteresting district; and on leaving the county of Longford enters the county of Leitrim and of course the province of Connaught, near the small village of Roosky bridge. The Shannon here separates the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, and the principal part of the poor village of Roosky.

About two and a half miles from Roosky bridge we pass through the village of Dromod. It is situated on the shores of Lough Bofin, another of the enlargements of the Shannon. Here the wooded promontories and verdant knolls, with the creeks and bays of the adjoining Loughs Bofin and Boderg, yield an agreeable contrast to the bleak country around. The wooded pro-

mentories which are here so striking, form a part of *Derrycarne*, the beautiful seat of Francis Nisbett, Esq., which is about two miles from the road.

Five miles to the right of Dromod, on the cross-road leading to Ballinamore, is the small town of Mohill, with its church, chapel, and union workhouse; and near it, on the shores of the small Lough Rinn, are *Lakefield*, Duke Crofton, Esq.; *Cloon-cahir*, Sir M. G. Crofton, Bart.; *Rynn*, the lodge of the Earl of Leitrim; and *Drumard*, T. B. Jones, Esq.

Lough Rynn, on the shores of which the Earl of Leitrim's lodge is situated, is about two and a half miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. The shores rise to a considerable elevation around it; and it is one of the largest and most interesting of the numerous small lakes which are scattered about that part of the county of Leitrim.

The country now presents a succession of low round fertile hills, with intervening marshy plains, particularly on the right of the road; and the hilly character increases as we approach the mountain ranges towards the coast. Still the monotonous shapes of the hills, the want of trees, and the miserable patches of tillage which every where meet the eye, render this district, diversified though it is in surface, uninteresting.

Three miles from Dromod are the hamlet, inn, and posting-house of Aghamore; at five miles the prettily-situated church of Annaduff; to the left of which, but on the opposite bank of the Shannon, and of course in the county of Roscommon, is *Clonteen Lodge*, the occasional residence of the Marquess of Westmeath, and several other villas. Here the country assumes a more pleasing and rich appearance; the scattered plantations and fine old hedge-row trees will interest the traveller till he reaches the village of

DRUMSNA,

the natural beauties of which seem to be appreciated from the neat and comfortable houses it contains. The village is watered by the Shannon, and surrounded by the plantations of *Mount Campbell*, the seat of the late Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart.; on the left is *Kilmore*, A. Achmuty, Esq. On leaving Drumsna we cross the Shannon, for the first time on this route, and enter the county of Roscommon. For the next mile the road runs by the demesne of *Charlestown*, the beautiful seat of Sir Gilbert King, Bart., when it again crosses the Shannon, re-entering the county of Leitrim at Jamestown, formerly one of the fortified towns on the Shannon; and of its fortifications an ancient gateway still remains. From Jamestown to Drumsna the Shannon sweeps its ample volume in one beautiful curve around the demesnes of *Charlestown* and *Mount Campbell*; and, except at Carrick-on-Shannon, this is the only view we have, from this road, of the Shannon in its river character. Adjoining this small town is *Jamestown Lodge*, the seat of F. O'Beirne, Esq.

Three miles from Jamestown is

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,

the chief town of the county of Leitrim, situated on the left bank of the Shannon. This small county town contains but little to interest the traveller. There are a good courthouse, county gaol, and infirmary; a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a small Methodist meeting-house. There are also a barrack for a company of infantry, a union workhouse, and a good inn where conveyances can be hired. The trade is limited to the supply of necessaries for the surrounding district, and the agricultural produce disposed of at the weekly markets.

The country to the north of

Carrick-on-Shannon, though bleak, boggy, poorly cultivated, and the low grounds generally swampy, is not devoid of interest. Eight miles from the town, on the road leading hence to the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan, is the miserable village of Keshcarrigan; and near it, *Driney House*, *Laheen*, and *Letterfian*. Around the village is a number of small lakes, which serve to diversify the surface of this otherwise uninteresting country. On the road to Manorhamilton, at three miles from Carrick-on-Shannon, is the poor village of Leitrim; and at eight miles the foot of Lough Allen; half a mile from which are the church and village of Drumshambo. The road follows generally the course of the Shannon; but above the village of Leitrim the river is so shallow, that a canal-cut has been formed to complete the navigation.

Lough Allen is eight miles in length, its breadth gradually enlarging upwards from a quarter of a mile to three miles: its summit above the level of the sea is 159 feet. One of the principal supplies is the Shannon, which "rises in the county of Cavan, barony of Tallyhaw, parish of Templeport, townland of Derry-laghan, at the head of a wild district called Glangavelin, and in the valley between Cuilcagh and Larganacallagh mountains, close to the base of the former. The source or spring is of a circular form, about 50 feet in diameter, called the Shannon Pot, or more generally Leigmonshena. It boils up in the centre, and a continued stream flows from it, about eight feet wide and two feet deep, in the driest season, and runs about four miles per hour. In rainy weather the flow of water is so much increased that its banks and all the low grounds in its immediate vicinity, are overflowed. There are numerous caverns and clefts on the top and

sides of Cuilcagh mountain, which receive the rain water; and, from the circumstance of no streams descending the mountain, it is concluded that the drainage of this mountain, combined with its subterranean springs, here find an outlet, and give birth to this river. Two miles from its source it is joined by the Owenmore or Big river. After winding its way through the valley, and collecting its tributary branches, it falls into Lough Allen about nine miles south of its source, having in this short course swelled to a considerable river, from fifty to sixty yards wide, varying in depth from five to ten feet." In addition, the lough is always supplied by the numerous streamlets which pour down the mountain sides bounding its shores.

With the exception of a small portion of the south-west shore, which is in the county of Roscommon, Lough Allen and the surrounding country are in the county of Leitrim. Lough Allen is bounded on the east by the mountains of Slieveanierin and Bencroy, whose respective heights are 1922, and 1707 feet above the level of the sea; and on the west by the Braulieye mountains, being part of the chain running to Sligo bay, and whose summits, near the lake, attain an elevation of 1377 feet. There are four small islets on the lake; but O'Reilly's, near the lower end, is the only one worthy of notice. The hills which rise from the shores are not precipitous; and along the more fertile and gentle slopes, a wretched kind of cultivation has been considerably extended. The shores are in many places highly varied; and altogether, the deep waters of the lake and mountains around, though inferior to many of the wild and picturesque scenes which our island presents, are well worthy the attention of the traveller.

In another point of view this bleak, wild, and very poorly cultivated district is interesting. The lough may be said to divide the Connaught coal district—that of Arigna lying to the west, and Drumshambo to the east. The Arigna division, so designated from the river which waters the valley, contains the iron works, more celebrated, unfortunately, for the litigations and blunders connected with their management than from their utility. The coal pits, however, on both sides of the lake are still worked.

Near the lower end of the lake, and nine miles from Carrick-on-Shannon, on the road leading thence to Manorhamilton, are the Arigna iron works; at ten miles, Lough Allen Cottage, and at sixteen, being two miles from the head of the lake, is the hamlet of Drumkeerin, with its church and little chapel; and near it *Grouse Lodge*, Robert Johnston, Esq. Two miles from the latter, and close on the shores of the lake, is *Corry Lodge*, the residence of F. N. Cullen, Esq. and half a mile from it is the glebe of *Inishmagrath*.

Having thus briefly noticed the principal features in this wild, poorly cultivated, and bleak district, we return to the Shannon, which, on issuing from Lough Allen, first assumes the river character, and is soon augmented by the Arigna, the first and not the least important of its tributaries, and a little after by the Fiorish stream. At the wretched village of Leitrim it receives another small stream; and a little above Carrick, the Boyle river contributes its ample moiety. Increased by the large volume of waters which the Boyle river brings down from the lakes of Gara, Key, and Oakport, the infant Shannon sweeps under the bridge of Carrick, and thence pursues its way through the centre of the island till it meets the tide wave of the Atlantic at Limerick.

At Carrick-on-Shannon we resume our route to Sligo, and on crossing the Shannon enter the county of Roscommon, passing through a portion of the rich marshy grounds of this part of that county, which, after heavy rains, are flooded—whitened posts being erected to point out the roadway. We pass *Hughstown*, Coote Molloy, Esq., about two miles to the north of which is *Cootehall*, the estate of Hugh Barton, Esq. The old hall now exhibits an uninteresting ruin; and nearly in the same direction, but on the shores of Oakport lough, one of the enlargements of the Boyle river, is *Oakport House*, William Molloy, Esq.

We now traverse the northern portion of the rich pastoral district of Roscommon so well known to graziers as the plains of Boyle. This tract, which reaches far beyond the vicinity of Boyle, is equal to the richer parts of Meath, Limerick, and Tipperary; it extends southward over a large part of the county of Roscommon, and includes in its range the towns of Roscommon, Castlereagh, Tulsk, Elphin, Frenchpark, and Strokestown. Six miles from Carrick we reach *Rockingham*, the fine seat of Viscount Lorton. This spacious, modern, Grecian mansion, rises proudly over the southern banks of Lough Key, commanding a full view of that beautiful sheet of water, its numerous wooded islands, and surrounding shores—the park stretches around, containing a great extent of finely diversified fertile surface. As this princely residence is almost solely the creation of the present Lord Lorton, with the exception of the natural wood around Lough Key, and on its islands, there is little large timber. When we add to *Rockingham*, Lough Key, three miles and a half long by two broad, with its numerous wooded islets, of which Trinity Island contains some romantic ruins, and Castle

Island containing M'Dermot's Castle, (formerly the abode of one of the ancient chieftains of that name,) re-edified and rendered habitable as an appendage, we may rank *Rockingham* among the finest of our country residences. The improvements are not limited to the demesne, they extend to the estate around, and to the town of

BOYLE,

where the sessions-house, hospitals, schools, the houses and offices for the agents of the Lorton estate, the police barrack, church, Methodist chapel, public garden, the preservation of the fine ruins of the abbey of Boyle, one of the most interesting of all our abbatial structures, and of the old trees around the town, mark, in a high degree, the liberality and care of the noble proprietor, the Viscount Lorton. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful river that takes its name, and carries the surplus waters of Lough Gara to Lough Key, and at the base of the Curlew hills, which here bound the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, and attain an elevation of 863 feet. Boyle is one of the principal towns in the county of Roscommon, and carries on a considerable retail trade in the supply of necessaries for the surrounding district, which is chiefly inhabited by a poor but numerous class of small farmers. It contains in addition to the buildings we have enumerated, a union workhouse, a branch of the National bank, and an inn where carriages and post-horses can be hired.

Although the town is wholly the property of Lord Lorton, yet there are long leases of certain portions of it over which his lordship has no control.—This we notice to reconcile our general statement with the

wretched aspect which these portions of the town present.—The large infantry barrack, formerly the residence of the noble family of King, the ancestors of Lord Lorton, is a striking feature, and the remains of the fine abbey founded in 1148, are very interesting. The historian, as well as the antiquary, will henceforth regard the abbey of Boyle with increased interest from the importance of its annals now on the eve of publication.

To the farmer the rich lands in the southern vicinity of Boyle will be attractive; nor is the surrounding district, though bleak and wretchedly tenanted, generally speaking, devoid of interest. *Frybrook* is in the immediate vicinity of the town; Lough Gara, with its beautiful varied shores, is only about five miles from it; Lough Key, with Rockingham, we have already noticed; *Knochadoo* is on the road leading to French Park; and *Croghan*, Guy Lloyd, Esq., on that leading to Elphin; and *Battlefield*, James Knott, Esq., on the hilly road leading to Ballymote.

Leaving Boyle, the road ascends the Curlew hills, in the centre of which it enters the county of Sligo. In the ascent, a view is obtained of the rich and undulating country around Boyle; of Rockingham demesne, including Lough Key studded with its wooded islets; and of the greater part of the higher ridges of the counties Roscommon and Leitrim. In descending on the opposite side of the Curlew hills, a good prospect is obtained of the Sligo and Leitrim mountains, and underneath, Lough Arrow, with its beautiful islands full in view. About four miles from Boyle, at the base of the Curlew hills, is the hamlet of Ballinafad, adjoining which are the picturesque ruins of the small castle also bearing that name, built by the M'Donoughs, once a powerful sept in this part of the country.

Two miles beyond Ballinafad, on the banks of Lough Arrow, is *Hollybrook*, the delightfully-situated seat of John Folliott, Esq. M.P.; and on the opposite hilly shores of this beautiful sheet of water, the surface of which is diversified by four pretty islands, are Kingsborough house, and the ruins of Ballindown abbey, the latter founded by the M'Donoughs in 1427 for Dominican nuns.

On the left, the flat-topped pastoral hill of Carowkee rises to a height of 1062 feet, and displays its steep escarpment to the road. In the same group of sand-stone hills springing out of the limestone plain is Kesh Corrin, which attains an elevation of 1183 feet, and its western bold escarpment is penetrated by one or two interesting caves. These summits also afford magnificent views of the singularly diversified country lying around them.

As we proceed through this fertile, beautifully-diversified, but poorly-cultivated country, we pass on the right *Lakeview*, William Weir, Esq. About thirteen miles from Boyle the hamlet of Drumfin is reached; a mile to the right of which is Cooper's-hill, the seat of A. B. Cooper, Esq.; and near it the village of Riverstown; and a mile on the left, on the cross-road leading to Ballymote, is *Newpark*, the residence of — Duke, Esq. Fourteen miles from Boyle, on the left, is *Clonmahon*, — Meredyth, Esq.; at fifteen and a half miles, near the village of Tubberscanavan, a spacious castellated gateway points out *Markree*, the fine seat of E. J. Cooper, Esq. This demesne is one of the most extensive in this part of the country; the large castellated mansion, the extensive offices, gardens, drives, picturesque lodges, together with the various bridges thrown across the river Arrow, winding through the demesne, in its progress to the sea,

are all in keeping. Attached to the castle of Markree is an astronomical observatory, containing one of the largest achromatic telescopes in Europe. Two miles east of Markree are *Castle-Dargan*, John Ormsby, Esq., and *Castle-Neynec*, Edward Loftus Neynec, Esq.

A mile from Tubberscanavan we reach the village of Collooney, which contains a church and chapel; and two miles west of this village is *Annachmore*, the interesting seat of Charles King O'Hara, Esq., which is enlivened by the Owenmore running for a mile through the demesne. The extensive improvements connected with this estate, reach far beyond the limits of the demesne; they surround the small and remote town of Coolaney, which is five miles from Collooney, stretching several miles along the slopes and base of the Ox mountains. Three miles south-west from *Annachmore* is *Temple House*, the beautiful seat of Alexander Perceval, Esq., so called from its having been a settlement of the Knights Templars; and the extensive ruins of their residence near the house still add to the interest of this place. In this demesne is a natural lake, of about half a mile in length, the surplus waters of which form the principal supply of the Owenmore river.

The Owenmore river being increased by the Owenbeg stream, which runs through the town of Coolaney, precipitates its waters over a high ledge of rocks a little under the town of Collooney, forming not only a beautiful cascade, but impelling the machinery of two of the largest corn mills in this part of the country.

As we advance towards Sligo, at about two miles from Collooney we reach the small town of Ballisodare, where we again cross the Owenmore, now increased by the river Arrow; and here their united waters, falling over a long series of shelving rocks

of various heights into the bay of Ballisodare, form decidedly the finest rapid in the kingdom. Advantage has already been taken of the different levels formed by the rocky ledges for the erection of several extensive corn mills and stores, and as there is safe anchorage, and the means of forming a harbour immediately under the lowest fall, Ballisodare, under the auspices of its munificent proprietor, E. J. Cooper, Esq., will soon become a place of importance. The ruins of the small abbey, founded by St. Fechin in the seventh century, rising over the left bank of the rapid, add to the picturesque effect. Between Ballisodare and Collooney the French, who landed at Killala in 1798, were unsuccessfully attacked by the late Lord Gort, who commanded a small body of militia and yeomanry.

About five miles from Ballisodare, on the road leading to Ballina, delightfully situated on one of the inlets of Ballisodare bay, is *Tanrego*, the seat of Colonel Irwin. Leaving Ballisodare we obtain a view of its bay, at the entrance of which, the singularly-formed hill of Knocknarea rises to a height of 1078 feet. This solitary flat-topped verdant hill, crowned with a large sepulchral tumulus, and terminated by a bold escarpment, which reaches down to the beautiful plain sweeping along the shores of the bay of Sligo, is a remarkable feature here, and along the whole line of coast. The road for the next three miles proceeds through a variety of marshy, rocky, and tillage grounds; and, gaining a considerable height, discloses to view the bay and town of Sligo, together with a rich and highly-diversified plain, which is bounded by lofty and picturesque mountain ranges.

SLIGO,

as a commercial town, is the most

important in Connaught. It has carried on for several years the largest trade, both export and import, and is still increasing, notwithstanding the bad state of the harbour, and the obstacles presented by the bar. The exports are wholly limited to agricultural produce. The retail trade is extensive, articles of every description in demand, being supplied to a large and populous district. A good deal of business is done in the town, and in connexion with the mills of Ballisodare, in the manufacture of flour and oatmeal. There are also several small breweries and a large distillery—a little is also done in the linen trade—and we may add, that steamers now trade regularly between Glasgow and Sligo.

The streets, in the older parts of the town, are narrow, dirty, ill-paved, and badly suited to the bustle of an export trade. Convenient markets and large stores, however, have been erected, and the extension of the town by regularly-built wide streets, will shortly make amends for the inconvenience and irregularity of the older parts. It has, nevertheless, much more the appearance of business than any other town in Connaught, a circumstance wholly owing to the spirit and enterprise of its traders.

The public buildings are a county court-house, a spacious and well-arranged county gaol; two handsome and commodious churches; a large Roman Catholic chapel; and small Presbyterian, Independent, and Methodist meeting-houses; county infirmary, fever hospital, infantry barrack, and union workhouse. All these buildings standing considerably apart, and occupying prominent situations in and around the town, contribute much to its general appearance. The fine ruins of the monastery, founded in 1322, by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of Ireland,

standing in that portion of the town belonging to Viscount Palmerston, are carefully preserved.

The principal inns are the Nelson, Davis', and Ross'; and connected with the former is the principal posting establishment.

The river Garroogue, which bears the surplus waters of Lough Gill to the bay, runs through the town; and from the dam thrown across near the outlet of the river, for the use of the large flour mills, distillery, &c., it has all the character, even in summer, of a deep, broad river. The town is rather romantically situated; and from the hill, a little above the new church, on which the remnants of an ancient fortification can still be traced the traveller can, at a glance, command the general outline of the town, its public buildings, suburbs, and highly interesting environs.

Perhaps no town in the kingdom enjoys a more diversified or more picturesque vicinage than Sligo. Two miles above the town, on the road leading to Manorhamilton, is *Hazlewood*, the seat of John Wynne, Esq., the most delightful of all our country residences. This demesne enjoys more of the useful and beautiful combinations of natural scenery than any we are acquainted with. It is situated within two miles of the bay of Sligo, and at the same time secure from the injurious effects of the Atlantic storms—embracing the largest and finest portion of Lough Gill, which, in point of scenery, is inferior only to the Lakes of Killarney, and nearly surrounded by bold and singularly varied mountain ranges.

Lough Gill is about five miles long, and from one to one and a half miles broad. It is only twenty feet above the level of the sea. It contains two large islands—the Church-island, twenty-five acres in area; the Cottage-island, eight acres, and

nine or ten smaller ones—many of them mere rocky islets, but all covered with wood, and sufficiently large to break and diversify the surface of the water. The larger islands, Church and Cottage, are well wooded, and otherwise characteristically improved—the former contains some interesting church ruins. Along the southern shores, the rugged gneiss mountains of Slieve Dacane and Slish rise abruptly from the water's edge to an elevation of 900 feet above the sea. On the northern and western sides, the boundaries are less elevated; but they are generally romantic, everywhere beautiful, and in many places highly adorned. Though inferior in extent and variety, and wanting that grandeur which characterises Killarney, Lough Gill possesses a very high degree of picturesque beauty; and, what is of some importance to the traveller, the shores are generally accessible from the excellent walks and drives which have been lately formed. The demesne, which is well arranged and beautifully planted, stretches for three miles along the west and north sides of the lake; and on the south side, its most important adjuncts, the steep acclivities of Slieve Dacane and Slish are covered with copse wood and young plantations.

The lake is principally supplied by the Bonnett river, which runs through the small towns of Manorhamilton, Lurganboy, and Dromahair, and bears along the waters of that part of the county Leitrim to the Atlantic.

To every admirer of natural scenery, judiciously assisted by the hand of art, the demesne of *Hazlewood*, now including *Hollywell*, will be interesting. Nor can we help observing, interested as we are in every thing tending to improve or adorn the country, that all the sylvan

honours which grace the scene from the town of Sligo to the upper end of the lake, including the yew and arbutus, which Mr. Inglis and others mistook as the indigenous shrubs of the place, are the result of the labours of the late Mr. Wynne, who devoted a considerable portion of his long and honoured life to that his favourite employment.

Cleveragh, the beautiful demesne of Abraham Martin, Esq., adjoins Hazlewood, and contributes much to the scenery of the river banks and lower end of the lake. From Cairns hill, which forms a part of the above demesnes, and rises to a considerable elevation over them, a comprehensive view is obtained of Lough Gill, Hazlewood, and the mountains stretching far eastward; and on the west, Sligo, with its fine environs, together with the bays of Sligo, Drumcliffe, Ballisodare, and the Atlantic, are distinctly seen.

The road from Sligo to Dromahair, which passes along the side of the Cairns hill, running for about two miles along the northern shores of Lough Gill, and through the romantic glen lying between the mountains of Slieve Daeane and Slish, presents many romantic, wild, picturesque, and beautiful scenes. From a small rock rising out of the wood which adorns the shores of Lough Gill, and which is about a mile east of the new Ballintogher entrance to Hazlewood, perhaps the best view of Lough Gill and its shores are obtained. The rock is just that height which exhibits the limited area of the lake, its shores, and little islands to most advantage. But from the drives lately formed along the copse-clad acclivities of Slish mountain, and around the planted slopes of the Cairns hill, magnificent views of different characters are obtained.

Percymount, the residence of Sir Richard Gethin, Bart., lies between

Hazlewood and *Hollywell*; and beyond the latter, on the old road leading to Dromahair, on the northern shores of Lough Gill, and about six miles from the town of Sligo, surrounded by the most beautifully-romantic hills, are the ruins of *Newtown Gore*, once the residence of the ancestors of the present Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. Among the numerous villas which lie at from one to two miles north of the town, we may enumerate *Dunally*, the residence of Sir William Parke, Knt., and *Willow Brooke*, the seat of W. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. now occupied by his agent. These places are situated near the base of Cullogeaboy mountain, which attains an elevation of 1430 feet.

On the headland lying between the bays of Sligo and Ballisodare, which embraces Knocknarea, there are various seats and villas. Among them, on the north side, we may notice, near the town, *Kevinsfort*, G. Dodwell, Esq., *Rathallen*, *Larkhill*, and *Prospect*; at two miles *Cummeen*, the dilapidated but beautifully-situated seat of the Ormsby family; and at three miles, on the slopes of Knocknarea, *Rathcarrick*, the residence of R. Walker, Esq. On the south side of this headland, and about four miles from Sligo, are *Seafield*, the seat of William Phibbs, Esq.; and at five miles, *Culleenamore*, the residence of S. Barrett, Esq. Two miles south from the town is *Clover hill*, the residence of — Chalmers, Esq.

Knocknarea is the most remarkable feature to the west of the town of Sligo. It rises, as we have before observed, 1078 feet above the sea, presenting a singularly bold escarpment to the bay, whose waters almost lave its base. As a solitary, smooth, flat-topped, limestone hill, it stands in strong contrast with the sterile, rugged gneiss mountains, which lie around it; and from its summit,

which is easily gained and easily traversed, magnificent panoramic views of sea and land are obtained. The latter embrace all the mountains, valleys, and plains lying around and connecting with Sligo; and even far in the west the lofty summits of Croagh Patrick and Nephin are seen blending with the distant sky. The sea views comprehend all of ocean that the configuration of our planet admits of, from the lonely stags of Broadhaven to the stupendous cliffs of Slieve League. The large mound that crowns the summit of the hill is one of those sepulchral tumuli frequently met with in different parts of the kingdom. The glen of Knocknarea, as it is called, is a chasm at the southern base of the hill, near *Seafeld*, the seat of William Phibbs, Esq. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, its width 30 feet, and the height of its mural-like boundaries about 40 feet. From the nature of the disruption and the formation of the tabular limestone, the perpendicular sides of the chasm have all the appearance of ashlar masonry. The plantations along the top of the chasm add to its seclusion; while at the same time, its vertical sides are in many places adorned with indigenous trailing shrubs, and numerous species of ferns.

An excellent road runs around the base of Knocknarea, passing the various villas, &c., which we have above noticed. It makes from Sligo a circuit of about twelve miles; and from the vicinity of the lovely marine cottage of *Culleenamore* the most striking views of the escarpment of Knocknarea are obtained.

At the mouth of Sligo bay, and five miles from the town, is Inishmulclohy, or Coney island. It lies across the mouth of the bay, is about a mile and a quarter in length, by half a mile in breadth; and near it is Oyster island, on which are the

metal man, (a beacon,) and the north and south lighthouses; and about two miles to seaward is the Black rock, on which is another lighthouse. On the neck of land lying between the bays of Sligo and Drumcliff are *Cregg House*, *Elsinore House*, and several other villas.

Four miles from Sligo, on the road thence to Ballyshannon, are the church and wretched hamlet of Drumcliff, adjoining which are two ancient crosses, and the dilapidated stump of a round tower. This road runs for five miles round the base of Benbulbin, and exhibits this singularly-formed mountain in some of its finest points. In a geological point of view Benbulbin is also highly attractive; in a botanical it produces many of the rarest and most interesting of our flora. It rises 1722 feet above the sea, is easy of ascent, and commands from its bold cliffs views of the whole line of coast and surrounding country.

Benbulbin is precisely similar in its character and formation to Knocknarea, which we have just noticed. It is however 644 feet higher, and terminates on the west in the same bold manner; but instead of its escarpment dipping into a level plain skirting the shore, it blends with the high and bleak moorland that sweeps northward along the base of the range of mountains of which it forms a part.

Lissadell, the fine modern seat of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., is seven miles from Sligo, and near the base of Benbulbin. The spacious modern mansion, the extensive park, the corresponding plantations, the beautiful gardens, and the arrangements of the grounds which constitute this large demesne, will not only interest those fond of rural improvements, but at the same time show how much may be accomplished by industry and perseverance, even in places such as *Lissadell*, which

are greatly exposed to the fury of the Atlantic. *Johnsfort*, the dilapidated residence of — Jones, Esq., adjoins Lissadell; and near it are the ruins of *Dunfort Castle*. The village of Carney is about a mile to the east of the demesne; and at Ballinfulle is a chapel of ease, erected by Sir Robert Gore Booth.

The strip of country west of Lissadell is very interesting, though not in a bold or picturesque point of view, but as exhibiting the inroads and devastating effects of the western ocean on a comparatively flat shore. Near the small fishing village and harbour of Raughly, which is four miles from Lissadell, and on the western side of the small peninsula which also bears that name, the naturally caverned limestone rock has aided in the formation of that remarkable feature called here the Pigeon holes. At high incoming tides, particularly when impelled by the westerly winds, the sea rushes by various narrow subterranean channels into a deep, open basin, at a considerable distance from the shore, where the agitated waters roar, boil, and foam to an extent which is often terrific: at all times the hoarse murmurings of the retiring waves through the low vaulted caverns are sublime.

Adjoining Raughly, the devastating effects of the drifting sea sand along the flat shore, is seen to a fearful extent. The process has long been going on; but within the last twenty years it has greatly increased, and during that period hundreds of fertile acres have been covered. Instead of endeavouring to check the progress of the sand, as has been successfully done in many parts of the British coast, and in this very neighbourhood, by Lord Palmerston, both landlord and tenant here retreat as it advances—the latter, however, clinging to their wretched hovels so long as the roofs

sustain the superincumbent mass in which they are embedded. There are few more desolate scenes in our island than that which the once fertile plains of Raughly now present. It requires no stretch of the imagination, as at Bannow, to describe what may have been the appearances of this place; the remains of many houses can still be traced, and at least a hundred, yet inhabited huts, nearly overwhelmed, presenting more the appearance of the dens of wild animals than the habitations of human beings. The fragments of the ancient church, with the taller of the rude tombs, are still seen peeping over the accumulating sand; and the ruins of *Artermon Castle*, the former seat of the ancestors of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., the present possessor, still preside over the desolate scene. At the western point of this district the small but beautifully verdant Knock Lane rises to a height of several hundred feet from the water's edge; from it the whole of the adjoining tract we have hurriedly sketched can be distinctly traced, as also the mouth of Sligo bay and the adjacent coast. Along the latter, from the numerous scattered rocks, the broken waves dash and foam with inconceivable fury against the low beetling headlands.

Returning to the Sligo and Ballyshannon road, at five miles from Drumcliff, and nine from Sligo, we reach the village of Grange. Adjoining the village is *Moneygold*, the residence of Mrs. Soden; and at two miles, near the shore, is *Streedagh*, — Jones, Esq.; and at the same distance, to the west of the village, *Mount Edward*, — Jones, Esq. At four miles from Grange is the hamlet of Cliffoney, containing an inn, large chapel, and school-house, together with several good dwelling houses, all erected by Lord Palmerston. His lordship has been

engaged for several years past in improving this bleak, poor tract of country. Among his works we may notice—staying the progress of the drifting sand, by planting sea-bent—the reclamation of a considerable tract of peat, by draining and top-dressings on the Chat-moss system, and the erection of a safety-harbour at Mullachmore.

While the latter operations have been of a very useful, extensive, and at the same time, expensive nature, there is less novelty about them than the former, namely, the retention of the loose sands by the sea-bent. This has been by far the most extensive and satisfactory experiment of the kind yet undertaken in this kingdom; and in 1842, with a view to aid the bent, his lordship sowed the sea-pine over many acres, and for so far the seedlings seem likely to succeed.

Along this part of the coast, the flatness and bleakness of the country is greatly relieved by the bay of Donegal on the one hand, and on the other by the bold and similarly formed cliffs of Benbulbin, Benduff, and Ben-wisken. They produce a very striking effect from the singularity of their shape, their high and bold escarpments, and their deep intervening glens. There are extensive tracts of sand hills along the coast; but, generally speaking, the shores from Sligo to Ballyshannon are tame and uninteresting.

Much has been done by Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Gore Booth, the principal proprietors of this part of the country, to better the condition of the peasantry, to ameliorate the soil, and to introduce an improved and systematic mode of agricultural operations; but it requires a long time and no ordinary share of skill and patience to remedy the neglect of ages.

The small island of Innismurray,

where till lately illicit distillation was carried on to a great extent, is four miles off Streedagh point. It contains some curious ruins of different ages, though all very ancient: in one of them is placed the figure of a man rudely carved in wood, called Father Molash, who is considered as the tutelary saint of the island.

The beautiful Glencar with its lonely lake lies at the southern base of that fine range of limestone mountains extending from Benbulbin to Glenade. The principal summits of that range are Benbulbin, the King's mountain, and Truskmore, which, in the order stated, rise 1722, 1965, and 2113 feet above the sea. On the other side the glen is bounded by Gullogeaboy mountain, which attains an elevation of 1430 feet, and, together with its connected hills, extend from the mouth of the glen to the vicinity of the small and romantically situated town of Lurganboy.

The glen, through which a new road has been run to Lurganboy, is about eight miles in length. The Lake of Glencar, which is about a mile and a half in length, is five miles from Sligo. A considerable part of this glen belongs to Mr. Wynne of Hazlewood, who by judicious planting has added to its natural beauties.

The general road from Sligo to Manorhamilton by Hazlewood, presents scenes of a totally different character; no where do we remember such romantically beautiful combinations of mountains, hills, and glens, as are exhibited in the vicinity of Five-Mile Bridge, and to the north of Mr. Wynne's deer park.

We have thus briefly glanced at the more striking features in the country around Sligo, which contains more to interest the traveller than the neighbourhood of any other provincial town in this kingdom.

NO. 132.—DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

SECOND ROAD—129½ MILES.

BY CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, LEITRIM, KEADEW, BALLYFARNAN, AND BALLINTOGHER.

		Statute Miles.
Carrick-on-Shannon, as in No. 131	.	— 97½
Leitrim	.	3½ 101½
Keadew	.	5½ 106½
Ballyfarnan	.	3 109½
Ballintogher	.	12 121½
Sligo	.	8½ 129½

We have introduced this road to enable us to notice the little towns which are scattered along this interesting but little frequented tract of country. From Carrick-on-Shannon to Sligo, by this line, there are neither public conveyances nor inns. At Keadew and Ballyfarnan, however, there are comfortable public-houses.

The village of Leitrim, where we cross the Shannon by Battle-bridge, we have noticed in No. 131. There we enter a point of the county of Roscommon, in which we continue for about six miles.

At about three miles from Battle-bridge we cross the Fiorish river, one of the Shannon's first tributaries, and soon reach the village of

KEADEW,

which contains a small market-house, sessions-house, and chapel. The ancient church is in ruins; and in the churchyard are the remains of Carolan, the last of the Irish bards, who died in 1738.

The Arigna Iron Works lie about two miles north of the village of Keadew, and *Castle Tenison*, the seat of — Tenison, Esq., about a mile to the west. This fine residence is beautifully situated on the shores of Lough Meelagh, which is about a

mile and a half in length, by half a mile in breadth, and adorned by a considerable extent of young plantations. The smaller Lough Skean lies about a mile to the west of Lough Meelagh, and both add to the scenery and interest of this remote locality.

Knockranny House, the residence of Miss Tenison, is on the south shores of Lough Meelagh; and the small church of Rathronan adjoins the demesne of *Castle Tenison*.

But the great features of the district are the hills that bound the valley reaching from the foot of Lough Allen to the vicinity of Sligo, and through which our road runs. On the north these hills form a chain of considerable extent, and are generally denominated the Brawlieve mountains; they include what is called the Leitrim coal field, and, immediately behind *Castle Tenison*, attain an elevation of 1396 feet. In these hills several small coal works are now in operation. These hills are generally cultivated or pastoral, their sides rising gently from the valley, and their summits affording good views of the country around: and, as this country is seldom travelled, we are the more anxious to direct the traveller's attention to its interesting topography.

On the south side of the valley the hills are less connected and less elevated—*Claura*, the highest summit, and which at the same time forms the bounds of the valley containing *Lough Key*, only rising 386 feet above that beautiful sheet of water, which is 140 feet above the sea. Generally speaking, the valley holds a course parallel to the line of the Dublin and Sligo mail-coach road; and, like the country in connexion with that road, is diversified with low fertile hills and marshy plains, in almost constant alternations. The scenery, however, is of a different and much more romantic character.

On leaving *Keadew*, at one mile we pass the church of *Rathronan*; at two, the demesne of *Castle Tenison*; at three, *Alderford House*, the residence of — *M'Dermot, Esq.*—close to which is the neat village of

BALLYFARNAN,

pleasantly situated on the banks of the *Fiorish* river, that bears along all the waters of the eastern end of the valley to the *Shannon*. On leaving the village we cross the river, and soon enter the county of *Sligo*.

The valley is now narrowed on the south by the hills of *Dromore* and *Mulrath*, which rise over the shores of the lovely *Lough Arrow* to a height of 650 and 740 feet; that lake itself being 181 feet above the ocean: and thence the traveller pursues his way along the southern base of *Brawlieve* hills (here rising to a height of 1396 feet,) to the village of *Ballintogher*; passing,

however, on the left, within three miles of the village, the demesne of *Castle Neynoe*, — *Neynoe, Esq.*, and on the right, *Bloomfield*.

Ballintogher contains a church, chapel, police-barrack, &c., and near it is *Old Castle*, occupying the site of the ancient castle of *Kingsfort*. It is situated on the road from *Dromahair* to *Collooney*, and within three and one quarter miles of

DROMAHAIR,

which is picturesquely situated on the banks of the *Bonnet* river, one of *Lough Gill's* principal supplies. It issues from *Glenade*, and thence runs through the valley lying between that pretty sheet of water and *Lough Gill*. In its short course it receives various streams from the lateral glens, and all the rills that flow down the sides of the adjacent mountains.

Dromahair has lately been greatly improved, together with the country adjacent, by the proprietor, *G. L. Fox, Esq.* In the village are the ruins of the castle, built at a remote period by one of the *O'Rorkes*; and joined to it, the hall built by *Sir W. Villiers*, a part of which has been lately repaired by *Mr. Fox*. Near the town are the ruins of *Creevelea Abbey*, and some other conventual remains. A little below the village, on the banks of the river, is the pleasantly situated villa of *Friarstown*, and near it the ruins of *Harrison's Castle*.

The beautiful drive from *Ballintogher* to *Sligo* we have noticed in connexion with *Hazlewood, No. 131*.

No. 133.—DUBLIN TO BALLYMOTE.

FIRST ROAD—121½ MILES.

BY BOYLE AND BATTLEFIELD.

	Statute Miles.
Boyle, as in No. 131 . . .	107½
Ballymote . . .	14 121½

By the first road we cross the Curlew hills at a higher elevation than by the second; the road is also steeper and less travelled. From the higher parts of the road and also from the adjacent hills, which attain a height of 863 feet, we obtain on one hand a fine view of Lough Gara and that part of the county of Roscommon lying around it, and on the other we command a great extent of the counties of Sligo and Mayo.

At three miles and a half from Boyle we leave the county of Roscommon, and enter that of Sligo; at six, pass *Battlefield*, the residence of — Knott, Esq., where a road branches off to the village of Kesh, which is situated at the base of the hill of Keshcorran, noticed in No. 131. On crossing the Curlew hills we reach an undulating fertile tract, through which we travel to Ballymote. By the second road we branch off the Dublin and Sligo line, No. 131, at nine miles from Boyle, and about a mile and a half beyond the demesne of *Hollywood*, and thence proceed through a fertile and very interesting country, beautifully diversified by the low and fertile hills that lie around the base of Keshcorran.

The small town of Ballymote contains a handsome church, large chapel, and a small Methodist meet-

SECOND ROAD—122½ MILES.

BY BOYLE AND HOLLYBROOK.

	Statute Miles.
Boyle, as in No. 131 . . .	107½
Ballymote . . .	15 122½

ing-house; and within two miles of the town a place of worship for Presbyterians. It also contains a small sessions-house, a little inn where cars can be hired, and several retail shops, for the supply of the surrounding country. The interesting ruins of the large castle of Ballymote, built by Richard de Burgo in 1300, and the ruins of the Franciscan friary founded by the MacDonoghs, adjoin the town. In the friary was composed the Psalter of Ballymote, which is still extant.

The town, and a considerable extent of the country around, form part of the estates of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., who is much interested in their improvement. For a considerable distance the country around the town is very fertile, and the surface is beautifully diversified by the lovely verdant hills which are scattered through it. Adjoining the town is *Earlsfield*; at two and a half miles to the south is *Ballinaglough*, the residence of — West, Esq.; and at three miles to the west is *Temple House*, the seat of Colonel Perceval, which we have also noticed in connexion with *Collooney*, No. 131. The hill of Keshcorran, remarkable for its caves and bold escarpment, we have also noticed in connexion with *Hollybrook*, No. 131.

No. 134. DUBLIN TO ROSCOMMON AND CASTLEREAGH.

FIRST ROAD—113½ MILES.

BY ATHLONE.

						Statute Miles.
Athlone, as in No. 100	.	.	.	.	.	— 76½
Knockcroghery	.	.	.	.	.	13½ 90½
Roscommon	.	.	.	.	.	5½ 96
Ballintober	.	.	.	.	.	11½ 107½
Castlereagh	.	.	.	.	.	5½ 112½

THE only public conveyance from Athlone is a mail car to Roscommon; but this leaves Athlone at so early an hour that few avail themselves of it. Post-horses can be obtained at the different stages above enumerated.

Although this road skirts the western shores of Lough Ree for eleven miles, it does not afford a good glimpse of it; and, as there is no continuous road along the shores of the lough, we would advise those anxious to see its shores and islands to proceed by water from Athlone to Lanesborough. Boats for this purpose can easily be obtained at the former place.

We promise the traveller that, though no mountains rise from the shores of the lough to give grandeur and sublimity to the scene—no trees to clothe the naked promontories or break the acclivities—no advantage taken by the proprietors of the soil of the numerous sites for building which are presented in sequestered dell, sloping lawn, or verdant knoll—not even a village along the shores, a quay for a boat of burthen, or a trading barge to be seen on the melancholy waste of waters—yet he will find in the numerous islets which diversify the surface of the lough—in the endless creeks and bays which give so much intricacy to its shores—in the verdant headlands, and little hills in many places springing from

the water's edge, what will repay him, if alive to nature's softer and humbler beauties.

The country between Athlone and Roscommon is diversified by low limestone gravel hills, which are irregularly dispersed over it, and separated generally by bog or alluvial bottoms. In this respect it is similar to the district which stretches several miles westward, and noticed in No. 100.

Four miles from Athlone we pass on the shores of Lough Ree, *Hodson's bay house*, and the pretty little wooded promontory which also bears that name; at six miles, *New Park*, the seat of — Smythe, Esq., and at nine miles, *Gort*. At two miles to the right, on a bend of Lough Ree called Kilmore bay, is *Carraure*, — Bond, Esq.; and a little beyond it, *John's Port*, — Hodson, Esq.; and *St. Johns*, — Goldsmith, Esq. These places, together with the chapel of St. John's, are beautifully situated on another inlet of Lough Ree called St. John's bay; the interesting ruins connected with which we have noticed at some length with the town of Athlone in No. 100.

At eleven miles from Athlone we pass on the right, *Kellybrook*, — Kelly, Esq., adjoining which, on the shores of Lough Ree, are *Mount Plunket house*, — Plunket, Esq. At twelve miles *Churchboro'* — Kelly, Esq. and *Scregg*, — Kelly,

Esq., are passed on the left; and at about thirteen miles the traveller reaches the poor village of

KNOCKCROGHERY,

which possesses a small church, glebe, and chapel; manufactures a few tobacco pipes; and has the advantage of a large annual sheep fair. The country to the west is agreeably diversified by the gravelly hills which are scattered through it; but northwards, along the shores of Lough Ree, it is flat and uninteresting.

About two miles from Knockcroghery is *Moate-Park*, the seat of Lord Crofton. This demesne, from its extent, elevated position, and broad expanse of wood-land, forms a remarkable object in this bleak country; the hedge rows and cottages along the road also attract notice, as compared with the miserable huts we have passed. The mansion of *Moate Park* is a plain, large, substantial structure. Proceeding, we cross the small river Hine which waters the demesne; passing *Carruroe*, the seat of Robert Goff, Esq., whose plantations, joining those of Lord Crofton, add much to the appearance of this bleak, but fertile, and naturally beautiful country.

ROSCOMMON,

the capital of the county whose name it bears, is situated nearly in the centre of the shire. It is a straggling, ill-built, and ill-arranged town, occupying principally the southern slope of a gently rising hill, with its miserable filthy outlets stretching along the different lines of road by which it is approached. Its principal public buildings are a large modern court-house and gaol, church and chapel, an infirmary and fever-hospital, a small military barrack, a union work house, and the other

buildings and offices common to a county town. The town appears to owe both its origin and name to an abbey founded by St. Colman about the year 540. The chief antiquities, however, are the ruins of an abbey founded in 1257, by O'Connor, King of Connaught, in which, as a tomb indicates, he was buried; also the remains of a large and beautiful castle, said to have been built a few years afterwards by Sir Robert de Ufford. It stands at the northern end of the town, quite detached; and in its architecture is far superior to the generality of our castellated structures. Though occupying relatively a low position, greatly dilapidated, and unrelieved by either hill, tree, or water, it is still one of the most interesting of our ancient military buildings, and its occupancy was doubtless the cause of many a hard-fought contest.

In summer the town is badly off for water, yet notwithstanding that, and many other disadvantages, Roscommon has of late years improved in its new buildings, sales of corn and other country produce, as well as in the general retail trade. The town is part of the large estate of the Earl of Essex; and we sincerely hope that his lordship will not only assist in its further improvement, but direct that such may be effected on liberal and rational principles. At the inn good post-horses and carriages can be hired.

The town of Roscommon stands near the southern bounds of that rich grazing limestone tract, which runs northward to the plains of Boyle, a distance of twenty-four miles, and which we have also noticed in No. 131. This tract contains the most fertile lands in Connaught. The richer parts are principally held by the smaller proprietors and extensive grazing farmers; the inferior lands are occupied by a miserably poor

tenantry. The surface is in many places agreeably diversified by long and softly swelling hills, seldom high, precipitous, or picturesque; the intervening low lands are morass, bog, and deep meadow land, nearly all injured by the sluggish streams which are allowed to meander unrestrained, to overflow their banks, and saturate the soil. Except around the gentlemen's seats, which are but thinly scattered, there are no plantations, nor even hedges, and the country is devoid of natural wood. Every one conversant in rural affairs must regret to see so much of this fertile portion of the island in such a state of neglect.

Such, in common with the district above referred to, is the state of the country immediately around the town of Roscommon. Five miles and a half north from the town is the fertile hill of Fairymount, still adorned with some of the remaining trees which formed the demesne of the Mills family. The hill is a remarkable feature, and it connects with the higher and more important hill of Slievebawn, which rises 857 feet above the sea, and is a very remarkable object for many miles around. About four miles from the town, near the road leading to Lanesborough, are *Beechwood*, the residence of D. H. Farrell, Esq.; and *Kiltevin*, — Maypothor, Esq. About three miles from the town, on the road leading to Elphin, is *Durham*, Edward Corr, Esq. and *Holywell*. Five miles on the Mount Talbot road, close to the river Suck, is the village of Athleague, near which is *Fortwilliam*, the residence of N. J. French, Esq.; and a little farther up the river, *Castlestrange*, the seat of E. Mitchell, Esq. Three miles west from the town are the village, church, and glebe-house of Fuerty. Close to that village are *Coolmeen* and *Rockfield*. A mile to the west of Fuerty, on the right

bank of the Suck, is *Castle Coote*, the estate of Sir C. Coote, Bart., now occupied by B. Dowell, Esq.; and on the north side of the village is *Mount Prospect*. *Drumduff*, J. E. Digby, Esq., is about four miles from the town, near the road leading to Roscommon.

On leaving Roscommon for Castle-reagh, at five miles from the former, and at two miles to the left of the road, on the banks of the Suck, is *Dunamon Castle*, the seat of St. George Caulfield, Esq.; and at seven miles on the right, *Runamede*, the residence of the late Jas. Balfe, Esq., is passed. Near Runamede, on the right, are the churchyard and ruins of the round tower and church of Oran. *Glinisk*, the old family residence of Sir John Burke, Bart., lies about four miles to the left—it is beyond the Suck, and in the county of Galway; and at twelve miles from Roscommon we reach the village and interesting ruins of Ballintobber Castle—the origin and date of the latter appears to be involved in obscurity. It is supposed to have been erected in the thirteenth century by some of the descendants of Roderick O'Connor, the last of the kings of the Irish race. In the course of the desolating feudal wars which followed that period, the possession of the castle and its territories was the cause of many a fierce contention. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Burkes of Ballydugan; and so late as 1784, the ancestor of the present O'Connor Don collected a mob of his retainers, and seized upon the castle and lands by open violence. They were dislodged by a party of military from Athlone; the Burkes afterwards sold the estate to the first Lord Hartland; and it is now in the possession of his son.

The dilapidated ruins of this once powerful castle are situated on the road side. It was a large quadran-

gular building, with towers of defence at each angle, and is still among the most imposing remnants of our ancient feudal architecture.

A mile to the right of Ballintobber Castle is *Wills Grove*, the seat of — Wills, Esq.; at two miles and a half, *Milltown*, the seat of Roderick O'Connor, Esq.; and near it, the village of Castle Plunket; and *Heathfield*, Nicholas Balfe, Esq. At three miles from Ballintobber Castle we pass, on the right, *Southpark*, the seat of N. Balfe, Esq.; and the park of Lord Mountsandford, adjoining the small town of

CASTLEREAGH,

which principally consists of one long straggling street, and is watered by different branches of the Suck, again uniting a little below the town. Little business of any kind is done, although there are no towns of any note nearer to it than Boyle, Roscommon, Tuam, and Castlebar. There are, however, a small distillery, brewery, and tan-yard, also an inn and posting-house, a church and chapel, a sessions-house and market-house. The demesne of *Castlereagh*, the fine seat of Lord Mountsandford, as we have just observed, adjoins the town, and adds much to its appearance. This demesne, which is watered by a branch of the Suck, extensively planted, well laid out, and kept in excellent order, is open to strangers as well as to the inhabitants. The mansion and offices are plain, but spacious and commodious.

The country around Castlereagh is very flat, naked, and dreary, particularly to the west; and the good lands seem mixed with marsh and bog in constantly recurring series. The few hills, which seldom exceed 400 feet in height, are thinly scattered; the gravelly ridges scarcely break the monotony of the surface, and the

gentlemen's seats are few and far between.

A mile from the town, on the Castlebar road, is *Cloonallis*, the residence of *The O'Connor Don, M.P.*

At four miles we pass *Cashlieve Lodge*, the residence of — Willis, Esq. near which is Slieve O'Flynn, a hill of 497 feet in height, which commands an extensive view of the naked plain lying around; and at six miles are the village, church, and glebe of Ballinlough. A mile to the north of the village is Lough O'Flynn. It is a small sheet of water, surrounded by bogs. About five miles from Ballinlough, and eleven from Castlereagh, is the small town of Ballyhaunis, where there are a small convent on the ruins of an ancient monastery, and several shops; and at the principal public-house a car can be hired. The country around this small and remote place is much more varied than around Castlereagh; and there are a number of small lakes in the country lying to the north and west. Four miles south from Ballyhaunis is *Logboy*, the seat of Edward Nolan, Esq. a place rendered interesting from its improved state in this bleak country.

At five miles from Castlereagh, on the cross-road leading to Foxford, is *Lough Glin*, the seat of Viscount Dillon. The large mansion stands on the bank of the small lough which gives name to the demesne; and the extensive plantations around render this place very conspicuous. It may be compared to an oasis in the desert, as the country around, as far as the eye can reach, though somewhat relieved by the low hills on the south, is bleak and boggy. The remains of the old castle of Lough Glin are in the demesne; and near the deer park is a singularly formed massive circular fort. The small village of Lough Glin also adjoins the de-

mesne. At seven miles, on the road leading to Dunmore, is *Springfield*, — M'Dermott, Esq.; and near it is the neat village of Williamstown.

A mile to the south of Castlereagh is *Harristown*, the residence of Owen

Young, Esq.; and at four miles, also on the south, on the road leading to Tuam, is the village of Ballymoe, near which is *Turla*, the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin.

No. 135.—DUBLIN TO ROSCOMMON AND CASTLEREAGH.

SECOND ROAD—106½ MILES.

BY MULLINGAR, BALLYMAHON, AND LANESBOROUGH.

	Statute Miles.
Mullingar, as in No. 131	49½
Rathconrath	7½ 57
Moyvore	5 62
Ballymahon	6 68
Lanesborough	12½ 80½
Roscommon	9 89½
Ballintobber	11½ 100½
Castlereagh	5½ 106½

MULLINGAR is reached by the Royal Canal, and various public coaches; but from thence to Roscommon there are no public conveyances. Post-horses and chaises, however, can be obtained at Mullingar, Ballymahon, and Roscommon. Passage boats ply daily along the Royal Canal from Dublin to Ballymahon, and in connexion with them, one of Bianconi's well-appointed two-horse cars runs daily from Ballymahon to Roscommon.

Though six miles and a half shorter than the preceding line, this road to Roscommon is but little travelled. It is, however, the direct road to all the towns between Athlone and that town. The road is in some places hilly; and the country beyond Ballymahon is diversified by extensive flat bogs, and presents but few objects of interest to the traveller. Many proceed from Dublin to Ballymahon by the Canal, and thence by the stage car to Roscommon.

The environs of Mullingar we have generally noticed in our brief description of that town, under No. 131.

At seven and a half miles from Mullingar we reach the small village, church, and glebe house of Rathconrath, where the cross-road from Mullingar to Athlone, by Ballimore, branches to the left. Adjoining the village is the Rath, 470 feet in height, which affords extensive views of the beautifully undulating country lying around. A mile to the south of the town is *Mount Dalton*, the former residence of the Dalton family, who were lords of Rathconrath: adjoining the house is the small lake of Mount Dalton. Two miles to the west, on the road leading to Athlone, is *Hallstown House*, — Daniel, Esq.; and near it, *Corr House*; at four miles, *Toberville*, and *Ballinacor*; and at six miles, the small town, church, and chapel of Ballymore. The town contains a good public-house where a car can be hired. In its vicinity are the ruins of a church and castle, said to have been founded by the De Lacys in the early part of the thirteenth century; and about half a mile to the north of the town is Lough Sunderlin, with its little islets. About a mile to the south

is the hill of Ushnagh, which we noticed in the road leading from Dublin to Galway, No. 100.

Proceeding to Ballymahon, at two miles from Rathconrath we pass on the right the hill of Skeagh, 426 feet in height, and which affords extensive views of a great part of the counties of Westmeath and Longford. *Oldtown* and *Rathcastle* lie about a mile to the north of Skeagh hill, and at two miles is *Mearescourt*, — Meares, Esq. At four and a half miles from Rathconrath we reach the small village of Moyvore, a mile to the north of which is *Bal-linacurra*, the residence of Benjamin Digby, Esq. and near it are a chapel and Presbyterian meeting-house.

One mile from Moyvore we leave Westmeath, and enter the county of Longford; and at three miles reach *Newcastle*, the fine seat of the Hon. Harman King, which is prettily situated on the banks of the river Inny. Adjoining *Newcastle* is *Forgney House*; and as we proceed we pass *Cloncallow House*, — Murray, Esq. on the right, and *Creevaghmore*, — Sandys, Esq., and *Prospect* on the left.

BALLYMAHON,

which contains a church, chapel, sessions-house, and an inn where cars and chaises can be hired, is watered by the Inny, and surrounded by a much better-looking and more improved country than we have just travelled through. The town, which principally consists of one very wide street, stretches along the side of a gently sloping hill, and, except the weekly corn market, carries on little business. Ballymahon appears to owe its name and origin to a castle founded here in 960, by Mahon, King of Thomond—but of which nothing now remains but some arches, on which a dwelling-house has been built.

About three miles below the town the river Inny falls into Lough Ree, forming a considerable estuary, called the Mouth of the Inny; where, from the adjacent heights, Lough Ree is seen in its greatest breadth, being seven miles across. This part of Lough Ree possesses considerable attraction, and in some places much beauty. Along the shores, between the mouth of the Inny and Lanesborough, the wood of *Culnagore*, the shores of Cashel, the ruins of Elfeed, also the Quaker's Island, or Inchcleraun, with its ecclesiastical ruins, Inchclaw, Inchenagh, Incharmadermot, and numerous other islets, bold headlands, and sinuous bays, are very interesting. A mile and a half from Ballymahon, on the road leading to Athlone, are *Rathmore*, — Barber, Esq.; and *Cartron*, — Wright, Esq.; at three miles, *Newhaval*, — Dawson, Esq.; and near it, *Lissaquille*, — Fetherston, Esq.; *Littleton Lodge* is four miles south from the town, near the shores of Lough Ree; and *Kilconnon*, and *Longfield House*, are about five miles south, on the road to Ballymore.

Ten miles from Ballymahon, on the shores of Lough Ree, are *Cashel Lodge* and church; and adjoining is the small hill of Cashel, rising 261 feet above the sea, and affording good views of the lake, its islands, and sinuous shores.

Inchcleraun, or Quaker Island, is about a mile from the shores of Cashel; it is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the islands on Lough Ree, and contains some ecclesiastical ruins, which are clustered together towards the southern end of the island.

A mile to the west of Ballymahon, near the river Inny, is *Castlecore*, — Hussey, Esq.; and near it, *Moygh*, — Shouldhan, Esq., and *Daroge*; and at two miles and a half to the north-east is *Doory Hall*,

the fine seat of F. Jessop, Esq.; and at the same distance, to the north, is *Lisglassick*, — Robinson, Esq.

The village and church of Keenagh are about five miles north from Ballymahon, on the road leading to Longford; and close to it is *Mosstown*, the beautiful residence of A. J. Kingston, Esq. This place, formerly the seat of the Newcomens, is interesting, from the neat manner in which it is kept, the old trees around it, and from the comfortable cottages of the labourers employed. The ruins of Mosstown Castle are in the demesne, and there is a small Methodist chapel in the village.

Resuming our road, and proceeding to Lanesborough, at two miles from Ballymahon, we pass, on the right, *Tirlickin*, and on the left, *Ledwithstown*, the residence of — Ledwith, Esq., and soon reach the dreary extensive bog lying between Ballymahon and Lanesborough.

This great tract of deep peat moss runs beyond the Shannon to the base of Slievebawn, and for several miles above the river. The poor straggling town of Lanesborough is on the banks of the Shannon, just where it leaves the river-form, and emerges into Lough Ree. The best part of the town is on the left bank, or Leinster side of the river; that part on the right bank, or Connaught side, principally composed of a wretched assemblage of huts, is called *Ballyleague*. There is, however, a considerable corn market at Lanesborough, and some traffic in eggs. Both are forwarded to Killashee, which is about five miles distant, and thence by the Royal Canal to Dub-

lin. Killashee we have noticed in connexion with Longford, No. 131. Lanesborough, which owes its name and origin to a family of the name of Lane, who were established here in the reign of Charles II., contains a church, chapel, and some ecclesiastical ruins.

Rathcline, the seat of Luke White, Esq., M.P., is about a mile from the town, on the banks of Lough Ree; and from the high grounds near the house, a good view is obtained of the lake, and the naked boggy shores on the Roscommon, or opposite side. This place stretches along the shores of the lough for a considerable distance—and, from its woodlands, is a feature in the bleak country lying around. About a mile to the north of the town is *Cloonbony*, — Davis, Esq.; at two miles, *Mount Davis*; and at four miles, *Mount Dillon*, — Dillon, Esq. The country around is bleak, boggy, and uninteresting; and Slievebawn, which is only four miles west of the town, attains an elevation of 857 feet, and is the great feature of the district, affording a very extensive view of the country for many miles around; and from this hill the traveller can readily understand the character of this district.

On crossing the Shannon we enter the county of Roscommon; and pursuing our way through that portion of the boggy tract which we have already stated runs west to the base of Slievebawn, we pass, about five miles from Lanesborough, *Beechwood*, D. Farrell, Esq., and proceed through that part of the neighbourhood of Roscommon which we have noticed in the preceding road, No. 134.

No. 136.—DUBLIN TO BALLINA.

FIRST ROAD—158½ MILES.

BY BOYLE, BALLISODARE, AND DROMORE WEST.

	Statute Miles.
Ballisodare, as in No. 131 . . . . .	— | 126½ |
Dromore West	16½ | 142½ |
Ballina	15½ | 158½ |

THIS is, by a few miles, the longest road to Ballina. It is, however, the best—and at present, the only one on which the public coaches travel.

The Dublin and Sligo mail is met at Ballisodare by a cross mail, which carries the passengers to Ballina.

The road lies generally along the coast, that is, in no place is it more than three miles from the sea. The old road, running nearer the shore, is still kept in repair; but it is in many places very hilly, and seldom travelled, except by those who have business in that direction. The district through which we travel from Ballisodare to Ballina, is bounded on the south by the Ox and Slieve Gamph mountains, which stretch westward from Ballisodare to Foxford; and on the north, by that part of the coast reaching from the bay of Sligo to the bay of Killala. The country is very bleak, almost wholly destitute of timber, and principally occupied by poor small farmers. The soil is very variable, consisting of a variety of craggy land, rich arable, pastoral moorland, and deep bog. The above mountain ranges, Slieve Gamph and Ox mountains, are separated by the valley which contains the lovely but lonely Lough Talt.

On leaving Ballisodare we skirt, for several miles on our left, what are here termed the Ox mountains—a chain of rugged gneiss hills, whose summits range from 600 feet near Collooney to 1600 feet near Lough

Easky, and whose broken slopes and precipices are greatly diversified by numerous patches of tillage; and on our right the solitary hill of Knocknarea, noticed at length in connection with Sligo, No. 131. At five miles from Ballisodare we pass the church and glebe-house of *Beltra*; and on the right, *Tanrego*, the handsome marine seat of Colonel Irwin; two miles from which, close on the shore, on the old Easky road, is *Port Royal*, the beautiful marine residence of Henry Griffith, Esq. At seven miles, near the base of the Ox mountains, is *Longford*, the residence of Sir James Crofton, Bart.; at nine, also on the left, and surrounded by a fine pastoral district, is *Leekfield*, D. W. Weber, Esq.; and near it the glebe-house and church of Screen. We soon pass *Seaview House*, — Hillis, on our right; also the church and glebe-house of *Dromore*; and at sixteen and a half miles from Ballisodare reach the small poor village of Dromore-west, situated close to the Easky, a brawling mountain rivulet, which bears away the waters of the small Lough Easky, and of the adjacent high country, over a rocky bed, and through very picturesque banks. Adjoining the village is *Dromore House*, the residence of — Fenton, Esq.; at four miles to the right of Dromore-west, on the old road leading from Sligo to Ballina, close on the shore, near the straggling village of Easky, is *Fortland*, the seat of Robert

Jones, Esq. Not far from this is *Castletown*, the residence of — Fenton, Esq.

From Ballisodare to Dromore the road lies through a fertile and comparatively well-cultivated country, enjoying good views of the coast, including Achris head, a low headland, against which the waves beat with great force, and of several of the higher mountain ranges in the counties of Sligo and Donegal; but beyond Dromore a vast extent of dreary bog opens to view. This dark heathy plain follows the Ox mountains on the left, which trend away to the south. On the right it is less extensive, blending, at no great distance from the road, with the flat and mixed marsh, pasture, and arable lands, which stretch along the coast from Easky to Ballina. This waste, which under proper management is susceptible of the greatest improvement, is again succeeded by a more fertile soil, which, under various modifications of hill and dale, extends several miles westward.

Within six miles of Ballina we pass, at about a mile from the road, *Cottletown*, the old seat of Colonel Kirkwood; and at two miles from our road, close on the shore, and near the singularly-formed and extensive dunes, or sand hills which are clustered about the mouth of the Moy, are *Scurmore*, and *Moyview Cottage*—the former the residence of the Hon. Colonel Wingfield. The arid sand hills, partially covered with sea bent, and tenanted only by rabbits and sea birds, while they are highly injurious to the navigation of the Moy, break and diversify its lucid waters, and, from their picturesque outlines, add much to the beauty of *Moyview* and *Scurmore*, and several other villas along this part of the coast. This part of the shore is better seen from the old hilly, but thickly inhabited

line of road leading from Ballina to Easky.

As we approach Ballina the aspect of the country improves, the extensive plantations of *Belleek Manor*, the seat of Colonel Knox Gore, crowning the left bank of the Moy, and embosoming his modern beautiful Elizabethan mansion; *Belleek Castle*, the residence of Edward Howley, Esq., which tops the knoll overhanging the river; the Moy, one of the finest of our rivers, with its ample and picturesque tributary, the *Bunree*, rushing over its rocky bed; the spacious bridges, with their broad avenues; the town rising on the opposite bank of the river, with Nephin, the most gigantic of our mountains, in the background, are all seen in succession, and fully recompense us for the bleak unwooded scene we have just traversed.

The town of Ballina is pleasantly situated on the Moy, a little above the estuary. The river runs through the town, and here separates the counties of Sligo and Mayo. The part of the town on the Sligo or right bank of the river is called Ardnaree; but, generally speaking, is included under Ballina. In point of trade, extent, population, and improvement, Ballina is the third town in the large county of Mayo; and, but for the impediments which the sand banks present to the navigation of the estuary, would rank much higher than it does as an export town. Its trade, however, has increased much, and a little is still done in coarse linens. The streets are also greatly improved; there are a very spacious Roman Catholic chapel, a venerable church, small Baptist and Methodist chapels, a large union workhouse, a sessions-house, two branch banks, and two good inns, where post-horses and carriages can be obtained.

From the excellent salmon fishing the Moy affords—the fishery ranking

next in extent to the Bann—the liberality of the proprietors of the fishery, and its proximity to Lough Conn, Ballina is the resort of many anglers during the summer season. It is also the principal road to the wild district of Erris, and a considerable thoroughfare: the cross mail coaches to Sligo and Castlebar, the mail cars to Foxford, Crossmolina, Belmullet, and Killala, starting from it.

Lough Conn lies about four and a half miles west of Ballina. It is about twelve miles long, by two broad—bounded on the west by the hills connecting with Nephin, which lifts its huge dome 2,646 feet above the sea; and the other shores are considerably, though not very agreeably varied by rough rocky slopes and precipices and deep isolated bogs. A mile beyond the Pontoon bridge, which crosses the stream running from Lough Conn to Lough Cullen, and which is ten miles from Ballina, on the mail-coach road leading thence to Castlebar, the Earl of Lucan, one of the principal proprietors of this district, has erected a small comfortable inn, for the accommodation of strangers visiting this wild romantic region; and there are few more romantic spots than the neck of land which separates Loughs Conn and Cullen, (the latter being the name of

the upper division of the lough,) on which this house stands. The view from the rocky hill over the Pontoon bridge, comprehending a great part of Lough Conn, its bold shores and islands, is striking; but the scene which is presented at about a mile from the inn, on the romantic road leading thence to Crossmolina, is one of the most sublime in the kingdom. It is from that point that Nephin, the glens, hills, rocky slopes, precipices, and picturesquely broken grounds immediately connected with it, are seen in, perhaps, their finest points of view.

Three miles and a half below Ballina, on the right bank of the Moy, are the ruins of Connor Castle; on the opposite bank, romantically situated in a sequestered pastoral dell, among the waving grounds which stretch for several miles along this side of the Moy, stand the beautiful ruins of the once celebrated Abbey of Rosserk, and near it *Rosserk Cottage*, — Green, Esq.; *Rehins* lies a little to the west of the town, on the Castlebar road; and *Carrowmore*, — Jackson, Esq., is situated towards the northern shores of Lough Conn. *Belleek Castle* and *Belleek Manor* we noticed on entering the town; and the other seats, scenery, and country around, we shall notice in the different roads leading from it.

No. 137.—DUBLIN TO BALLINA.

SECOND ROAD—151 MILES.

BY LONGFORD, STROKESTOWN, FRENCH PARK, AND FOXFORD.

						Statute Miles.	
Longford, as in No. 131	.	.	.	.	.	—	75½
Strokestown	.	.	.	.	.	14½	90½
Tulsk	.	.	.	.	.	6½	97
French Park	.	.	.	.	.	9½	106½
Ballaghaderin	.	.	.	.	.	7½	114½
Ballaghy	.	.	.	.	.	10½	124½
Swineford	.	.	.	.	.	7	131½
Foxford	.	.	.	.	.	8½	140½
Ballina	.	.	.	.	.	10½	151

This road, branching off at Longford, is seven miles shorter than the preceding; and it is supposed that so soon as that part of

the road which runs through the county of Roscommon is 'in proper repair, the mail coach will proceed by it, instead of going round by Sligo. One of Bianconi's two-horse cars now travels this road, leaving Longford early in the morning. At the inn at Strokestown conveyances can be hired; and the small inn at French Park now affords a couple of cars; and there is a comfortable inn at Swineford, where cars can be hired.

Between Longford and Ballina Strokestown is the only town of any note, and even that hardly rises above the character of a village. The country, generally speaking, is bleak, dreary, and uninteresting; the arable lands heavy, mixed with large tracts of marsh and peat, and it presents fewer objects of attraction than any other district of the same extent in the kingdom. As may be supposed, it is seldom traversed by the tourist, and only by the traveller on business. The opening of the new road, and the establishment of a well-appointed mail coach will, however, when carried into effect, present many facilities to crossing this dreary and hitherto remote country; and at the same time serve to connect, by a much shorter road, its extreme points.

Leaving Longford we pursue our way through a flat and featureless country; at four miles and a half reach Richmond Harbour, or Cloondara, the terminus at this point of the Royal Canal, where, through the medium of the Camlin river, it joins the Shannon—thus connecting that river with the Liffey. Crossing Cloondara Island, which is formed by the junction of the Canal and Camlin river with the Shannon, we cross the latter by two bridges connected by a causeway, and enter the county of Roscommon. A village lies on either side of the bridge—that in Longford

is called Castletown, and the larger assemblage of huts and houses on the Roscommon side, Termonbarry. *Brianstown*, the residence of Thomas Achmuty, Esq., is not far from Richmond Harbour.

The Shannon, which passes under the bridge of Termonbarry with great rapidity, is capable of affording an immense water-power. Above the bridge the country bordering the river on the Longford side is extremely flat; and beyond this the view is bounded by the woods of *Castle Forbes*, which skirts the shores of Lough Forbes, one of the Shannon's numerous enlargements. Below the bridge the river steals its way along a bed of reeds and rushes through the centre of that dreary tract of bog and marsh stretching westward to the base of Slieve-baun.

Our road from Termonbarry to Strokestown lies through a portion of the above tract of mixed marsh and bog, which, with some intermission, extends, northward, along the Shannon's banks to Roosky. From a part of the Slieve-baun ridge, which the old road crosses, within two miles of Strokestown, the traveller can readily command an extensive view of nearly the whole county of Longford; and the silvery course of the Shannon, amid the dark browns and purples of the bogs, is easily traced. A considerable portion of the county of Roscommon can also be seen; but to those anxious to become acquainted with the topography of the surrounding district, we would recommend the ascent of the higher ridge of Slieve-baun, from the crest of which all can be distinctly seen.

Strokestown lies two miles from the northern acclivities of Slieve-baun, at the commencement in this direction, of that rich part of the county of Roscommon which we have noticed in Nos. 131 and 134. It appears to have been originally laid out as an

appendage to the surrounding demesne of the noble proprietor, Lord Hartland. The main street, which is 150 feet wide, terminated at the lower end by the spacious entrance to the park, and at the upper end by the church, has rather an airy imposing effect. The other streets have been laid out with some attention to arrangement, superior in this respect to the generality of the small towns in this district. It has, however, in common with them, its due share of poverty and miserable dwellings, which the unrestrained extension of it as a town has naturally increased. The weekly markets are extensive, and the quantity of corn yearly sold is very considerable. It contains a church, chapel, sessions-house, and an inn, where post-horses can be obtained; and, as we have before stated, the demesne of Lord Hartland adjoins the town. The mansion is a large substantial structure; and the extensive park contains many fine trees and some of the richest land in the neighbourhood.

About two miles north from the town, on the road to Roosky bridge, are Kilglass lough, church, and *Gilstown*; and adjacent to that lough, is the arm of Lough Boderg, an enlargement of the Shannon, which reaches within three miles of Strokestown. At a mile and a half from the town, on the Elphin road, is Annaghmore Lough, contiguous to which are several comfortable farm houses. For five miles from Strokestown, on the south, west, and east, the country is studded with small loughs. In summer many of them are very insignificant; but in winter and after heavy rains, their gleaming waters, as seen from the higher levels, have a pleasing effect, and tend much to diversify the scenery of this rich but very little adorned country.

The two little loughs Finn lie about a mile to the south-west of the town,

and near them is the small lough of Ardakillin. Near the shores of the former loughs are *Mount Pleasant*, *Cloonfinlough*, and *Cloonfree*. *Castlenode* lies about a mile to the south; and on the north at three miles are *Creta* and *Gregga*, and at four miles *Cloonahoe*.

Leaving Strokestown, we have Slieve-baun, the great feature in the landscape, on our left; and running through a low rich tract, which is much broken by isolated patches of bog and marsh, we reach the hamlet of

TULSK,

which is limited to a few cottages, a public-house, and a police barrack. It was formerly a place of some importance; and a monastery and castle were erected here early in the fifteenth century by the O'Connors. The latter was considered as one of the strongest in the kingdom; the only remains, however, are a portion of the abbey.

A mile to the north of the village is *Foxborough*, the residence of — Taaffe, Esq.; and at two miles is *Clonyquin*, the seat of William French, Esq. Close to the south of the village is *Cargin House*, the seat of D. Kelly, Esq. Fitzstephen French, Esq. M.P. who is proprietor of the lands immediately around Tusk, has a lodge adjoining. About a mile and a half from the hamlet is *Toomona House*, — French, Esq.

The most fertile vein of land in this rich district is around Tusk. The country is almost destitute of timber, or even thorn hedges, and the few seats appear as specks in the immense space every where perceivable from the open nature of the country. The large grazing farms, stocked with the best descriptions of sheep and cattle, the long and gently swelling ridges into which the surface

is thrown, with the intervening low flats of brown marsh and dark bog, while they show the sad apathy and carelessness of the farmers, serve to heighten the depth of the surrounding verdure. On the whole, the general aspect of this part of the country, forms a striking contrast with the small farms and wretched huts which prevail throughout the greater portion of the remainder of our journey.

At three miles from Tulsk we reach the cross-roads—that to the south leading to *Rathmoyle*, the seat of ——— Irwin, Esq. which is three miles distant from the cross; that on the north, leading to *Mantua*, the seat of O. J. D. Grace, Esq. which is about two miles distant. The small village of *Belanagare*, through which we pass, is six miles and three quarters from Tulsk; adjoining it, on the right, is the demesne of *Belanagare*, the former residence of the ancestors of the O'Connor Don; on the left of the village is *Mount Druid*, the residence of Denis O'Connor, Esq. At three and a half miles from *Belanagare* we pass, on the right, *Bella* ——— French, Esq.; and passing the abbey ruins of *Clonshauville*, which are close to the road on the right, at two and a half reach the village of *French Park*.

The village of *French Park* contains a chapel, several shops, and a comfortable public-house, where cars can be hired. The demesne of *French Park*, the seat of Lord de Freyne, which adjoins the village, is one of the largest in this part of the country. It is flat, but the soil is rich; and the park, which is extensively planted, forms a remarkable feature in the wretched bleak and boggy country almost surrounding it. The mansion is a large square structure, with the offices advancing in front on either side, connected with the main building by wing walls.

A great extent of deep flat bog

lies around *French Park*, diversified with gently elevated tracts of rich pasture lands; and scattered over the face of the district here, as in common with the whole bleak country from Longford to Ballina, may be seen those miserable groups of cabins, surrounded by the accompanying osier hedge.

The prevailing flatness is somewhat relieved by *Buckhill*, which, at four miles south-east from the village of *French Park*, rises to a height of 426 feet above the sea, and to such a height above the adjacent extensive plain, as to command a view of the flat, bleak, boggy country lying around. The village of *Breedoge*, with its chapel, lies about two and a half miles to the north of *French Park*, on the road to *Boyle*. It takes its name from the sluggish river, on the side of which it is situated.

Lough Gara lies about five miles to the north of *French Park*. It is about five and a half miles long, and its breadth, which is very variable, is in some places three. Its principal supplies are the *Breedoge*, which forces its reluctant way through the reedy swamps lying between *Castlereagh* and *Boyle*, and the *Lung*, which discharges the waters from a considerable portion of the more easterly parts of the county of Mayo, as well as the waters of *Lough Glyn* and its adjoining thurloughs. The eastern shores of *Lough Gara* are indented, by numerous deep and narrow bays, with gently elevated intervening promontories. On the northern or *Sligo* side the *Curlew hills* rise to a considerable height, though at some distance from the shore; the southern side, along which our road lies, is flat and desolate. Though the shores, generally speaking, are tame, there are none of our lakes whose outlines are more beautifully varied than those of *Lough Gara*.

Crossing the river Lung, at five miles from the town of French Park we enter the county of Mayo, and soon reach the small town of

BALLAGHADERIN,

which contains a sessions-house, market house, chapel, and a small infantry barrack, also a public-house, where a car can be hired.

Two miles and a quarter from Ballaghaderin, on the right of the road to Boyle, is *Edmondstown*, — Costello, Esq.; at three and a quarter, on the shores of Lough Gara, is *Clogher*, — Holmes, Esq. and at four and a half miles is *Coolavin*, — M'Dermott, Esq. A mile to the west of the town are the castle ruins; and at a mile and a half is *Castle More*, the residence of — Plunket, Esq.

The flat tract of country through which we have travelled, is succeeded by a district which is much varied by long ridges and detached hills scattered every where around. Immediately behind Ballaghaderin rises the ridge of sandstone hills which reaches from the village of Kilkelly to the shores of Lough Key, including at its eastern termination the Curlew hills, over which our preceding roads, Nos. 131, 138, are carried. This sandstone ridge, which affords a fine view of Lough Gara, its varied shores and the country around, we cross, in our progress from Ballaghaderin to the village of Ballaghy, passing at six and a half miles from the former, and about a mile to the right of our road *Clonmore*, the seat of — Philips, Esq. Two and a half miles north from the village of Ballaghy, which contains a market-house and police station, is the small village of Curry.

Passing the Mullaghanoë river, one of the tributaries to the Moy, which is close to Ballaghy, we proceed

through a flat tract of country to the improving town of

SWINEFORD,

which possesses a church, chapel, sessions-house, several good shops, and an inn where cars can be hired. It is watered by a small stream, one of the Moy's numerous supplies, and adorned by the plantations of *Brabazon Park*, the seat of the late Sir William Brabazon, Bart. This park, though yet in a very rough state, is a feature in this treeless country.

Three miles south-west from Swineford, on the left bank of the Moy, is *Old Castle*, the seat of — Balingbroke, Esq.; and on the road to Castlebar by Turlough, at three miles from Swineford, and a little to the right of the road, are the round tower and church ruins of Meelick; and at five miles the village and chapel of Bohola. Adjoining the village of Bohola are the church and chapel ruins of Carrow Castle, and *Barleyhill*, the residence of — M'Manus, Esq.

On the road to Castlebar by Balla, at five miles from Swineford, is *Killedan*, — Taaffe, Esq.; at six are the village and chapel of Kiltamagh; and at eight miles, near the base of Slieve Carna, are the demesne and church of *Ballinamore*, — Ormsby, Esq.

About two miles from Swineford we cross the Moy river, here an important stream, and proceed by a new line of road through a very diversified and picturesque tract of country, passing, at four miles from Swineford, along the shores of the small Lough Callow, near which the scenery is very romantic, and soon reaching the small town of

FOXFORD,

which is situated on the banks of the Moy, near Lough Cullen, the lower

division of Lough Conn. About a mile above the town the Moy receives the surplus waters of these lakes, and thence runs in beautiful meanderings through the marshy plain to Ballina.

The town of Foxford contains little to interest the traveller; it scarcely possesses a public-house worthy of the name. There are, however, a church and chapel in the town; also a sessions-house and police barrack.

Along the eastern shores of the lough, and along the Moy, the country is flat, dreary, and uninteresting; but on the east and south the mountains and rugged hills serve in some degree to relieve the prevailing bleakness. The rugged, sterile, gneiss mountains of Slieve Gamph, to which we have just alluded, come within a mile and a half of the town; and there Knoackaclee-vaan, the terminating summit, rises to a height of 912 feet; and near its base, on the banks of Yellow-stream, are *Moorbrook House* and village of Church; and close to the town of Foxford is *Dovehall*. About two miles to the south of the town is Cloongee; and at three and a half miles, on the road to Ballina by Turlough, and on the left bank of the Moy, are the ruins of Ballylahan Castle, the ancient fortalice of the MacJordans; and at three and a half miles the very interesting ruins of the Franciscan church of Strade, which was

also founded by the same sept. A house adjoining the ruins is inhabited by some monks of that order.

About two miles from Foxford, on the road to Pontoon bridge, is Drommin Forest, the largest remnant of natural wood extant in this part of the country. It belongs to the Earl of Arran. The Pontoon hotel is only four miles from Foxford, and the road to it lies along the eastern shores of Lough Cullin.

The hill of Carranarah, which, immediately behind the town of Foxford, rises to a height of 600 feet above the lough—the winter level of the lough itself being 42 feet—commands a good view of Loughs Cullin and Conn, and of the mountains lying around its northern shores, and generally of the poor, wretchedly-cultivated, but romantic tract of country lying around Foxford.

Proceeding to Ballina we keep along the left bank of the Moy river, and at seven miles reach *Mount Falcon*, the residence of J. F. Knox, Esq., where the extensive improvements which have been effected within these few years past, form a striking contrast with the sadly neglected country travelled through. It would appear that more has been effected at Mount Falcon, in the reclamation of the soil, than at all the seats collectively, from French Park to Ballina. At three and a half miles from Mount Falcon we reach Ballina.

No. 138.—DUBLIN TO BALLINA.

THIRD ROAD—148½ MILES.

BY BOYLE, TUBBERCURRY, BANADA, AND LOUGH TALT.

						Statute Miles.
Boyle, as in No. 131	.	.	.	.	.	— 107½
Gorteen	.	.	.	.	.	9½ 117
Tubbercurry	.	.	.	.	.	11 128
Banada	.	.	.	.	.	4 132
Lough Talt	.	.	.	.	.	6 138
Ballina	.	.	.	.	.	10½ 148½

THIS road is ten miles shorter than No. 136; but there are no public

conveyances on the line; and the only place worthy of the name of an

inn is a comfortable public-house at the small town of Tubbercurry. In this case it will be necessary for the traveller to procure a conveyance at Boyle; and he can also previously arrange to have horses to meet him from Ballina at Lough Talt.

Leaving Boyle and the fertile lands in its vicinity, at about three and a half miles from that town we leave the county of Roscommon and enter Sligo, in which we continue till we reach the neighbourhood of Ballina. We keep between the base of the Curlew hills, and the northern shores of Lough Gara; and passing the ruins of Magara Castle, we proceed through a country which is considerably diversified by rock, marsh, pasture, and tillage lands.

Passing, at about seven miles from Boyle, Redhill, we leave Lough Gara, and proceed through an elevated rocky tract to the village of Gorteen, where there are a chapel, comfortable public-house, and police barrack. Near Gorteen is Kilfree church, and the cross road from Ballaghaderin to Ballymote passes through the village. From this we proceed through a flat tract of country, having the Owenmore stream, one of the tributaries to the Boyle, on our right for the next three miles; and at five miles from the village of Gorteen we reach the vicinity of the hamlet and chapel of Bunnanaddan.

The country around that hamlet is beautifully diversified with low fertile hills, which trend along, summit after summit, to Keesh Corran, and the more elevated ridges lying to the west and north.

The *Cottage* and castle ruins of *Doo Castle*, the residence of J. M'Donnell, Esq., is about two miles to the left, on the cross-road leading from Bunnanaddan to Ballaghey; and near them the hill of Brackloonagh (309 feet); and at seven miles, in the

flat boggy country which extends in that direction, is *Clonmore*, — Phillips, Esq. At two miles from the above cross-road, on our way to Tubbercurry, we pass on the right *Chaffpool*, the seat of John Armstrong, Esq., *Roadstown*, and *Achonry House*. Before we reach Tubbercurry a considerable tract of craggy country is travelled over.

The small but improving town of Tubbercurry possesses a church, chapel, sessions-house, and market-house; also a small inn where cars can be hired. Four miles from the village, on the road to Collooney, is *Streamstown*; and at the same distance, but a mile to the south of Streamstown, are the glebe and church of Achonry, around which are very rich lands. The country to the west and south of the town contains large tracts of peat, and also very inferior lands.

Four miles from Tubbercurry are the hamlet, friary ruins, and demesne of *Banada*—the latter the seat of Daniel Jones, Esq. The interesting ruins are situated on the banks of the Moy, here a beautiful stream, adding very much to the character of this remote but romantic locality.

At about three miles from Banada we pass on the right *Cloonbarry*, — Robinson, Esq., and the road which runs along the base of the Ox mountains to Coolaney; and at five miles reach Lough Talt. The lough is about one and a quarter mile long, by half a mile broad, and is surrounded by hills, which attain an elevation of 1363 feet—the lake itself being 455 feet.

The scenery is wild; and all around has a desolate character. At the head of the lake is *Glenesh House*, the residence of the late John Taaffe, Esq., and now, with the adjoining tract of 1600 acres, in the possession of the Waste Land Improvement Company; and, for so

far, the principal scene of their operations.

On passing the lonely Lough Talt, the traveller ascends along the sides of the moorland hills to a considerable elevation, whence, and still better from the adjacent heights, he surveys on the one hand, the romantic glen he has travelled through, and a considerable tract of the country lying to the south; on the other hand, he commands the whole of the plain stretching along the coast from Sligo to Ballina, the bay of Killala, the mountains of Erris—and in the distance, the bay of Donegal, and the remarkable summits rising from its bold, but remote shores.

A mountain road runs from the head of Lough Talt to Lough Easky, distant five miles. It is situated

about 150 feet higher than Lough Talt, and surrounded by mountains, which also attain about 1300 feet—the general height of this part of the Ox mountains.

From the summit of the road we cross the moorland tract which stretches along the northern base of the Slieve Gamph mountains; and, before we reach Ballina, cross a neck of the county of Mayo, on which are the village and chapel of Bunyconnellan, and at which point we are only three and a half miles from Ballina; and, apart from the scenery which the higher parts of the district afford, there is little in the rough moorland, and half cultivated country travelled through, likely to interest the generality of travellers.

No. 139.—DUBLIN TO BALLINA.

FOURTH ROAD—159½ MILES.

BY CASTLEREAGH, LOUGH GLIN, KILKELLY, AND SWINEFORD.

	Statute Miles.
Castlereagh, as in No. 134	113½
Lough Glin	5½ 119
Kilkelly	15 134
Swineford	6½ 140½
Foxford	8½ 148½
Ballina	10½ 159½

ALTHOUGH few travel this road, we deem it necessary to introduce it, to enable us to notice the country lying between Castlereagh and Swineford. We may also state that it will be necessary to secure a conveyance at Castlereagh, and except the poor public houses at Lough Glin and Kilkelly, there are no intermediate stages. In many places between Lough Glin and Swineford the roads are very hilly.

Lough Glin demesne we have noticed in connexion with Castlereagh, No. 134; and from that demesne to Kilkelly, there is little likely to

attract the notice of the traveller, beyond the dreary wretched state of the country, and its capabilities of improvement.

Kilkelly is a poor village, situated at the base of the sandstone hills lying between it and Swineford. This formation however does not extend to Swineford; the country is diversified by a succession of low hills and gravelly ridges, over which our road lies, the intervening flats being generally boggy, saturated with water, wretchedly cultivated, and poorly tenanted. It is, however, all susceptible of great improvement; and under judi-

cious management, the materials for its reclamation are profusely scattered around.

The only gentleman's seat in this

poor dreary district is the residence of ——— Taaffe, Esq., near Kilkelly. At Swinesford we join the preceding road, No. 137.

No. 140.—DUBLIN TO STROKESTOWN.

89½ MILES.

BY MULLINGAR, BALLINACARGY, AND KILLASHEE.

	Statute Miles.
Mullingar, as in No. 131	49½
Ballynacargy	9½ 59½
Colehill	6½ 65½
Keenagh	6½ 72½
Killashee	8½ 77½
Tarmonbarry	4½ 82½
Strokestown	7½ 89½

THE first road to Strokestown is incorporated with No. 137. This line branches off No. 131; and the towns from Mullingar to Strokestown are all more or less connected with the Royal Canal, which runs through the greater part of the district of country connected with that part of the road. Though not a great thoroughfare, that is, from Mullingar to Strokestown, the road, so far as regards the counties of Westmeath and Longford, lies through a populous and rather interesting district; but there are neither posting-houses nor inns on the line, nor are the roads in many places good. Conveyances, however, can be readily obtained at Mullingar: and we may add, that we have noticed nearly all the seats and other interesting objects from the preceding lines of road.

From Mullingar to Ballynacargy our road lies along the western shores of Lough Owel, the seats and other particulars connected with which have been noticed in No. 131. From the higher parts of the road and the hills adjacent, we not only command a view of the beautiful lake, and of the rich and diversified country around, but of a great portion of the counties of Westmeath

and Longford. We leave at about four miles, *Portloman*, the seat of Lord de Blaquiere, on our right, and passing through a high and fertile pastoral country, at six miles from Mullingar reach *Sonna*, the fine seat of H. M. Tuite, Esq.; two miles to the north of which, on the shores of the small Lough Iron, are *Tristernagh*, the dilapidated seat of Sir J. Piers, Bart., and *Baronstown*, the fine seat of Mrs. O'Connor Malone. These seats, together with Lough Iron, have been noticed in No. 131.

The thriving small town of Ballynacargy is situated on the banks of the Royal Canal, surrounded by a fertile and comparatively improved country. It contains a chapel, several shops, some stores connected with the canal, and a public-house where a car can be hired; the parish church of Killbixy being in the neighbouring demesne of Baronstown. In addition to the seats we have just noticed there are several neat villas in its vicinity.

Three miles from Ballynacargy we cross the river Inny, which steals its sluggish waters through a deep peaty tract, and enter the county of Longford. We pass *Castle Wilder*, the residence of Hugh Pollock, Esq., on

our right; and at three miles from the county bounds reach the village of Colehill. From one to two miles to the north of the village are *Hermitage* and *Liscormick*; and on the south, near the village, is *Colehill House*; and at a mile are the ruins of *Tennelick*, the seat of the former Lord Annaly; and near the latter, on the banks of the Inny, *Clynan*, and the village and church ruins of Abbeyshrute. As we advance the country improves in appearance and culture, more particularly around *Doory Hall*, the fine seat of F. Jessop, Esq.

Passing at about three miles from Colehill the hamlet of Barry, and on our right *Lisglassick*, — Robinson, Esq., at about six miles we reach the village of Keenagh, adjoining which is the highly improved seat of A. J. Kingston, Esq. A mile and a half to the north of Keenagh, near the western base of the sandstone hills of Slieve Gauldry, are the hamlet and church ruins of Abbeydarig. From Slieve Gauldry, which attains an elevation of 650 feet, the traveller can readily obtain an extensive view of the flat country lying around, and of the vast extent of surface lying under marsh and peat.

From Keenagh to Killashee our road keeps generally along the banks of the Royal Canal, having the great boggy tract which connects with Lanesborough on our left, and through a country which is considerably, though not agreeably diversified with tracts of bog and marsh.

The village of Killashee contains a church, chapel, and small Methodist meeting-house; and adjoining it is the glebe-house of *Templeton*, the residence of the Rev. W. Digby. Keeping along the banks of the Royal Canal, and through a continuation of the same flat tract of boggy country, at two miles from Killashee we pass on the left *Middleton*, and at three and a half miles reach the village and chapel of Cloondara. About a mile above the village, the Keenagh stream joins the Camlin river; and just below the village the latter pays its tribute to the Shannon. Crossing the Camlin river, at a mile hence we reach Termonbarry bridge, where we meet the Longford and Strokestown road, No. 137. We beg to add, that all the seats and other more important objects have been noticed in connexion with the preceding roads.

No. 141.—DUBLIN TO ELPHIN.

FIRST ROAD—97 MILES.

BY LONGFORD AND STROKESTOWN.

	Statute Miles.
Longford, as in No. 131	75½
Strokestown	14½ 90½
Elphin	6½ 97

SECOND ROAD—103 MILES.

BY LONGFORD AND DRUMSNA.

	Statute Miles.
Drumsna, as in No. 131	92½
Elphin	9½ 103

FIRST ROAD.—Of the two lines we have given to Strokestown, that by Longford is the best and most convenient; and at Longford and Strokestown conveyances can be hired. Strokestown and the country around it we have briefly described in No. 137; and from that town to

Elphin there is little to attract the attention of the traveller beyond the great extent of reclaimable bog and marsh, and the wretched state of even the naturally rich and beautiful lands passed through.

By the second road the traveller can proceed by the daily conveyances

to Drumsna, thence by a hired conveyance, which can be there obtained across a very beautiful part of the county of Roscommon. The road is hilly, stretching over an elevated tract of country, which commands the rich surrounding district. For our brief description of Drumsna and its neighbourhood we refer the traveller to No. 131. We pass at five miles from *Drumsna, Rockfield, W. Lloyd, Esq.* and the small but conspicuously situated church of Anghrim, from whence an extensive prospect of rich and beautifully varied pastoral country lying around is obtained.

Elphin, though situated in the centre of the highest part of the county of Roscommon, the diocesan seat and constant residence for several generations of the Bishops and Deans of Elphin, and where also a well-frequented diocesan school has been long maintained, exhibits little but the most squalid misery. There is not a good shop in the town, and no house worthy of the name of an inn. At the principal public-house, however, cars can be obtained. The town principally consists of thatched cabins straggling along the two main streets, which run at right angles. The cathedral, dedicated to Assicus, is an ancient building, modernized, and now appears a plain structure. The interior, however is neatly fitted up. There are also a commodious Roman Catholic chapel, and a diocesan school. The old deanery house is now the inn; and is rendered conspicuous by a very fine evergreen oak, which somehow or other has been preserved. The present deanery house is about a mile west of Elphin,

on the Roscommon road; and the bishop's palace is close to the town on the road leading to Boyle. It is a plain, substantial, old-fashioned, square building; and the extensive demesne lands around are remarkably rich. Since the union of the diocese of Elphin with Kilmore (the latter now being the place of residence,) the palace and demesne have been let under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

A little to the north of the town is *Lissadurn*, the residence of John Balfe, Esq.; and at a mile, on the road leading to Drumsna, is *Smith Hill*, where it is said Oliver Goldsmith was born; and where, at all events, his grandfather, the Rev. Oliver Jones, the curate of Elphin, lived. It is said that Goldsmith received the early part of his education at the diocesan school of this town. *Mantua*, the seat of O. J. D. Grace, Esq. lies about four miles west of the town, on the road leading to *French Park*; the other seats we have noticed in connexion with the preceding roads. Some of the grazing lands around Elphin are esteemed the richest of this very fertile district. The gentlemen's seats are thinly scattered. The greater part of the country, which is very bleak and unimproved, is appropriated to grazing; generally speaking, there is a great want of hedge rows; and with the exception of the gentlemen's seats, as far as the eye can reach, even from the summits of the long and gently flowing ridges into which the surface is dispersed, there is not a bush to be seen.

No. 142.—DUBLIN TO KILLALA AND RATHLACKEN.

176 MILES.

							Statute Miles.	
Ballina, as in No. 136,	:	:	:	:	:	:	—	158½
Killala	:	:	:	:	:	:	7½	166
Rathlacken	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	176

THE ancient small town of Killala lies to the north of Ballina, at the head of the bay which bears its name; and Rathlacken is a small village situated at the terminus of the public roads in that direction, on the brink of the Atlantic, between Downpatrick and Kilcummin Heads, and is introduced to enable us to notice the fine tract of country lying along the coast, locally known as the north part of the barony of Tirawley.

On the arrival of the Dublin mail at Ballina, a well-appointed mail car starts for Killala, and returns the following day in time for the Dublin coach. This is the only public conveyance, but cars and post-chaises can be hired at Ballina. There is also a comfortable public-house at Killala, where a car can be obtained.

There are few better roads in this part of the country than the new line from Ballina to Killala; but the district through which it lies is generally very poor, ill-cultivated, and bleak; and, besides Nephin, and the other mountain ranges constituting the great features of this part of the country which we have repeatedly noticed in connexion with Ballina, there are few attractive objects.

At five miles from Ballina, *Broadlands*, the residence of John Knox, Esq., is passed on the left, near which are the church and Presbyterian meeting-house of Mullafarra; at six miles, near the bay, on the right, is *Cross Patrick House*, — Knox, Esq.; on the left, the small lake and

castle ruins of Meelick; and as we approach Killala, the rich surface is disposed in the most beautifully diversified and picturesque shapes.

To the lovers of marine scenery, however, we would, in fine weather, recommend the old coast line, even at the expense of a very hilly bad road. By that line we pass the ruins of Rosserk Abbey, and Rosserk Cottage, noticed in our description of the neighbourhood of Ballina; and at two miles farther, the beautiful ruins of the Abbey of Moyne.

Among the numerous remnants of ancient ecclesiastical edifices which we possess, there are none more perfect or from situation more interesting than Moyne. Though, with the exception of the tower, roofless, the walls of the church, cloisters, and convent still remain entire. It is difficult to conceive a spot more suited to the seclusion of a monastic life, than that on which the abbey stands. It lies in a sequestered pastoral district, on the banks of the bay, about a mile and a half south from the town of Killala, watered by a small rill, which, dipping into the granular limestone, rises again under the church, and waters the convent.

From the top of the tower, the ascent to which is both easy and safe, a good view is obtained of the entire building, with its localities, the surrounding country, the bay, whose smooth azure waters are diversified by the island of Bartragh, and the accompanying ridges of long, low, white-crested sand-hills. On the sandy island of Bartragh, which is

about a mile from the shore, and a mile and a half long, its breadth about a quarter of a mile, is the residence of — Kirkwood, Esq., to whom the Abbey of Moyne and adjacent lands belong. These sand-hills, scattered throughout the bay, have a very extraordinary and picturesque appearance; and though, by their shifting they seriously impede the navigation, they do no harm inland by drifting, as on shores exposed to the fury of the west winds.

The small town of Killala, which never was a place of much importance, has fallen off considerably in consequence of the abolition, or rather the consolidation of the episcopal see with Tuam. The late diocesan house and lands are now occupied by W. J. Bourke, Esq. The old cathedral, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a small plain structure, but venerable from its antiquity; and the round tower, standing on an eminence in the town, is one of the most conspicuous of these singular erections. There are also a commodious Roman Catholic chapel, a small Methodist meeting-house, and a small inn where cars can be hired. Of late years the shipping has greatly decreased—it is now very trifling—the principal business, both import and export, being done at Ballina. The fishery, in which about three hundred persons are engaged, still exists; also several shops for the supply of the town and limited district around.

The line of adjacent coast usually included under Killala bay, is considerably indented and characterized by bold headlands. In a creek lying between Ross-point and Kilcummin-head, in Kilcummin bay, four and a half miles north from Killala, about one thousand of the French, under General Humbert, made a hostile landing in 1798. *Farmhill*, the seat of Major Gardiner, lies about five

miles west from Killala, on one of the roads leading to Ballycastle; and from two to three miles in the same direction are *Smithstown* and *Courthill*. In that direction the country, which is watered by the Cloonaghmore river, contains, with many isolated patches of bog and morass, a considerable extent of good tillage and pasture lands.

As we proceed along the coast we pass on the left, in the vicinity of the town, *Castlereagh*, the handsome seat of John Knox, Esq.; and at two and a half miles from Killala we reach the hamlet of Palmerstown, situated on the left bank of the Cloonaghmore river, which discharges the waters of the district lying southward into the small bay of Rathfran. Palmerstown is part of the estates of one of the principal proprietors in this district, Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.; and the ruins of *Palmerstown House*, the old family mansion, which was destroyed in 1798, are close to the road. At three and a half miles from Killala, on the right, is *Summerhill*, Thomas Palmer, Esq.; near which are extensive Druidical remains, and the church ruins of Rathfran; at five and a half, Carrowmore, Roger Palmer, Esq.; and at seven and a half, *Castlelachen*, the seat of Colonel Knox; two miles and a half beyond which is the village of Rathlacken.

This village is situated close on the shore, which is rocky and bold. Kilcummin Head, which is about two miles south from the village, rises only 92 feet above the sea; and Downpatrick Head, a remarkable point on this line of coast, which is four miles north-west, is only 126 feet. Connected with Kilcummin Head, is Lackan bay; and Doonbristy, a detached mass of Downpatrick Head, is a remarkable local feature. On Downpatrick Head there are some ancient ruins. A very heavy sea rolls along this line of coast,

and the headlands are greatly exposed to the fury of the Atlantic surge. On the eastern sides and more sheltered slopes of these head-

lands, however, the soil is very fertile, and generally appropriated to grazing.

No. 143.—DUBLIN TO BALLYCASTLE.

175 MILES.

BY BALLINA, AND KILLALA.

	Statute Miles.
Ballina, as in No. 136	— 158½
Killala	7½ 166
Ballycastle	9 175

THE small village of Ballycastle is situated about a mile from Bunatrahir bay and three and a half miles south-west from Downpatrick head. There are two good roads to it from Ballina nearly equidistant; one by *Farmhill*, the seat of Major Gardiner, and through Ballinglen; the other by Killala and Palmerstown. By the latter the traveller branches off the Rathlacken road, No. 142, a little beyond the village of Palmerstown, and proceeds through a rough and partially reclaimed district.

Ballycastle is a coast-guard station; and, under proper encouragement, well situated for sea-bathing. It contains a church, chapel, and a small comfortable inn where

cars can be hired, and is watered by the Ballinglen river which falls into the bay of Bunatrahir a little below the town. Ballinglen, through which the road from Ballina by Farmhill approaches Ballycastle, exhibits for a short distance some wild and romantic scenery. The hills which limit it rising from 700 to 900 feet.

At Ballycastle may be said to commence the mountain district generally comprehended under Erris which stretches westward to the Atlantic; and hence a new line of road has been formed, which keeps for eight miles along the shore. This road and the interesting scenery connected with it, forms part of No. 147.

No. 144.—DUBLIN TO BELMULLET.

FIRST ROAD—196½ MILES.

BY BALLINA AND CROSSMOLINA.

	Statute Miles.
Ballina, as in No. 136	— 158½
Crossmolina	7½ 165½
Corrick Bridge	11 176½
Bangor	8 184½
Glen Castle	8½ 193½
Belmullet	3½ 196½

IN the above table we have taken up the first road to Ballina, the only one by which the public coaches now travel.—Belmullet is the only town in the remote district of Erris.

Erris Proper comprehends only a portion of that wild and remote part of the county of Mayo, which is bounded on the south-west by Clew bay, on the west and north by the

Atlantic, and on the east by Lough Conn. Thus, the barony of Erris, with the wilder parts of the adjoining baronies, embrace an irregular space of thirty-five miles in length, by twenty in breadth, larger than some of our inland counties; and, following all the sinuosities of the shores, more than 400 miles of the line of coast.

The chain of mountains which on the south bound and seclude this district, run from Nephin to Achill head; and from their northern sides a dreary waste stretches to the sea; of which 232,888 acres, nearly 364 British square miles, belong to Erris: not more than half of the district now under consideration.

There are few scenes more cheerless than that which the aspect of the interior of this moorland country presents. Even in summer and autumn the few spots of wretched cultivation appear as mere specks, rescued from the general waste, and scarcely chequer the gloomy monotony of the heath-clad surface. The southern range of mountains, though lofty and grand, are tame in their outlines; and the great central plain, though varied by beautiful undulations, and diversified on the north by the lower hills which rise along the wild iron-bound coast, appears a desert; except the tall heather and the marsh willows, not a bush waves over the surface; nor in many places, does a house, fit for any civilized being to live in, gladden the scene. In the fastnesses of the mountains, in the Ballycroy district, a few of the red deer still find a covert.

The coast, however, though wild and desolate, and as yet almost destitute of roads, offers many attractions to the naturalist as well as to the admirers of marine scenery. From Downpatrick head, on the east, to the beautiful archipelago of green islets, which crowd Clew bay on the southwest, including, of course, the island

of Achill, every headland which is rounded presents some bold cliff, devious creek, wave-worn arch, sandy beach, or spreading bay. Of the latter Blacksod bay, which was proposed as a terminus to one of the great lines of the western railroad, is capable of containing in perfect security the whole British navy. The rivers of Erris are few, and Carrowmore is the only inland lough worthy of notice.

Erris, and the wild country adjacent, was till lately little known, except to the grouse shooter; it was almost a *terra incognita*, till the government opened up what is called, the eastern central road by Crossmolina; the southern road by Castlebar, connecting with the former at Corrick-bridge; the road by Newport-pratt through Ballycroy; and the coast-line by Killala and Ballycastle; the two latter also connecting with the central line at different points.

As soon as the Dublin mail reaches Ballina, a mail-car starts for Crossmolina, and there is now a mail-car from Ballina to Belmullet on every alternate day; but as there is no regular inn, nor certainty of obtaining even a car at that poor small town, we would recommend travellers to start from Ballina, and, at all events, to secure some mode of conveyance from that to Belmullet. The road is tolerably good; and there are baiting places at Corrick-bridge and Bangor. If the delay in Erris is short, it would be well to make arrangements with the inn-keeper in Ballina as to returning.

From Ballina to Crossmolina we pass through a poorly cultivated country, which is diversified with bog, pasture, and tillage lands, reaching, at three miles, the cross-road leading to *Rappa Castle*, the seat of — Knox, Esq.; and to *Netley* and *Greenwood*, also seats of the Knoxes, and to various other small residences

—these places lying from two to three miles north of the road. At four miles on the left, *Deel Castle*, the seat of Captain Cuff, is passed. This demeane is situated near the northern shores of Lough Conn, and watered by the Deel river, which falls into the lough about a mile below the house. Passing at six miles, on the right, *Knochglass*, — Paget, Esq., and at seven, *Gortner Abbey*, the traveller soon reaches

CROSSMOLINA,

the only town between Ballina and Belmullet. It is about a mile from the northern shores of Lough Conn; and is watered by the Deel river, which runs into Lough Conn, near *Deel Castle*. This small town, which is part of the large estate of Sir William Palmer, Bart., is of modern date. It principally consists of low slated houses, forming two streets—weekly markets are held, but little business is done. The remains of an old castle stand near the church; and in the church-yard, which is in the villa grounds of Abbeytown, the walls of an old abbey, founded in the tenth century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, can still be traced. There are also a chapel and a Methodist meeting-house in the town.

Adjoining the town is the rectory; at two miles, and on the shores of the lake, on the road leading to Pontoon-bridge, is *Iniscoe*, the beautiful seat of Mervyn Pratt, Esq.; and at five miles *Castlehill*, the residence of Major M'Cormick. The shores of the lake are considerably diversified in their outline; but they are generally flat, and in some places boggy. About a dozen small islets are scattered along the margin of the lough, one of which contains some castle ruins, but, generally, they possess no particular interest. About two miles below Iniscoe, on

the point of a small promontory running into the lake, are the ruins of Errew Abbey. The views along this road, particularly of Nephin, are very striking; and it is pleasing to observe the improvements that are in progress throughout Mr. Pratt's estate. A considerable extent of cultivated lands lie around Crossmolina; and the mountain glens at the base of Crossmolina exhibit some wild and picturesque scenery.

The mountain of Nephin, which raises its huge form to an elevation of 2646 feet above the sea, is seven miles south-west from Crossmolina—the old road to Castlebar passes within a mile of its summit. It is not difficult of ascent; and being the eastern terminus of the Erris mountains, it affords a very extensive view of sea, coast, and land; and from it the traveller can better obtain, than from any description, however elaborate, a knowledge of Erris and its mountain boundaries, Lough Conn, the country, and coast to the east and south for many miles.

As we proceed to Belmullet the first two miles of our road are skirted with streaks of miserable tillage—a prelude to the great heathy moor on which we soon emerge. Every step we advance unfolds to view more of the circular range of mountains which bound this central portion of Erris. This chain commences with Nephin on the east, and sweeps round to the vicinity of Ballycastle. The more remarkable summits in the above order are Nephin, 2646 feet in height above the sea; Birreencorragh, 2295; Glennamong, 2067; Nephinbeg, 2065; Corslieve, 1785; Slievealp, 1084; Maumykelly, 1205; Knocklettercuss, 1208; Carrafull, 890; Slieve Fyagh, 1090; Benmore, 1155; Maumakeogh, 1243. In the valley between the two first-named mountains the road from Castlebar

to Corrick-bridge runs; and in the glen between Knocklettercuss and Carrafall the Owenmore flows. The extent of this "*Sierra*," that is, following generally its outline, is about forty miles; and the vast area inclosed is diversified by numerous hills scattered throughout; some of which are as high as 400 feet.

Though the central moorland contains no rivers worthy of particular observation, except the Owenmore—the great carrier of the district—and but few loughs of any account; and though the summits of the mountains are softly rounded—their sides unbroken save by the numberless rills that flow down their acclivities; though they are less precipitous than those of the neighbouring district of Connemara, yet there is a surprising grandeur, arising from their flowing and defined outline, and a degree of sublimity from the stillness that reigns over the face of the long unbroken ranges of pastoral heath which sweep along their base, and connect them with the brown wide-spreading central plain.

It is impossible to look on this melancholy, but highly improvable waste, untouched, save by the gurgling rills which, in their unrestrained course to the ocean, furrow its gentle and beautiful undulations, without reflecting on the good that might be effected by the judicious employment of the unemployed poor in its reclamation.

At Corrick-bridge we meet with a solitary public-house, the first baiting place on our line; and here we also meet the new road from Castlebar, the Owenmore, (a name common to many rivers in Connaught,) and its two principal tributaries. Here the mountains of Corslieve and Nephinbeg, which respectively attain an elevation of 1785 and 2065 feet, deflect to the south. The aspect of the country here too changes, and our

road for the next seven and a half miles follows the course of the Owenmore river, gliding between the mountains we have already referred to, which bound the narrow continuous valleys of Ballymonnelly and Glenco. Many parts of these glens, though unclothed, save by the stunted willow and hazel, are very picturesque; and the Owenmore, which is remarkable for the quantity and quality of its salmon, is every where romantic.

On clearing Glenco we leave the Owenmore, which pursues its way to Tullaghan bay, a branch of the great inlet of Blacksod bay, and arrive at a group of wretched cabins, called Bangor, among which are a post-office and public-house.

Beyond Bangor a dreary tract of bog stretches westward to Blacksod bay; and on the north the bleakness is somewhat relieved by the hills which lie around the lough of Carrowmore, of which Knocknascollop, on its western shores, 788 feet, is the chief. This lough, which is near the road on the right, is about four miles in length, of very variable breadth, and is the only large body of fresh water in the district. It contains three or four small islets; but its shores, though very wild and lonely, are not, except in a few places, very attractive. The surplus waters of this lough are discharged by the Munhin river, which falls into the Owenmore before it reaches Tullaghan bay. A change of surface again succeeds the boggy plain; and about five miles from Bangor the road enters the ravine of Glencastle, in which we pass the ancient fort of Dun Domhnaill. About a mile to the north of Dun Domhnaill, Glencastle Hill rises 760 feet above the sea, and affords a good view of Blacksod bay and Broadhaven; of their boggy shores and of the country around; of the Mullett, its glittering

crested sand hills, and of the creeks and bays by which its eastern shores are diversified.

This change of scenery is accompanied with the first appearance of limestone, and consequently a change of verdure and vegetation. The verdure, which is mixed with occasional groups of underwood, is refreshing after the great extent of naked dreary bog we have passed through.

The road from Newport, through Ballycroy, joins our line at the foot of the glen, where we meet a few huts and a chapel, composing the hamlet of Glencastle. A mile further we also meet the new road from Ballycastle. Here the country begins to assume a more pleasing and cultivated appearance, and offers to the mind, in the dawning improvement, some hope of extended reclamation. We have now the vast bay of Blacksod on our left, bounded on the west by the Mullet, backed by its high shining sand banks, and the rocky islands of Inniskea; and on the south by the lofty mountains of Achill, which we shall notice in due course; and on the north we have Broadhaven, and the dreary country lying along the coast, which will fall under our observation in the road to Belmullet from Ballycastle. Passing along the narrow isthmus which separates the bays of Blacksod and Broadhaven, and connects the peninsula of the Mullet with the mainland, we soon reach

BELMULLET.

This small town has sprung up since 1825, under the encouragement afforded by W. H. Carter, Esq., of *Castlemartin*, one of the principal proprietors of Erris. It has already extended into two streets, and a small central square. The houses are generally of two stories, slated,

and pretty uniformly built. There are a small inn where cars and ponies can be occasionally obtained; a sessions-house, and school in which the Protestant congregation assemble for worship; a chapel; several small shops; five or six mercantile stores; coast-guard establishment, with resident inspector; and a police station.

Although but a small part of the original plan of improvement has been executed, the export trade since 1825 has increased from 100 to 1800 tons; and with this a corresponding increase of cultivation has followed. Monthly fairs are held; and on the whole this remote town, under proper encouragement, bids fair to become a place of some importance.

Belmullet is situated at the extremity of the isthmus which, as we before observed, separates the bays of Blacksod and Broadhaven, and connects the peninsula of the Mullet with the mainland. The neck of land at the lower end of the town is only about 400 yards in breadth; and it might easily be cut through, and thus connect the two bays. This formed part of the plan of improvement connected with the scheme of making Belmullet the terminus of one of the lines of the proposed Great Western Railway.

The peninsula beyond Belmullet, which bounds Blacksod bay and Broadhaven on the west, constitutes the parish of Kilmore, and the district usually termed "within the Mullet." It presents a very extraordinary outline, is sixteen miles in length, its breadth varying from half a mile to seven miles. It contains 29,492 acres, of which 9,900 are arable and green pasture, 4,550 are sandy plains, and 15,042 highly improveable bog and mountain land, the greatest elevation of which is only 439 feet over the sea. Though in this division of Erris there is a greater

proportion of good land than in any other part of the district, yet the cultivation is equally bad, and the inhabitants as wretched. Few farms are properly divided, roads bad, and the villages and habitations wretched in the extreme; even Binghamstown, the largest village in the district, about three miles from Belmullet—containing the parish church and glebe-house, the Roman Catholic chapel, and, in its vicinity, the residence of the parish priest—is a mere assemblage of miserable huts.

Bingham Castle, the residence of — Bingham, Esq., the principal proprietor of this district, situate on the shores of Blacksod bay, about eight miles from Belmullet, is a large, rude, modern, castellated structure; and from its exposure to the Atlantic storms, not a tree rises beyond the walls which enclose them. The shores of the northern end of the peninsula are bold and rocky, though they do not attain a great elevation. Erris head, the most northerly point, rises 285 feet above the sea; but the hill of Slievemore, near it, is 439 feet. This part, forming the western limits of Broadhaven, from the more elevated points affords good views of that inlet, of its shores, the high rocky isles called the Stags of Broadhaven, and generally of the coast around. In connexion with this the broader part of the peninsula, we may notice Eagle island, which is situated about four miles south from Erris head, and about a mile from the shore, comprising about eighteen acres, and crowned with its two light-houses; the glebe-house of Kilmore, which is about four miles west from Belmullet, near which are Termoncara, a grave-yard, and some very humble church ruins, and the deep inlet of Portnafrankagh. Along the rocky headlands formed by the sinuosities of the shores, the outlines of some very ancient fortifications still

exist, of a date previous to the introduction of Christianity; and in the dreary sand hills which lie between Termoncara and the village of Binghamstown some sepulchral monuments have been traced; and between Portnafrankagh and Broadhaven are several trap-dykes. At the headland of Doonamosa there is a remarkable one. This part of the coast exhibits the tremendous fury of the waves by the great breadth of the denuded rocks: whole acres bordering upon the sea are absolutely destitute of a single blade of vegetation—one mass of shattered rocks lying around. The shores of the central part of the peninsula present, with a few exceptions, a continued line of sandy beach, on which the Atlantic waves have made great inroads, as in some places scarcely half a mile in breadth remains. A chain of arid sand hills lies along its western margin for nearly seven miles, varying from a mile to a quarter of a mile in breadth; and during storms the sand is drifted over the adjacent lands, spreading sterility around. At times the sand rises in clouds to a height of forty feet; and the dunes, like all similar formations under similar circumstances, are constantly varying in their form and position.

At Cross-point, which is two miles west from Binghamstown, and is the commencement of the southerly division of the sand hills, are the humble church ruins of Cross; and two miles off this little headland are the tiny islets of Inishglora and Inishkeeragh; the latter is about a quarter of a mile in diameter, and the former about three quarters of a mile long. Inishglora contains a celebrated burial-place, and the remnants of St. Brendan's chapel, which contains a rude statue of the saint, the nunnery of Templenaman, the monastery of Templenatear, a holy

well, &c. All these, which are said to have been built by St. Brendan, who flourished at a very remote period, must originally have been poor, small, rude structures. Near the southern point of the peninsula, and forming the western boundaries of Blacksod bay, are Termonhill school, grave-yard, coast-guard station, pier, Blacksod-point, village, and humble church-ruins of Fallmore. The coast is rocky; and Termonhill, which rises 342 feet above the sea, affords a good view of Blacksod

bay, the coast around, and the magnificent shores of Achill. Off this part of the peninsula lie the small islands of Inishkea south and Inishkea north—the former is three miles, and the latter two off the shore; they lie close together, and are each about half a mile in length: the shores are rocky, and greatly indented by the unceasing warring of the Atlantic waves. The surface of these islands attains a considerable elevation, the summit of Inishkea south being 230 feet in height.

No. 145.—DUBLIN TO BELMULLET.

SECOND ROAD—207½ MILES.

BY CASTLEBAR, NEWPORT, AND TULLAGHAN FERRY.

	Statute Miles.
Castlebar, as in No. 119,	159½
Newport, Mayo	11 170½
Molrhaney	10½ 180½
Tullaghan Ferry	12½ 193
Glencastle	10½ 203½
Belmullet	4½ 207½

As cars are not always to be had at Newport, we would advise the traveller to secure a conveyance at Castlebar to Tullaghan Ferry, whence, unless he has arranged to have a conveyance to meet him on the opposite shore, he must walk to Belmullet.

In the high and greatly diversified country lying between Castlebar and Newport we have little to note in addition to what we have already stated in connexion with the former town, till we reach the beautiful and very picturesque vicinage of Newport.

This neglected town is romantically situated at the head of Clew bay, close to the mouth of the Beltra river, which discharges the waters from the large lough of that name, as well as from a considerable extent of the surrounding mountain country, into the bay a little below the

town. It is the only town between Castlebar and Belmullet; and the wild highland district we have to traverse commences a little onwards. The land immediately around it is fertile, the situation delightful, and comparatively sheltered; the bay, studded with its congeries of verdant isles, affords shelter to vessels of every class. *Newport House*, the seat of Sir Richard O'Donnell, one of the chief proprietors of the adjoining district, is close to the town. The latter, which now consists of one main street, with several lanes branching off it, contains a neat church, a commodious chapel, a small inn where cars can be hired, and also a handsome parsonage on the banks of the picturesque river Beltra.

Formerly, considerable shipments of corn took place here—the exports now are under 1,000 tons of

grain annually, although the bay is safe and the quays commodious.—This trade has been transferred to Westport. The retail business of the town is limited to the supply of a very poor district.

Clew bay, which includes the bays of Newport and Westport, is very different from all our ocean inlets; and while all our bays, in comparison, vary in many ways, Clew bay, with its archipelago of fertile islets, bears no resemblance to any other in the whole range of our sea-girt coast. These little green isles, amounting to nearly 100, and varying in their length from a few perches to a mile, are clustered about the head of the bay in an area of twenty-eight square miles; and at the mouth of it, about ten miles from them is Clare island, which we have noticed in connexion with Westport, No. 119. Among these little isles, and the creeks and inlets of the main, are a variety of safe roadsteads and harbours, capable of admitting vessels of all classes.

A mile to the north of the town are some church ruins; at two miles, in an interesting mountain glen, that is bounded on the west by Bengorm, which attains an elevation of 1912 feet, are Loughs Furnace and Feeagh. They are in extent four miles—their breadth about half a mile. A road runs for about eight miles through the glen; and from parts of it, and better from the adjacent heights, the scenery is seen to great advantage. To the south of the town are *Seamount* and *Seaview*; and from the heights to the north and west of the town magnificent views are obtained of Clew bay and its numerous islets, of the country around Castlebar, of Croagh Patrick, and the other mountains of Murisk.

The road from Newport to Molrhaney skirts on the left the shores

of Clew bay, and on the right, Maume Thomas mountains, the wild forms of which are seen from this road, in some of their best points of view. They are deeply broken by the wild rugged ravines of Glendahurk, Glen Thomas, and Glennamaddoo, which pierce their steep and rugged sides. From the numerous heights along the line, the traveller can command a full view of Clew bay and the wild mountain district which bounds it; and perhaps from no point except the bay itself is Croagh Patrick, the finest of all our conical mountains, seen to such advantage as from the adjacent rocky knolls which lie on either side of this road.

Leaving Clew bay, we soon reach Ballycroy, the southern district of Erris, and pass Molrhaney, where the road to Achill branches off. From this point we proceed for about five miles along the shores of a beautiful narrow inlet running in from Tullaghan bay, which is finely diversified by the wildly broken coast of Corraun Achill on the left, and the western slopes of Maume Thomas on the right. The latter spring from the ocean to a height of nearly 2,000 feet: and around Dukell the scenery is truly grand—cliff rising over cliff, and summit over summit, in the most rugged forms; the numerous crags and masses of disintegrated rock half concealed by the high dark heath which clothes the slopes. The taller species of heath which waves along the surface, from the sea to near the mountain top, and mingles with the more humble species in the solitary dells where the few remaining red deer make their lair, is a variety of the Mediterranean heath, only lately noticed in a wild state in this solitary district. Ballycroy, though not generally marked on the maps, nor forming any of the county divisions, is locally

known as that tract lying along the western side of the Nephin mountains, and is bounded by them and Blacksod bay. The district, generally speaking, is not mountainous—large tracts of moorland, pasture, and bog, lying between the central hills, which do not attain to a great elevation.

As we advance, at five miles from Molrhaney we cross the Owenavrea river, which discharges the waters from the mountain slopes on the east into a creek of the bay. The bay on the left now enlarges and discloses the islands of Annagh and Inishbiggle; and about eight miles to the west the mountains of Achill rear high their bleak majestic heads. A dreary swampy plain, diversified with low moorland hills, succeeds to the Ballycroy mountains; and as we approach Tullaghan ferry, we pass, about two and a half miles to the left, on the shores of Blacksod bay, and near the small sea lough Fahy, the ruins of Doona, the only ancient edifice worthy of note in the whole district; and which is said to have been built by the celebrated Grace O'Malley. To the right, on the banks of the Owenduff, one of the rivers which bring down numerous mountain streams to the bay of Tullaghan, is *Lough Duff*, the fishing lodge of T. O. Lees, Esq.

Tullaghan bay, which is a branch of Blacksod bay, runs into the centre of the country, and receives all the rivers of the district. A little above the ferry there is a considerable salmon fishery, and near it *Croy Lodge*, the residence of the person who farms it, and the spot where the scene of that delightfully written work, "The Wild Sports of the West" is laid.

Near Doona a singular feature of physical geography may be observed.

You are placed in the centre of a true semicircle of mountains, distant six to seven miles, and extending twenty-two miles in the curve, commencing on the north-east with Slievecar, 2368 feet high, and terminating with Slieve More in Achill island 2217 feet high.

Tullaghan ferry is variable in breadth, according to the state of the tide: the width of the tide-way and strand is a mile and a half; the boats are kept at the opposite shore, where there are a few cabins; and generally speaking, in good weather there is little delay in crossing. Before we reach the ferry we pass, at about a mile and a half to the right, the grave-yard and ruins of Temple Eunna.

Beyond the ferry we continue along the shores of Tullaghan bay for about two miles, when we cross a narrow creek of Blacksod bay, near the chapel. The road, which now lies near the shores of Blacksod bay, is in many places very low, and occasionally inundated; in other places it is very hilly. The country, though desolate, like all the moorland tracts of Erris, appears, particularly towards the east, susceptible of great improvement. We meet a few wretched dwellings and the accompanying spots of tillage; and considerable herds of cattle are seen roaming over the drier parts of the seemingly boundless heathy waste. Blacksod bay is here from three to five miles in breadth: and on its opposite shores the district called the Mullet, with its sinuous bays, is seen from the higher grounds along our road.

About nine miles from Tullaghan ferry we join the central road, No. 144, near the chapel and hamlet of Glencastle, and thence proceed by that line to Belmullet.

No. 146.—DUBLIN TO BELMULLET.

THIRD ROAD—203½ MILES.

BY CASTLEBAR AND CORRICKBRIDGE.

	Statute Miles.	
Castlebar, as in No. 119	—	159½
Loch Beltra	7	166½
Corrickbridge	17½	183½
Bangor	8	191½
Belmullet	11½	203½

As Castlebar is more easily reached than Ballina, and the road thence by Corrickbridge more direct than by Ballycroy, and free from ferries or any other obstructions, we consider this one of the most convenient ways of reaching Belmullet. Conveyances can always be obtained at Castlebar. From that town our road runs through the wild tract of country lying between it and Lough Beltra.

About six miles from Castlebar we reach the lough of Beltra, along the eastern side of which our road runs for two miles; and thence for five miles, that is as far as Belanaderg ford, through Glen Nephin, having the companionship of the Crumpann river for the greater part

of the way. Glen Nephin is bounded on the east by Nephin, and on the west by the hills which connect with the mountain of Birreencorragh. While the ravines are here deep and wild, and the mountains exhibit considerable elevation, grandeur, and variety, the scenery is less interesting than along the shores of Ballycroy. On clearing the glen, we emerge on the great central moor of Erris, having the hill of Tristia on our right, and Bullaunmore on our left; these rising respectively 1067 and 1274 feet. We reach the central road through Erris, described in No. 144, at Corrickbridge, and proceed by that line to Belmullet.

No. 147.—DUBLIN TO BELMULLET.

FOURTH ROAD—204 MILES.

BY BALLINA, KILLALA, BALLYCASTLE, AND BELDERRIG CROSS-ROADS.

	Statute Miles.	
Ballina, as in No. 136	—	158½
Killala	7½	166
Ballycastle	9	175
Belderrig cross-roads	8½	183½
Belmullet	20½	204

In addition to the three main lines of road through Erris, there is another along the coast from Ballycastle to Belmullet. It is, however, very circuitous, and merely introduced to

direct the tourist to the splendid scenery along the coast, west from Belderrig; and also to enable us to notice the wild desolate tract along the northern shores of this district.

Though every part of the coast from Downpatrick head to Broadhaven, a distance of twenty-one miles, measuring in a straight line, is bold and rocky, exhibiting on a majestic scale, the ruins of nature as they are displayed in all the endless varieties of cliff scenery, aided as here by the extraordinary chasms occasioned by the decay of the trap-dykes, and the mountain-waves that break and foam on the awful barriers that here impede their progress, yet the part to which we would more particularly direct the attention of the tourist, is from Belderrig to Benwee head, a distance westward from the former of eleven miles.

There are neither roads nor houses of accommodation along this part of the iron-bound coast—the surface is dreary moorland, varied only by the mountains which rise from 600 to 1000 feet along the inhospitable shores. This excursion is only suited to pedestrians, in summer weather; and it is even with some difficulty that boats can be procured at Belderrig, and the more westerly coast-guard stations of Port Turlin and Portacloy, to see the cliffs and caverns along the more interesting parts of this coast. As we have before observed, although a car is generally to be had at Ballycastle, it would be well for the tourist to secure a conveyance at Ballina for the journey in and out of Erris, unless he returns by Bianconi's car through Crossmolina.

The road from Ballycastle to Belderrig keeps generally along the coast, and enables the traveller, by a few slight deviations from his path, to examine the headlands, creeks, and bays, into which this bold and rocky line of coast is broken. Though in this part the cliffs do not attain a great elevation, they are every where striking from their formation and perpendicularity, and

rendered still more interesting, from the trap-dykes that traverse them, and from the heavy Atlantic waves that beat against them. The land, too, along the base of the mountains of Maumakeogh and Benmore, though generally bleak and peaty, is not devoid of interest. Maumakeogh is 1243 feet high, and its acclivities along which we pass, are broken by the glens Ulra and Glassera, and watered by the streams that take their name. The former, we cross at three and a half miles, and the latter at about six miles from Ballycastle; and at about nine miles we reach the road leading down a little glen to the coast-guard station of Belderrig.

It is recommended, if weather and other circumstances admit, to view the coast between Belderrig and Portacloy from a boat, and to perform the remainder of the journey by land, visiting the hill of Benwee and Kilgalligan head on the road to Rossferry. The shores along this part of Erris are, from the difficulty of access, but little known, although they are superior in wildness and sublimity to any along the whole range of our sea-girt isle, except, perhaps, those of Slieve League, and the still grander ones of Glenlough, both near the south-western extremity of Donegal. Every projection that is rounded discloses some striking combination of impending cliff or vaulted cavern. Where all is wonderful, it is often difficult to particularise scenes: but here, even amid the extraordinary objects which rise successively to view, we are more forcibly struck with Moista Sound, and the cavern termed the Arch, and with the great cave of Doonvinallagh.

Moista Sound is four miles west from Belderrig. It is a chasm about a cable's length from one extremity to the other, so narrow that a boat's oars must be reefed in passing through

it. It is formed by a gigantic trap-dyke, the trap rock has fallen out, leaving this chasm, the sides of which are absolutely vertical; the northern 350 feet high, the other 450 feet; and on the southern side, the cliff rises 350 feet more, almost vertically, making 800 feet; but when in the Sound, the upper portion is invisible. No one who has not visited this spot can imagine its sublimity—the sides appearing almost to touch one another over your head at that vast altitude.

The Arch is about eight miles from Belderrig, and near the coast-guard station of Porturlin. It is about thirty feet in height, and may be rowed through in perfect safety at half tide and in moderate weather. It resembles Moista Sound in its direction, length, and breadth; it is also a trap-dyke; here, however, the trap remains, excepting at the bottom, where, by its having fallen out, the arch is formed; the keystone, as it may be called, being about 600 feet high, reaching to the top of the cliff. From hence to the lofty and nearly isolated promontory of Doonvinallagh, which is ten miles west from Belderrig, is one succession of magnificent cliffs, headlands, and bays, exhibiting the grandest features of coast scenery. Near the northern extremity of this promontory, to the west of the beautiful little harbour of Portacloy, where there is a coast-guard station, is the magnificent cavern before alluded to. It is about thirty feet high at the entrance, and wide enough for a boat to row in. It then expands into a spacious circular shape with a lofty domical roof. The cliff rises about 600 feet above the Arch.

Under whatever modifications of sea and sky these caves are viewed—whether in calm, when their deep blue waters are unruffled, or in storm, when the long surges moan through their vaults, and the scream

of the sea-mew is faintly heard amid the loud resounding billows which lash their gigantic barriers—they cannot fail of awakening feelings of awe and admiration.

The Stags of Broadhaven lie about a mile to the north of this point; they are seven in number, and present a mass of precipitous cliffs on all sides, and are about 300 feet high, though scarcely appearing half that elevation. Every thing here is on so great a scale, that, without the assistance derived from the presence of some familiar object, such as a large vessel, the eye cannot appreciate the true heights and distances.

Benwee head is a mile and a half to the west of Portacloy. It rises on its north-west side perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 820 feet. "The view from it is, as may be easily imagined, truly grand, and amply repays the labour attending the ascent. To the south-west the deeply indented shores of the Mullet, the bays of Blacksod and Broadhaven, with cloud-capped Achill in the distance, appear as in a map spread beneath the beholder. Easterly, the stags and the iron-bound range of coast included between Benmore and Benwee first arrest the attention; next follows the wedge-formed head of Downpatrick; then the Sligo coast, with the mountains of Donegal; and the wearied eye finally rests on Arranmore, faintly pencilled on the distant horizon. Northward, nothing presents itself but the dark bosom of the Atlantic, occasionally diversified by the majestic eagle that may be observed slowly sailing over its surface hundreds of feet beneath the beholder; or by the snow-white canvas of some passing vessel, the crew of which, by the press of sail carried, and the wide offing kept, seem only anxious to avoid a spot that in appearance offers nought but destruc-

tion. Southward, mountains appear heaped on mountains in wild and majestic disorder, and with tints as various as their distances."

From Benwee head there is no regular road to the Belmullet and Ballycastle road; the distance across the country is about eight miles, and

the nearest point the traveller can reach the road at is eleven miles from Belmullet. With a boat, however, he can row through Broadhaven to that town. Along the line of road we meet with a succession of the desolate heathy wastes common to the lower moorlands of Erris.

No. 148.—DUBLIN TO ACHILL.

188½ MILES.

BY NEWPORT AND MOLRHANY.

						Statute Miles.	
Molrhany, as in No. 145	:	:	:	:	:	—	180½
Achill Sound	:	:	:	:	:	8	188½

As there is some uncertainty as to cars at Newport and Achill, the traveller is recommended to hire a conveyance for the journey at Castlebar. In branching off the Ballycroy road, our road lies along the northern shores of Coraun Achill, the peninsula which lies between Bellacragher bay and the Sound of Achill, and presents fine views of that part of Tullaghan bay which includes the islands of Annagh and Inishbiggle. The peninsula of Corraun Achill is an elevated, uncultivated moorland tract, about seven miles long, by five broad, and whose highest and central summits are 1715 feet above the sea. A few red deer are still preserved among these wild mountains. The strand, at the Sound of Achill, is fordable at low water, and may be crossed with the help of an experienced guide; but as the road which leads to the ford is bad, it will be better to proceed to the ferry, where a boat is in constant attendance, and where a small inn has been established, where ponies and cars can be obtained. The island of Achill is separated from the peninsula of Corraun Achill by a narrow sound.

It is chiefly composed of lofty mountains, especially on the north and west sides, with large, uncultivated intervening bogs. It contains 36,037 statute acres. The inhabitants, who are poor, are wholly employed in fishing and tilling the little spots of reclaimed land around their houses, and are chiefly congregated in clusters of miserable huts along the shores.

The Protestant missionary establishment, which has occupied a considerable share of public attention, is situated on the north-east of the island, about nine miles from the ferry, near the hamlet of Doogort, which is on the shore. The locality is well defined by Slievemore, the highest mountain on the island, which, to the west of the settlement, attains an elevation of 2,204 feet. A road leads from the ferry to Achill head, which is seventeen miles west from that point, passing at two miles from the settlement, and ten from the ferry, the village of Slievemore, where the road to the village, and coast-guard station of Keel, which are situated on the strand of Trawmore, branches off; at twelve miles,

the hamlet of Dooagh is passed; and at fifteen miles, that of Keem is reached, which is only two miles from Achill head. These hamlets, as we have termed them, being mere clusters of wretched hovels.

The island of Achill-beg lies athwart the southern entrance of Achill Sound, being about a quarter of a mile from the mainland. It is about a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth. It contains a coast-guard station: its shores are rocky, and the summit level of its poor surface is 360 feet above the sea. A monthly paper, edited by the Rev. Mr. Nangle, is published at the Settlement, which has obtained a large circulation.

A small inn has been opened at the Settlement, as Mr. Nangle's colony is called, from which several days' excursions may be made to the magnificent coast scenery for which this island is celebrated. We shall begin with the cliffs of Minnaun, which, following the road, is nine miles south from the Settlement. The tourist can ride or drive to within two miles of the Sound, and then leaving the road, walk towards the south-west, through a small valley, for about three miles, to Dooega, a wretched village on the shore; near this point the cliffs commence, and run for three miles in a northerly direction to the strand of Trawmore. They attain an elevation of 900 feet, are very perpendicular, and most magnificent in their forms; presenting also, from one or two points, as remarkable a combination of mountain, cliff, and sea scenery, as can be met with round the whole coast.

Lough Nakeeroge, seldom visited, is a remarkably romantic spot; it is five miles west from the Settlement. The tourist should walk towards the hill on which the old telegraph tower stands; keeping to the left of the

tower, and continuing to the north-west, he will arrive at the brink of a precipitous descent of many hundred feet—at the bottom, lies the little lake, separated from the sea by a narrow but pretty strip of heath-clad rock; he may return by the coast, and along the seaward base of Slievemore, where he will pass an enormous gash, running two-thirds up the mountain called Ooghnadirk. By making this his way back, uncommonly fine views are obtained, exhibiting a succession of lofty and picturesque headlands, terminating with Saddle head, 512 feet high.

The walk from Saddle head, which is two miles from Lough Nakeeroge, along the precipices of Croaghann mountain down to Achill head, and thence to Keem, should not be omitted. This is seven miles from Lough Nakeeroge; and Keem is seven miles from the Settlement. The best way for a good walker is to go to Nakeeroge lake, thence, keeping close to the sea, to Saddle head. Here commences the loftiest range of sea precipices in the British empire. They form a curve, concave towards the Atlantic, extending for four miles; their highest point being the summit of Croaghann, 2,192 feet. As you ascend from Saddle head, the cliffs become more and more grand; at one point, by estimation about 1000 feet high, they are nearly vertical, and quite terrific; beyond this they can scarcely be called cliffs, but are immense precipitous slopes, composed partly of rock, and partly of grass, but inaccessible to the foot of man. Gigantic ribs, or buttresses of rock appear to prop up the mountains, reaching right to the summit. A little to the north of the highest point the angle of inclination to the sea is sixty degrees, at an elevation of near 1,900 feet. The last mile to Achill head, the cliffs fall on both sides, leaving a serrated edge,

in some places not a foot wide. In retracing our steps from this head, after traversing this jagged ridge, we ascend the cliffs of Keem, which trend to the south-east for two miles to Moyteoge head: they are bold and picturesque, though not so perpendicular as those of Minnaun, and they attain an altitude of about 1000 feet. Keem is a beautifully situated little village, from whence there is a good road to the Settlement, seven miles in length, along which lovely views are obtained; the beautiful outline of Clare Island forming a conspicuous feature, and backed in the distance by Mweehrea, and the Twelve Pins of Bennebola. Some amethysts of fine quality have been found near Keem. The road passes

through Keel, and near the extensive strand of Trawmore, which extends nearly two miles in length.

In fine weather a delightful excursion may be made to Clare Island from the inn at the Sound, where a boat can easily be obtained. The row down the narrow sound, with its wild and dreary shores, is not without interest: five miles brings you to the entrance, another mile clears Achill-beg, and four more will carry you to the landing-place on the east side of Clare Island, near the remains of the old castle, once the residence of the celebrated Grace O'Malley, or Grania Waile. For further details of Clare Island, we refer to No. 119, in connexion with Westport.

No. 149.—DUBLIN TO ENNISKILLEN.

FIRST ROAD—101 MILES.

BY DUNSHAUGHLIN, NAVAN, KELLS, VIRGINIA, CAVAN, AND LISNASKEA.

	Statute Miles.	
Clonee,	—	9
Blackbull	3½	12½
Dunshaughlin	4½	17
Navan	11	28
Kells	10½	38½
Virginia	11½	50
Lavey Strand	12	62
Cavan	7	69
Wattlebridge	10½	79½
Lisnaskea	9½	89
Enniskillen	12	101

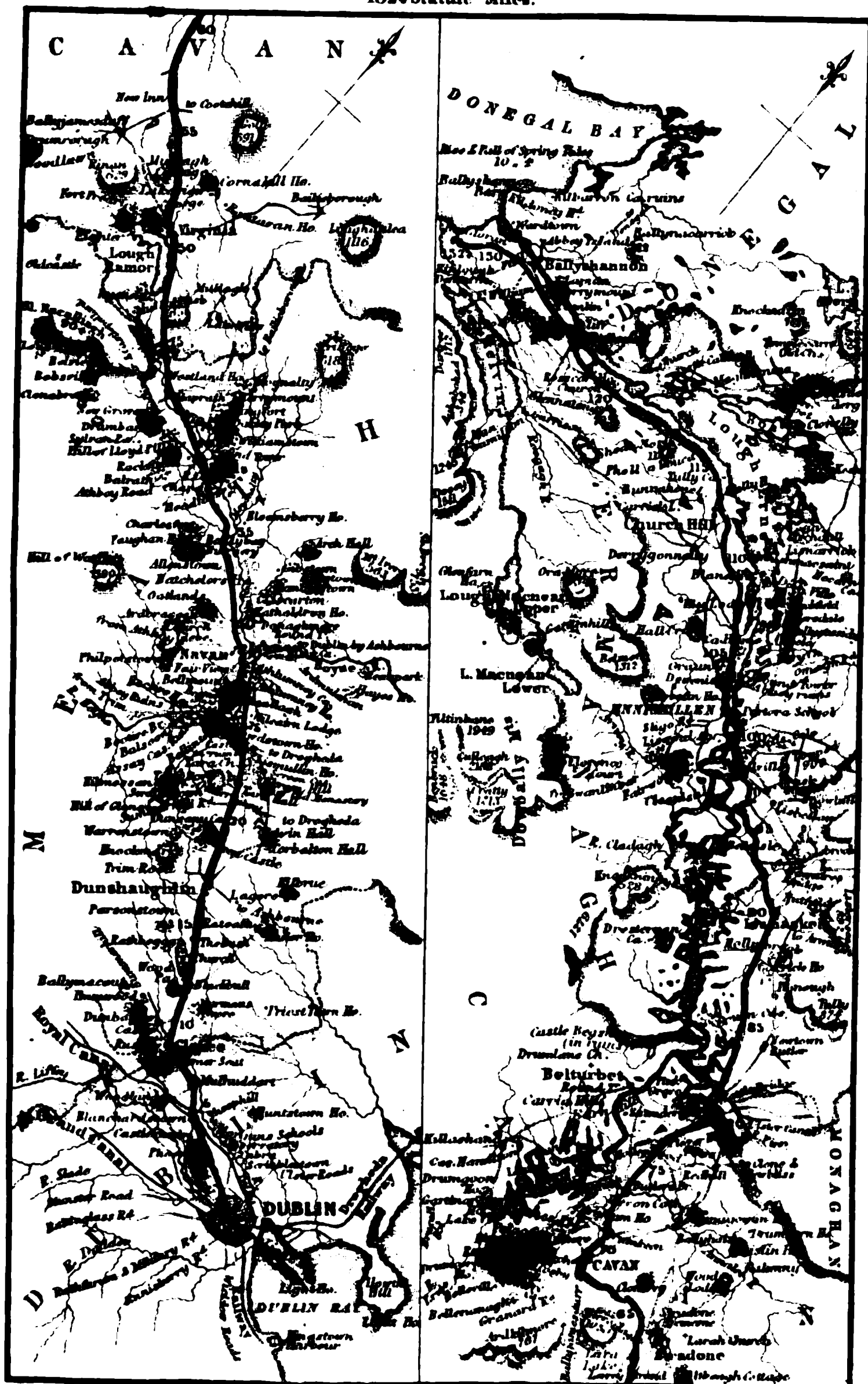
This is the great north-west road from Dublin. It leads to nearly all the principal parts of the counties of Meath, Cavan, and Fermanagh, and to several important places in Longford and Donegal. On this road there are various public coaches to Kells, daily coaches to Cavan and Enniskillen, besides the mail.

On leaving Dublin, we pass near the northern boundary of the Phoenix Park, with the old demesne of *Cabra*,

and several small villas on our right; run through a considerable portion of land which is chiefly appropriated to the growth of culinary vegetables for the city; and at two miles, clear the unadorned environs of the metropolis. The plantations of the Phoenix Park, on the left, are joined by those of the villa grounds, which adorn the left banks of the Liffey for many miles above the city; and in connexion with them, at four miles

DUBLIN TO ENNISKILLEN, BALLYSHANNON & BUNDORAN.

132 1/2 Statute Miles.



from the town, the church, castle ruins, and moat of Castleknock, as seen from this road, compose an interesting group. On the right, the bank of Dunsink, forming the northern boundary of the narrow winding valley through which the Tolka streamlet forces its tortuous course, is clothed with the hedge-row trees of several villas, which connect with the plantations of *Sheep-hill*, the fine seat of James Hans Hamilton, Esq. For further particulars relative to this part of the neighbourhood of Dublin, we refer the traveller to the general notices of the environs, pages 43 and 44. At five miles we pass the schools endowed by the late Mr. Morgan; cross, for the first and only time, the Royal Canal, on the banks of which is the small woollen spinning factory of Blanchardstown, and emerge on the great plain which lies around the metropolis. This champaign tract, the largest and most important in the kingdom, stretches, with some slight interruption, from the Dublin mountains on the south, to the low fertile hills of Meath and Louth on the north; and on the east, from the shores of the bay of Dublin westward in one unbroken plain for at least fifty miles. This relatively immense space, containing some of the finest lands in the kingdom, is well known to graziers for its fattening qualities; and no inconsiderable share of the live stock exhibited in the Dublin and Liverpool markets are the produce of its rich pastures.

In this fertile soil, occupied by a comparatively respectable tenantry, many of them the most wealthy in Ireland, it is melancholy to see the bleak state of the country—the neglect of live fences—the wretched husbandry—the primitive implements—and, above all, the miserable dwellings of the labourers. There are, however, we are glad to state, many

honourable exceptions, but they are so thinly scattered over the great extent of country, as not to be readily discerned by the general traveller. About three and a half miles from Blanchardstown we reach the village of Clonee, near which we enter the county of Meath.

Close to the village of Clonee, on the left, is *Summer Seat*, the residence of Samuel Garnet, Esq., with several villas adjoining; near it the demesne of *Rush*; and at a mile and a half north-west from Clonee the village and demesne of *Dunboyne Castle*. Two miles from Clonee we pass, on the right, *Norman's Grove*, the residence of J. Shanley, Esq.; at two and a half, on the left, *Wood-park*, the seat of — Preston, Esq.; and at three and a half miles, the village and cross-roads of Black Bull, where there is a good posting-house.

Two miles from the Black Bull we reach the hamlet called The Bush, a little to the left of which is the small demesne of *Parsonstown*, the seat of the Hon. Sir F. Stanhope; and at six reach the decayed village of Dunshaughlin, where there are a church, chapel, and union workhouse, also a public-house where cars can be hired. To the east of the village about two miles on the cross-road leading to Ashbourne, is *Laggore*, the wall-wooded residence of Michael Thunder, Esq.; and at three and a half miles, also on the same road, and crowning the summit of one of the long and gently elevated ridges into which the surface of this part of the country is thrown, are the village, church, chapel, and manor-house of *Ratoath*, the latter the residence of J. Corballis, Esq.

Killeen, the seat of the Earl of Fingall, with its fine castle; *Warrenstown*, the seat of John Johnson, Esq.; *Dunsany*, that of Lord Dunsany, with its handsome castle, lie close to each other in a rich beautiful

valley, between three and four miles from Dunshaughlin and two to the left of our road. In the fine old demesnes of these noblemen are the interesting and well-preserved church ruins of Dunsany and Killeen. The castles were originally built in the twelfth century by the De Lacys; added to by the late, and greatly enlarged by the present, noble proprietors. Two miles from Dunsany are the hamlet, church, and chapel of Kilmessan; and adjoining is *Swainstown*, — Preston, Esq.; and a mile to the south of *Swainstown* is *Kilcarty*. In the bleak but fertile country which stretches northerly, and about three miles to the right of Dunshaughlin, on the cross-road leading to Drogheda, is *Corbalton Hall*, the fine seat of M. E. Corbally, Esq. M.P.; and near it *Belvin Hall*.

As we proceed to Navan the country improves in appearance; and the rich though bleak surface is considerably relieved by the fertile hills of Tara and Skreen, between which our road runs. The latter hill, rising to 507 feet, lies about a mile and a half to the right, and is rendered still more conspicuous by the church ruins and straggling hamlet which crown its summit. Tara, on the left, is covered with a rich soil, and crowned with a modern church, the ruins of the old one not being conspicuous. It is stated, that up to the end of the sixth century a triennial convocation of the provincial kings, clergy, and bards was held here for the settlement of the affairs of the kingdom, and the election of a supreme ruler; and that the inauguration stone was afterwards said to be removed to Scotland, where it was used for a similar purpose; from whence it was taken to England by Edward the First, and still remains at Westminster Abbey. In 980 the Danes sustained a signal defeat here; Roderic, the last native king, collected his forces here, pre-

vious to attacking the English in Dublin; here also, in 1589, O'Nial assembled his troops after laying waste the surrounding country; and in 1798, a skirmish took place between the insurgents and a detachment of fencibles. Tara, though celebrated both in story and in song, is devoid of any architectural remains; there are, however, the evident lines of extensive circular intrenchments, of a date prior to the introduction of Christianity, which have been fully illustrated by Mr. Petrie, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. In the absence of any thing that can justify the statements about Tara's palaces, colleges, and halls, the view from the summit of this hill will make ample amends to those who, instead of indulging in mournful reflections on the past, can look forward with delight to the time when the vast, fertile, but half-cultivated surrounding plains shall teem with abundance, of which the husbandman and labourer shall each receive his due reward—when plenty and contentment shall take the place of misery and discontent, and the cold cheerless clay-built huts give way to cheerful cottages with their blazing hearths. *Tara Hall*, a small plain modern house, the residence of Patrick Lynch, Esq., lies between the summit of the hill and the road. At Odder, one mile east from Tara hill, is the site of an ancient nunnery.

A mile beyond the hill of Tara we pass, on the right, *Lismullin*, the beautifully situated demesne of Sir C. D. Dillon, Bart., and soon after, reach the young plantations of *Dowdstown*, the seat of the Rev. M. Taylor.

The eye, wearied with the monotonous appearance of the bleak, generally flat, but fertile country travelled through, is now relieved by a considerable extent of woodland scenery,

which stretches from our road up the beautiful and rich valley of the Boyne to the neighbourhood of Trim. Connected with *Dowdstown* is *Bellinter*, the seat of the Rev. Joseph Preston. This finely wooded demesne stretches for a considerable distance along the banks of the Boyne, and joins, at its upper extremity, the plantations of *Bective House*, the seat of Richard Bolton, Esq. The latter demesne reaches along the left and bold bank of the Boyne, from *Bellinter* to the village of Bective bridge, which is four miles south-west of our road. The fine ruins of the Abbey of Bective, founded in 1146, by Murchard O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, add to the interest of this place. They are situated on the banks of the Boyne, about four miles from the demesne of *Dowdstown*, and on the cross-road leading thence to Trim; and by a little planting might be rendered highly picturesque. On the right bank of the river, opposite to Bective House, are the old demesne of *Balscon*, and the ruins of Assay Castle, and church.

As we proceed to Navan the country assumes a still more beautiful and improved appearance. On passing the plantations of *Dowdstown*, our road skirts the right bank of the Boyne—having on the opposite side the delightfully situated but neglected demesne of *Ardsallagh*, the estate of the Duke of Bedford, joining which is *Boyne-hill*, Mrs. Gerrard. We pass, on the right, *Kilcairn Lodge*; on the left, the extensive flour mills of *Kilcairn*; and, at twenty-six and a half miles from Dublin, cross the Boyne, the companionship of which we enjoy to Navan, with its verdant banks adorned on the right by the plantations of *Athlumney House*, the seat of Peter P. Metge, Esq., *Boyne View*, and *Athlumney Cottage*, Dr. Hudson;

and on the left by *Fair View*, *Belmont*, and *Greenmount*.

NAVAN,

the first borough established by the English in this part of the country, and which afterwards received various additional privileges from Edward the Fourth, Henry the Seventh, and James the First, is situated on the confluence of the rivers Boyne and Blackwater, in the centre of the county of Meath, and surrounded by some of the richest lands in the kingdom. The town consists of three main streets of considerable extent, off which various narrow lanes branch. The houses in the main streets are very irregularly built; those in the lanes are of a very poor description, and the suburban huts miserable. A considerable retail trade is carried on: at the weekly markets and quarterly fairs a great quantity of agricultural produce is disposed of; and in the manufacture of flour a good deal is done. To the latter division of trade we may add a large distillery, a brewery, flax-spinning mills, the frize, and paper factories, and the weaving of sacking. The greater part of the corn and other provisions purchased are sent along the Boyne navigation, a distance of twenty miles by water, to Drogheda. There are a handsome church and a spacious Roman Catholic chapel; a seminary, an endowed school, besides other educational establishments; a barrack, court-house, infirmary, fever hospital, union work-house, and two inns, where good post-horses and carriages can be hired.

Among the antiquities we may notice the church and castle ruins of *Athlumney*—the latter a very striking feature; and the round tower and ruined church of *Donaghmore*, which

are about a mile and a half from Navan, on the road leading to Slane by the left bank of the Boyne; at four miles, on the same side, are the village, church, chapel, and demesne of *Stachallan*—the latter the former seat of the Viscount Boyne. Here a college has lately been established for the instruction of divinity students, in connexion with the Established Church, in the Irish language. On the west side of Navan is a large ancient fort, from whence a good view of the town and the rich and beautiful country around is obtained.

Blackcastle, the fine seat of Thomas Rothwell, Esq. adjoins the town; the well-wooded demesne, now including that of *Swinerton*, stretches for two miles along the left bank of the Boyne; and opposite to it is *Ardmulchan*, the residence of Robert Taaffe, Esq. Four miles from Navan, on one of the cross-roads to Athboy, is *Philpotstown*, the seat of John T. Young, Esq. and adjoining Navan is the handsome villa of — De-lany, Esq.

From Navan to Kells our road keeps generally along the right bank of the Blackwater, the river which bears the surplus waters of Lough Ramor and several streamlets to the Boyne.

At two miles pass, on the right, *Rathaldron*; and at two and a half, *Liscarton Castle*, Thomas Gerrard, Esq. To the right of the latter, and about a mile beyond the Blackwater, is the demesne of *Randallstown*, Colonel Everard; and near it *Gibstown*, the rich and extensive pastoral demesne of John Gerrard, Esq. Both these demesnes are situated on the road leading to Kells by the left bank of the Blackwater.

About a mile to the left of the road, and three from Navan, is *Ardbraccan House*, the diocesan seat of the Bishop of Meath. The mansion and

demesne form one of the finest of the Irish episcopal residences; and close to it is Ardbraccan glebe and parish church. Near Ardbraccan is *Oatlands*, the seat of B. Thompson, Esq.

We now, at five miles from Navan, pass, on the left, and at about a mile and a half from the road, *Allanstown*, the seat of J. N. Waller, Esq. A part of the demesne occupies the acclivities of the verdant hill of Faughan, which attains an altitude of 364 feet, and commands an extensive view of the flat rich country lying around. Adjoining *Allanstown* is *Ballybeg*, the oldest and most extensive tree nursery in the kingdom; and *Charlesfort*, the seat of John Tisdall, Esq. At six and a half miles from Navan we pass, on the right, *Bloomsbury*, the residence of Joseph Barnwall, Esq.; and at nine miles reach *Headfort*, the fine demesne of the Marquess of Headfort, through which our road continues to Kells.

Headfort House is one of the largest of our domestic edifices. It is, however, a plain but very substantial structure. The demesne, though possessing no natural features, has in its general appearance a great degree of magnificence, arising from its extent, unity of design, the richness of the verdure of the long and gently-inclined plains into which the surface is naturally disposed, and the arrangement and preservation of the plantations. The grounds are beautified by the Blackwater, which forms a fine artificial lake in the centre of the park.

There is something very imposing about the entrance to Kells. The spacious and well-wooded avenues through which we pass—the wide streets adorned with old trees, and terminated by the venerable church and ancient round tower—the handsome Roman Catholic chapel and

sessions-house, with their accompanying trees, are calculated to remind us of many scenes in England where the village is an adjunct to the manor-house, and the lord of the soil is as careful of the interests and comforts of his villagers, as he is of the preservation of the pictures in his gallery, or the trees in his park. Such was that portion of Kells connected with *Headfort* in the time of Thomas, first Earl of Bective; but it has overstepped the prescribed limits, and now joins the older parts of the town, which exhibit the narrow lanes, wretched cabins, and all the misery consequent on neglect, subletting, and unrestrained settlement. The town, we are happy to say, is improving; new roads have been formed around it; and the schools endowed by Miss Dempsey, the new hospitals, union workhouse, &c., add much to its appearance.

Kells, originally called Kenlis, is a place of high antiquity. A monastery was founded here in 550 by St. Columb; and in 1152 the memorable synod of the Irish clergy, at which Cardinal Paparo distributed the four pallis to the archbishops, was assembled here. The monastery was plundered by Dermot Macmurrough; but in the year following Hugh de Lacy re-endowed it. In 1156 the town, with all its sacred edifices, was destroyed by fire; and since its restoration in the following century, has been subjected to repeated confiscations and hostile incursions. Of the old religious houses and walls by which it was defended scarcely a vestige remains. An ancient round tower and cross stand in the church-yard; and near them a small stone-roofed cell of great antiquity, called St. Columb Kill's house. There is also an ancient stone cross, richly carved, in the centre of the town.

At the weekly markets considera-

ble quantities of produce are disposed of, though in this respect, as well as in its retail trade, Kells is far inferior to Navan. There is a small lace factory, at which about 100 girls are generally employed, a comfortable inn, Hannon's, where good post-horses and carriages can be obtained; and at various other houses in the town cars can be hired.

The country around Kells is highly fertile, and comparatively well improved. The seats are numerous; and, if we except the southern suburbs of Dublin, more large hedge-row timber is to be seen than in any other district in the kingdom. North of the town, on the road leading to the picturesque village of Moynalty, is the archdeaconry of Meath; and a little beyond it, *Willmount*, John Radcliffe, Esq., and *Williamstown*, the Rev. Mr. Garnett. At two and a half miles from Kells, on the same road, are the demesnes of *Oakley Park* and *Maprath*; at three and a half, *Kingsfort*, the seat of R. Challoner, Esq.; near it *Cherry-mount*, Philip Smyth, Esq.; and about four miles, the village of Moynalty, which contains a neat church and chapel, and a number of comfortable picturesque cottages, built by the proprietor, John Farrell, Esq., whose handsome Elizabethan lodge is also in the town. This delightful village is watered by the Owenroe stream, one of the Blackwater's tributaries. Three miles north-east from Kells, on the road to Ardee, is the village of Carlanstown; a mile to the north of which are Newtown church and *Newtown House*; and at two miles, on the Ardee road, *Ardlonan* and *Kilbeg*.

South of the town, near the road leading to Athboy, is *Rockfield*, the seat of Richard Rothwell, Esq., and at two miles, *Balrath*, the fine seat of C. A. Nicholson, Esq. To the west, on the road leading to the village of

Crossakeale, at two miles from the town, is *Drum-baragh*, — Woodward, Esq.; at three, *Sylvan Park*, — Keating, Esq.; and at four, *New Grove*, H. O'Reilly, Esq.

The hill of Lloyd, the great feature in this district, crowned with its pillar, adjoins Kells on the west. It is a beautifully-shaped, fertile hill, its altitude 422 feet; and on its summit is a handsome pillar, upwards of one hundred feet in height, erected by Thomas, first Earl of Bective. The ranger of the corporate grounds, who lives on the hill of Lloyd, is entrusted by the Marquis of Headfort with the key of entrance to the pillar; and from the lantern at the top you command a view of all the rich country around Kells; and in clear weather, the outlines of the vast fertile plain noticed at the commencement of this route, can be traced. The hill of Lloyd itself stands, on the one hand, at the termination of the great fertile limestone plain of Meath; and on the other hand, at the commencement of the country, which, from its base to the bay of Donegal, undulates in a succession of hill and mountain of every shape and modification. About eight miles to the west of Kells is the high chain of hills designated Slieve Naccalliagh, which immediately over *Lough Crew*, the fine seat of J. L. W. Naper, Esq., rises 904 feet; and about the same distance, on the north, the higher hills around Moyalty rise from 600 to 700 feet.

Leaving Kells for Virginia, by the northern base of the hill of Lloyd, at two miles from the town, we cross the Blackwater, and at six enter the county of Cavan. The country now assumes a different aspect; the surface is more varied and rocky; the soil inferior; the farms smaller, and occupied by a much poorer class of tenantry. Above all, the want of the old hedge-row timber which adorns

the country in connexion with the road from Navan to Kells, is sensibly felt. At eight miles we reach Lough Ramor, the source of the river locally known as the Blackwater, and continue along its eastern shores to Virginia. As we proceed, we obtain several good views of this fine sheet of water, its small planted islands, and opposite gently rising shores.

The small town of Virginia forms part of the large surrounding estate of the Marquis of Headfort; and the cheerful, neat, and orderly appearance which, comparatively speaking, it presents, is wholly owing to his lordship's liberality, aided by the exertions of his agent, the Rev. Robert Sargent. The inn and posting establishment are considered the best in the whole line of road, and this induces many visitors in summer. A large weekly market is held, at which a good deal of business is done. The fairs are numerous, but the transactions are not heavy. The church is a beautiful small structure, and from its position, and the arrangement of the ground by which it is enclosed, shows how much ecclesiastical buildings might be made to contribute to the scenery of their respective localities.

Virginia is situated on the shores of Lough Ramor, and near the centre of the lake. The latter is of a circular form, about five miles in length, its breadth varying from a mile to half a mile. Its surface is agreeably diversified by various small islets, most of which are planted; its outlines are considerably varied; and the shores, in several places, rise in beautiful though gentle undulations from the edge of its dark blue waters. On the western end the shores are beautified by the plantations of Lord Headfort's fine deer park, which stretch along for two miles, and connect with the improvements of *Fort George*, the

residence of the Rev. John Rowley, rector of the parish, and also with the plantations of *Fort Frederick*, the beautifully-situated demesne of Richard Scott, Esq. *Eighter*, the residence of the Rev. Robert Sargent, is a little beyond the latter, and three miles from Virginia on the cross-road leading to Oldcastle. Along the southern shores are several improved farms. Six miles from Virginia, on the old road leading to Cavan, is the small town of Ballyjamesduff, with its church, chapel, and Presbyterian meeting-house. As in many parts of Cavan, the country around Ballyjamesduff is finely diversified with low, fertile, and beautifully-rounded hills. The country to the north of Virginia, though thickly inhabited, and in its surface highly varied by hill and dale, is bleak and poorly cultivated; the higher hills are craggy, and the soil is generally inferior; and the most superficial observer will readily trace the change that takes place on leaving the limestone formation at Kells, and entering the schistose district.

For the next ten miles, that is, from Virginia to the neighbourhood of Stradone, our road lies through a bleak unwooded country, varied only by the hills, marshes, bogs, and flat valleys, into which the surface is thrown. At four and a half miles we reach Billis-bridge, a little to the right of which is a small Presbyterian meeting-house; at six miles we pass the carman's stage called the New Inn, and at seven and a half, the small lake and church of Lavey, generally called Lavey Strand, where a road branches off on the right to the contiguous village of Stradone. Among the numerous hills on the left, Slieve Glagh, rising 1050 feet, at a distance of two and a half miles, is a conspicuous feature, and may be easily discerned. A little beyond

Lavey Strand we pass, on the right, *Stradone demesne*, the beautiful seat of Robert Burrowes, Esq. *Clonervy*, the demesne of R. B. Blackwood, Esq., is about three miles from Stradone, on the cross-road leading hence to the small town of Ballyhaise. As we advance, the country improves both in aspect and culture—the hills rise to a greater height, and assume a deeper verdure; and four and a half miles from *Stradone demesne* we reach the environs of

CAVAN,

the chief town of the county whose name it bears; it is situated in the centre of the richest tract of land in that part of the country, and watered by one of the numerous streams which flow to the Erne. Like most of our towns, it lays claim to remote antiquity; and like them, also appears to have suffered from the havocs of the feudal wars; and so late as 1690, the greater part of the town was burnt by the Enniskilleners under the command of Wolsey, after defeating a body of the forces attached to James II.

As a town, there is very little in the arrangement or style of the buildings to attract attention. It does not contain a good street, and but very few good houses. It is, however, improving in these respects, particularly along the line of street adjacent to the new and commodious inn. In connexion with this part of the town we may notice the small garden laid out by the late Lady Farnham, and now maintained by Lord Farnham as a promenade for the inhabitants. Independent of the recreation, it was a part of her ladyship's plan to induce a taste for gardening and botany, by having the grounds well kept, and a good collection of hardy plants properly arranged and named. This so far has been done.

In common with all corporate and assize towns, Cavan contains the usual municipal and county offices ; of the latter, the court-house and gaol are striking, as well from their architectural character, as from their relative situations. The church is a beautiful structure ; the chapel is a commodious building, and the endowed school is a large edifice, beautifully situated in the vicinity of the town. There are also Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, a union workhouse, fever hospital, infirmary, a branch bank, and a commodious inn, where post-horses and carriages can be hired. We need scarcely add, that like all our towns, it contains its ample quota of miserable dwellings and wretched inhabitants. In the weekly markets and fairs, little business comparatively is done ; the retail trade, however, extends over a considerable district.

The country around Cavan is singularly romantic ; fertile round hills spring up on every side, and the roads winding through the valleys give the whole a very pleasing, rural character. In whatever way we view it, it is lamentable to see, with a very few exceptions, this beautiful and fine tract of country cut up into small enclosures, without the least regard to ornamental appearance or profitable culture. The little green hills, which are so profusely thrown around, and rise from 200 to 500 feet, are actually cut up into patches of roods and half acres ; and the wretched ditches lie in every direction, but that calculated to effect the drainage of the very wet and retentive subsoil. We cannot, however, withhold our testimony to the great appearance of comfort and neatness which characterize every part of the *Farnham* estate.

The lovers of natural and improved scenery, however, will find some

amends for this general neglect, at *Farnham* and *Kilmore*, which lie from two to three miles west of the town, on the road leading thence to Cross-doney. *Farnham*, the seat of Lord Farnham, is two miles distant, and justly ranks among the finest of our country residences. The beautiful grounds through which we drive from the above road, have, strictly speaking, more of the character of the English park—and the trees around the house bespeak more care and length of years than we usually meet with in our demesnes. The mansion is a plain, commodious structure. Those who have seen *Farnham* only from the house or approaches, know but little of its extent, variety, and beauty. It branches out in many directions ; and embraces several of the little natural lakes, which form so remarkable a feature in this district, from their number and the extent of surface which they occupy. Along their shores, and on the promontories formed by their inextricable windings, there is a considerable extent of natural timber, which has been equally preserved with that in the demesne, and connected with it by pleasing rural rides. Drives extend for many miles through this highly improved estate. In one direction, they reach to the woods of Killikeen, a distance of four miles, where a handsome cottage was erected by the last Countess of Farnham.

Kilmore, the diocesan house of the Bishop of Kilmore, is near Farnham, and about three miles south-west from the town of Cavan. The house is a modern substantial structure. The cathedral, which is also the parish church, is a very plain, ancient edifice. In 1641 the remains of the venerable Bishop Bedell were interred here. The lands attached to the palace are extensive, and undulate beautifully, and from their natural fertility and

superior culture, are remarkable for many miles around. *Danesfort*, the residence of the Dean of Kilmore, adjoins the Bishop's demesne.

The country immediately connected with *Kilmore* and *Farnham* exhibits a very well cultivated, and, at the same time, a pleasing, rural character. The small lakes in their vicinity, which are thickly scattered over a surface of seventy-six square miles, by their labyrinthine windings give to that space the appearance of lake and island in alternate series. These lakes, which are the principal feeders of the Erne, blend into each other, and are connected by small rivers. They are in many places very deep, and the insulated grounds rise beautifully from the water's edge. A considerable extent of natural wood is scattered along their shores, and on their narrow promontories. Nearly all the insulated lands are fertile, and thickly inhabited; and the islanders, in transferring their cattle and produce from place to place, and to the main land, in their home-made cots, display great agility. On a small island near Killikeen, above referred to, are the ruins of Cloughoughter Castle, in which Bishop Bedell was confined by the insurgents in 1641.

The same description of hilly country which surrounds Cavan extends to Enniskillen; and, with the exception of the gentlemen's seats, the same neglect and wretched husbandry are manifested. True, it is, that these matters, as also the condition of the peasantry, are better than in many other parts of the kingdom; but still, there is great room for improvement.

The small improving town of Ballyhaise, with its church and chapel, is situated about four miles north of the town of Cavan, on the banks of the Annalee river. There are extensive corn mills near the town, and the weekly market is considerable. *Ballyhaise*

Castle, the seat of the proprietor, W. Humphreys, Esq., and the extensive plantations of the demesne connected with it, add much to the general appearance. Adjoining Ballyhaise is *Lisnagowan House*.

Resuming our route from Cavan to Enniskillen, at a mile and a-half from the former, we pass on the left *Drumkeen*, a pretty villa, romantically situated on one of the roads leading to *Farnham*; and at three and a half miles reach the village of Butler's-bridge. The village is situated on the banks of the Annalee river, one of the principal tributaries to the Erne, which it joins a little below the bridge. At two miles from Butler's-bridge we pass *Holles Wood*, J. C. Jones, Esq.; and at three reach *Clover Hill*, the seat of the Misses Saunderson; two and a half miles from which, to the north-east and on the road leading to Clones, are the village and demesne of Redhills. At nine miles from Cavan, we reach *Castle Saunderson*, the fine seat of Alexander Saunderson, Esq., where the road enters the county of Fermanagh. The mansion and grounds of *Castle Saunderson* have of late been much improved. They are watered by the Finn river, which forms several lakes near the house, as it forces its way to Lough Erne through the low swampy plain. Here we cross the Ulster Canal, which connects Loughs Erne and Neagh, and falls into the former about half a mile to the left of our road.

Crossing the Finn, at the small hamlet of Wattle bridge, which is about a mile from *Castle Saunderson*, our road for a considerable distance lies through a tract which is much broken by marsh and lake. At two miles we pass on the left, on the summit of one of the hills which diversify this part of the country, the lodge of Butler Danvers, Esq. About four miles from Wattle-bridge we

meet the road which branches off on the left to *Crum Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Erne, which is about two miles from the road; and on the right, to the village of Newtownbutler—the latter, with its church, chapel, and Methodist meeting-houses, lying about a mile from the road.

The modern and beautiful castle of *Crum* is situated at the head of a narrow promontory, formed by that extraordinary maze of waters which compose the head of upper Lough Erne. The promontory, which principally constitutes the demesne, is covered with timber, chiefly indigenous, as are also many of the small islands connected with it. The ruins of the old castle of *Crum*, with its ancient enclosed yards and garden, surrounded by embattled walls, form part of the pleasure grounds. In this garden is the most remarkable old yew in the kingdom; it is about twenty feet high, and the branches, which are supported in a horizontal direction by posts, at a height of twelve feet from the ground, extend over a circular gravelled area whose diameter is sixty feet. This demesne in its general character resembles the wooded islets and promontories connected with *Farnham*, which we faintly sketched, and what is of far more importance, the comparison may be also carried on in the moral aspect and social condition of the tenantry, as well as in the general improvement of the estate. From a little above *Crum Castle*, where the Erne loses the river character, till it joins the larger body of the upper lough, a distance of seven miles downwards, the waters, from the nature of the surface, spread over a great extent of country, assuming the most fantastic and intricate outlines. It is only those who have sailed through this labyrinth of little lakes, or have traversed their shores, that can form a correct idea of their

devious windings, their endlessly varied creeks and bays, or the numerous pretty islets they contain. Among the latter some are wholly wooded, others in tillage—but generally speaking the larger are inhabited; and it adds not a little life to the scenery to see the peasantry who are located on the islands or along the shores of the mainland, rowing their little home-made skiffs over the smooth waters from isle to isle, or from shore to shore, at which men and women, young and old, are equally expert. Since the opening of the Ulster Canal, a small steamer navigates this maze of waters from the termination of the canal to the town of Enniskillen, and thereby not only enlivens the scene, but adds to the interests of the country in a highly useful point of view. The shores of this portion of Lough Erne are flat; and in winter and after floods a great extent of country is submerged.

From where the road branches off to *Crum Castle* till we reach the town of Lisnaskea, the country maintains its regularly hilly character, our road winding along the narrow intervening peaty valleys; and before we reach Lisnaskea we pass, about a mile from the road, on the right, the hamlet, church, and chapel of Donagh; also *Carrick* and *Hollybrook*.

The small town of Lisnaskea has been of late much improved by the proprietor, the Earl of Erne. It now contains several good houses, built in the old English style, several retail shops, and a comfortable inn, the Erne Arms, where post-horses and carriages can be obtained; to which we may add the church, union work-house, dispensary, and schools. *Nutfield*, and several villas, lie between two and three miles north from Lisnaskea. From Lisnaskea you may proceed to Enniskillen either by

Maguire's-bridge or by Derrybrusk, where the roads reunite; or by Maguire's-bridge and Lisbellaw: the roads are nearly equidistant.

Three miles from Lisnaskea, on one of the roads leading to Enniskillen, is the small town of Maguire's-bridge. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Colebrook river, and contains a church, chapel, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses; also several shops, and a small inn where a car can be hired. Near the town are *Drumgoon* and *Abbey Lodge*; and to the north of the town, from two to three miles, are *Millwood*, *Snowhill*, and *Ashfield*. The country around Maguire's-bridge is also finely diversified by fertile hills and winding valleys; and in this beautiful tract of country, at three miles from Maguire's-bridge, is the neat village of Brookborough; and in its vicinity are *Draperhill*, *Greenhill*, and *White Park*. At five miles from Maguire's-bridge and two from Brookborough the traveller reaches *Colebrook*, the seat of Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., M.P., where there is a splendid Grecian mansion, surrounded by a beautiful park, and adorned with fine trees. This demesne is also enlivened by the Colebrook river, encompassed by a comparatively improved estate, which is occupied by an intelligent and thriving tenantry. Much, however, as regards the improvement of the soil, remains to be done here, as throughout the whole of this interesting part of the country; the streams in the valleys are every where pent up, and the retentive subsoils of the hills are saturated with water. Near *Colebrook* is *Ashbrook*, the seat of G. F. Brooke, Esq.

Three miles from Colebrook, and nine from Maguire's-bridge, on the road to Clogher, is Fivemiletown, a neat little town, which possesses a church, Methodist meeting-house,

and a comfortable inn, where a car can be obtained. Near the town is *Blessingbourne Cottage*, the handsome residence of — Montgomery, Esq.

Resuming our road to Enniskillen, at three miles from Lisnaskea we pass, at about a mile and a half to the left, *Belleisle*, the seat of the Rev. Grey Porter, and formerly the residence of the first Earl of Rosse. Mr. Porter is restoring this beautifully-situated residence. *Belleisle*, one of the largest of the islands in Upper Lough Erne, is situated at the northern extremity of that fine lake, and close to the point where the overflowing waters again assume the river character, and issue by the northern channel toward Enniskillen. *Belleisle* formerly possessed some of the largest trees in the kingdom; but the greater part of them were cut before it came into the possession of Mr. Porter; and since that period the hurricane in January, 1839, blew down the majestic elms in the long approach. The beautiful hill of Knockninny, on the opposite side of Lough Erne, forms a striking object from *Belleisle House*.

About five miles from Lisnaskea the traveller passes *Derrybrusk* on the left, and on the right the small town of Lisbellaw, which contains a church, chapel, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. In the town is a small spade manufactory. *Snowhill* and *Ashfield*, noticed in connexion with Maguire's-bridge, are a mile north from Lisbellaw; the pretty Lough Eyes two miles; and the small town of Tempo, with its church and chapel, is about five, on the road leading to Fintona. Adjoining Tempo is *Tempo House*, J. Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P.

For two miles above *Belleisle* the lough is about two miles in breadth, making an unbroken sheet of water of four square miles; it is

less broken than that part which we have noticed in connexion with *Crum Castle*; and the islands, which are more numerous, are smaller. The shores, however, though they do not attain any great elevation, are highly diversified, and in many parts are romantic and pleasingly varied.

At three miles from the cross road leading to Lisbellaw, we reach *Castlecoole*, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Belmore. The mansion is one of the finest Grecian edifices in the kingdom, and the demesne in its area, surface, and woods, maintains the character of the house. A little to the left of the demesne, on the banks of the Erne, are *Bellville* and *Lisgoul Abbey*; they are situated on the Erne, which here by its branches encloses the island of Inishkeen. Toppitt mountain, which is four miles east from *Castlecoole*, rises 909 feet, and is a remarkable feature towering over the lesser hills that surround it. It is easy of ascent, and from its altitude affords a good view of the greater part of the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone. On clearing the plantations of *Castlecoole*, through which our road lay for the last two miles, we reach the environs of

ENNISKILLEN,

the chief town of Fermanagh. It returns a member to the imperial parliament, and is the most important town in this district of the kingdom. It is situated on an island formed by the branching of the river Erne in its progress from the upper to the lower Lough Erne, and surrounded by a very beautiful, well-inhabited, and fertile country. This town dates from 1612, when it was granted by King James I. to William Cole, Esq., ancestor of the Earl of Enniskillen, and is now a place of considerable importance. It pos-

sesses the county court-house, gaol, and the other offices and hospitals common to county and assize towns; a large infantry and small artillery barrack; a handsome church, large chapel, and Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. To these we may add the union workhouse, two branch banks, and two inns, where post horses and carriages can be hired; there are also other places where post-horses and conveyances can be obtained.

Enniskillen carries on a steady retail trade; and although the houses of the town are by no means of a superior description, yet it has a clean, orderly appearance, and the beautiful environs are rapidly improving.

There are two small forts, one at either end of the town; and in the vicinity is the royal school of Portora, founded by Charles I., and one of the best endowed in the kingdom. It is a spacious building occupying a conspicuous site a little to the west of the town.

At present, even by the imperfect navigation of Lough Erne, timber, coals, and other sea-borne commodities are conveyed by barges from Belleek, a small town at the foot of the lower lake; and it is hoped that now, when the upper lake is connected with Lough Neagh by the Ulster Canal, and a steamer running from the canal to the town, the business will be greatly increased. The manufacture of leather is carried on upon a small scale, and there are two small distilleries and a brewery; a considerable trade is also carried on in corn, and at the weekly markets a good deal of other agricultural produce is disposed of.

The environs of Enniskillen are very interesting, as well from the naturally rich and beautifully diversified character of the country, as from its comparative improvement.

The waters of the Erne in progressing from the upper to the lower lake, generally speaking, flow through a low tract, which is occasionally diversified by verdant slope and wooded knoll. From the hill opposite the gaol a good view of the town and surrounding country is readily obtained.

Four miles south, on the road leading to Swanlinbar, is *Shea House*; close to it *Fairwood Park*; and at seven miles, *Florencecourt*, the fine seat of the Earl of Enniskillen. This large demesne is situated on the northern acclivities of Cuilcagh, one of the principal summits of the mountain chain which lies to the south of the town, and extends westward to Sligo, and the demesne from its extent of wood, elevated site, and spacious mansion, has a fine baronial character. Adjoining the demesne is the post-office, church, and small hamlet of Florencecourt.

Two miles below Enniskillen is Devenish, the first and most important of the numerous islands on the lower lough. It comprises about 113 statute acres, and of its ancient religious establishments there are some interesting remains. The lower church, dedicated to St. Molush, is 76 feet long and 21 feet wide, with a large aisle on the north; and near it is an ancient building, 30 feet long, and 18 feet wide, with a roof entirely of hewn stone, called St. Molush's house. Near the summit of the hill are the remains of the abbey, of which the ruined church is 94 feet long and 24 feet wide, with a large aisle northward; near the centre of the building is an arch resting on four pillars, and supporting a belfry tower, with a winding staircase leading to the summit, which commands an extensive prospect over the lake and the surrounding country. Within the abbey is a stone, bearing the following inscription in old

Saxon characters—"Matheus O'Dubagan, hoc opus fecit; Bartholomeo O'Flannagan, priori de Dominis, A.D. 1449." About one hundred paces from the abbey is St. Nicholas's well, to which great numbers formerly resorted. Near the church of the abbey is an ancient round tower in excellent preservation; it is 82 feet high and 49 in circumference.

To the west of the town, in the vicinity of the Royal School of Portora are several neat villas, and at four and a half miles, on the road leading to Ballyshannon is *Ely Lodge*, the seat of the Marquis of Ely. This demesne embraces several of the beautifully wooded islands clustered about the head of the lake. The *Lodge*, which is a handsome building, is situated on one of the larger islands, and is connected with the mainland by a causeway and bridge. The vast sheet of water which is so beautifully diversified by the lovely wooded islands; the great extent of holly which constitutes so large a portion of the natural copse skirting the left shores of the lake for several miles; the high and picturesque acclivities which connect with the moorlands lying between them and the more westerly mountain ranges, together with the natural disposition of the grounds in the demesne, render *Ely Lodge* certainly the most unique, if not the most beautiful of all our country residences. In the vicinity are several neat villas, and the country immediately around presents a diversified and pleasing rural character. In the high and picturesquely broken country which lies to the south of *Ely Lodge*, and at four miles from Enniskillen, is *Lavelly Glebe*; at five miles, *Castletown*, the residence of J. Brien, Esq. and about six miles are the church, chapel, and hamlet of Monea. The country around these places is partially cultivated, wild, and, in some places, pic-

turesque, the soil presenting alternations of peat, crag, pasture, and marsh.

At five miles from Enniskillen, on the hilly road leading by Monea to the lonely village of Derrygonnelly, are the ruins of *Monea Castle*, near it *Hallcraig*, the residence of J. Weir, Esq.; and at four miles is *Smithfield*. The two small mountain loughs Carran and Ross are within a mile of *Hallcraig*.

It is very remarkable that such large, important, diversified, and interesting sheets of water as the upper and lower Loughs Erne should be so little known, even to the natives of Ireland. In the hope, therefore of placing these loughs in their proper point of view, we shall give a brief description of them in connexion with the town of Enniskillen, which, as we have before observed, is situated on an island formed by their waters, about midway between the upper and lower lakes; and we may add, is the best place for those stopping, who wish to become acquainted with their localities, and where boats and cars can be readily obtained.

About four miles below Belturbet the waters of the Erne assume the lake character; but, strictly speaking, the upper lake may be said to commence a little above *Crum Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Erne, and to extend to *Belleisle*, the seat of the Rev. J. Grey Porter, a distance of ten miles, the breadth is extremely variable. The area, however, contains 9,278 statute acres. The outline of the upper lake is very intricate—in fact perplexing, from the undulating nature of its boundaries and the numerous islands it embraces—the latter amounting to no less than ninety, many of them very small, one of them, however, Inishmore, which is surrounded by a considerable breadth of water, contains 2900 statute acres. Though the shores

of this lake are in some places tame and marshy, they exhibit in many parts much beauty and considerable grandeur of appearance.

From Belleisle to a little below Enniskillen, a distance of ten miles following the meanderings, the waters again assume the broad river character. There they expand into the lower, larger, and much more interesting lake. This lake, which has been termed by Mr. Inglis the *Winnandermere* of Ireland, stretches westerly from the neighbourhood of Enniskillen to *Rosscor House*, a distance of twenty miles; its greatest breadth five miles, and least two. It contains near 28,000 statute acres, and embraces one hundred and nine islets—many of them small and of trifling importance—others, and not a few, varying from 10 to 150 acres, and Boa Island, near the northern extremity of the lake, contains 1300 statute acres.

Generally the northern shores of lower Lough Erne rise in gentle slopes from the water's edge. At the lower end, however, the shores on either side, descending nearly to the level of the lake, are flat and boggy; and they preserve that low level for a considerable breadth. Along the southern side of the lake, the shores rise into bolder and highly picturesque acclivities, blending with the elevated and partially reclaimed moorlands lying still more southerly. At Polaphuca, which is two miles below Churchhill, and for four miles westward, the acclivities exhibit a range of broken precipitous cliffs, rising at Sheannorth, 1135 feet above the sea. The particulars of this line of shore will be noticed in connexion with the road from Dublin to Ballyshannon.

Though there is nothing very sublime in the scenery as connected with Lough Erne, there is much to be admired in many parts of its ex-

tensive and winding shores. Whether we traverse its circumference or sail along its quiet waters, which are broken into pleasing forms by the wooded and pastoral islands scattered throughout its broad expanse, we are charmed with the views:—the receding still coves, creeks, and smooth shallow bays which its outlines present; the sloping lawns, wooded promontories, sequestered knolls, cultured leas, and various seats which lie along its banks entitle us, if not to rank it with Mr. Inglis as “the most beautiful lake in the three kingdoms,” at least to assign it a high place in

the scenery of Ireland. In conclusion, we may add that its beauty would be improved by additional planting and reclamation along its shores more than any of our lakes.

At Rosscor the waters of the Erne again assume the river character, and roll in increased volume through bold banks and over several rapids to the sea at Ballyshannon, a distance of nine miles.

The various other matters connected with Lough Erne, its rivers and its banks, will be noticed under their respective localities in the course of our itinerary.

No. 150.—DUBLIN TO ENNISKILLEN.

SECOND ROAD—103½ MILES.

BY TRIM, ATHBOY, OLDCASTLE, AND KILLESHANDRA.

	Statute miles.	
Blackbull, as No. 149	—	12½
Trim	15	27½
Athboy	7½	34½
Oldcastle	16½	51½
Mountnugent	5½	56½
Bellananagh	10½	67
Crossdoney	1½	68½
Killeshandra	6½	75
Bawnboy	10½	85½
Swanlinbar	5½	91½
Cross-roads to Florencecourt	5½	97
Enniskillen	6½	103½

Along this line, which branches off the preceding at the Blackbull, the public coaches run only on alternate days to Killeshandra, from whence conveyances can be hired. This, however, is attended with some delay, and very few proceed by this line to Enniskillen; but it is the principal road from Dublin to Killeshandra and the intermediate towns. The road lies through a rich, interesting, and tolerably well-cultivated tract of country, at least as far as Oldcastle. Trim, the county town of Meath, is the only town of any importance passed through.

As far as the Blackbull we have noticed in No. 149. From Blackbull we proceed through a rich but imperfectly cultivated country, passing, at six miles from that village on the left, *Culmullen*; and on the right, the glebe and church of Knockmark; at seven, the Cross Keys carman's stage, and at nine, on the left, *Galtrim*, J. Fox, Esq. Opposite to the latter, on the right, on one of the numerous cross-roads branching off to Navan, and within one mile of our line, is the demesne of *Kilcarty*; and at two miles, the village of

Kilmessan and the old demesne of *Swainstown*, — Preston, Esq. These places we noticed with Dunsany, &c. in No. 149. From this part of the road we also command a view of the rich valley in which *Dunsany*, *Warrenstown*, and *Killeen Castle* are situated.

Within two miles of Trim we meet the Boyne, where the scenery becomes much more interesting. Close to the road on the river banks are the ruins of *Scurlockstown Castle*, erected in 1180, by Wm. de Scurlog, one of the Anglo-Normans; and on the left bank of a fine reach of the Boyne are *Newtown* and *Rathnally*, — Thompson, Esq. At one mile from Trim, and beautifully situated on the left bank of the Boyne, at Newtown Trim, are the picturesque ruins of the Augustinian priory, founded by Simon de Rochfort, Bishop of Meath about the year 1206.

TRIM,

the county town of Meath, situate on the banks of the Boyne, is a place of great antiquity, as the ruined buildings around it abundantly testify. It is stated to have been the seat of a small bishoprick, of which St. Loman, nephew of St. Patrick, was the first bishop. Its subsequent history, however, exhibits little else than a succession of burnings and sackings from 1108, when it is stated to have been taken and burned by the Irish chieftain, Connor O'Melaghlin, till 1649, when it surrendered to Oliver Cromwell. The present castle, one of the largest and most important built by the Anglo-Normans, was erected by the De Lacys in 1220; and in subsequent periods was often the residence of the lord lieutenants, and the place where repeated parliaments were held. And, connected with its history, it was here that Sir Charles Coote,

the Cromwellian general, was killed, it is supposed, by a ball from the musket of one of his own troopers.

The remains of the castle are extensive; and from their elevated site, on the banks of the Boyne, are a very striking object. They consist of the keep, strengthened by four lofty square towers, with various other towers and outworks; the area, which is still enclosed by ruined towers and embattled walls, containing about four acres. Opposite to the castle, on the left bank of the Boyne, are the remains of the ancient abbey, re-founded by the De Lacys: they consist principally of a part of the tower, called the Yellow Steeple, which was destroyed by Cromwell. It is the most lofty remnant of the Anglo-Norman architecture extant, and must have been originally a massive structure. The walls which surrounded the once magnificent abbatial buildings can still be traced; and there are also the remnants of other extensive outworks adjoining the present entrance to the enclosure. Connected with the present parish church is a tower of great antiquity: the priory at New Trim, and the castle of Scurlogstown we have already noticed. Opposite to the castle is the new county prison, a spacious and very remarkable building, as well from its plan as from its extent and situation; presenting a striking contrast to the ruins of the large feudal castle of the olden time. The county court-house is a modern structure; the other municipal offices, hospitals, schools, church, chapel, &c. common to country towns, are not remarkable. It also contains an inn, where post-horses and carriages can be hired, and a union workhouse. On the rising ground near the infantry barrack a handsome pillar was erected by subscription in commemoration of the military achievements of the Duke of Wel-

lington, and surmounted by a statue of his Grace. Although the county town, Trim is a place of little importance; it carries on no trade, nor is it even a place of great thoroughfare. At the weekly markets, however, a good deal of the produce of the rich surrounding district is disposed of. The country around is very fertile, in many places beautiful, and comparatively well cultivated.

About a mile from the town, on the road leading to Summerhill, is *Wellington Lodge*; at two miles, *Knightsbrook*, near which is the rectory of Laracor, of which Dean Swift was incumbent, and a fragment of Stella's house; and in this immediate vicinity are *Rock Lodge* and *Freeffans*. At three miles is Braymount, at four, *Dangan* and *Gennett's House*. *Dangan* was the fine seat of the Earl of Mornington, father to the late Marquess of Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington; but except the remains of two small pillars which crown the summits of two verdant hills, scarcely a vestige remains of the place. Adjoining Trim on the west, and on the banks of the Boyne, are *Newhaggard House*, *Roristown*, — Drake, Esq., and *Waterloo Lodge*. The other seats lying more to the west we shall notice in connexion with the road to Mullingar by Ballivor. *Tullaghard*, S. Winter, Esq., lies two miles to the north of Trim, near the road leading to Kells.

As we proceed to Athboy we pass, at two miles, on the banks of the Boyne, *Trimlestown*, the old dilapidated seat of the Viscount Trimlestown; and at four and a half miles we reach *Clifton Lodge*, the seat of the Earl of Darnley. The surrounding estates, particularly the large tract of land possessed by the Earl of Darnley, as also the late estates of Lord Sherborne, have been highly

improved; and the comfortable farm-houses and good husbandry cannot fail to attract the attention of the traveller, and make some amends for the flat and featureless country between this point and Trim. Passing *Mitchelstown House*, F. Hopkins, Esq., on the right, and *Ballyfallon*, J. Martley, Esq., on the left, we soon reach the small town of

ATHBOY,

principally consisting of one long street, and watered by a stream called the Athboy river, one of the numerous tributaries to the Boyne. The town possesses a church, chapel, sessions-house, and an inn where post-horses and carriages can be hired. There are large cattle fairs held here, and the weekly markets are well attended. Athboy forms part of the estate of the Earl of Darnley, who supports a large school and a small widow's alms-house. *Athboy Lodge* adjoins the town; and in the vicinity are *Grenanstown*, *Causestown*, *Fraine*, *Frankville*, and *Dance's Court*. A considerable extent of low flat lands lie to the south and west of Athboy, which is traversed by gravelly ridges; on the north, towards Kells, it is more elevated, fertile, and varied; and close to the town, in that direction, the ridge called the Hill of Ward, which rises 390 feet, is not only a feature in the flat country, but affords the traveller an extensive view of the rich surrounding district.

On leaving Athboy we skirt the borders of the county of Westmeath, and at three miles reach *Drewstown*, the seat of F. M'Veigh, Esq., and *Triermore*, T. Rotheram, Esq.; adjoining which is *Johnsbrook*. Two miles to the west of *Triermore* is *Killua Castle*, the fine residence of Sir M. L. Chapman, Bart. The mansion is a handsome modern

castle, and the grounds are extensive, beautifully diversified, and well planted. This demesne is close to the small town of Clonmellon, which contains a church and chapel.

Drewstown and *Triermore* are well wooded, and their united plantations form a feature in the country. Here we may remark that the nature and character of the surface changes: the long flats and gently-inclined plains give way to the low round hills and ridges which singly or in groups are scattered throughout the generally boggy or marshy plains.

About two miles from *Drewstown* we pass *Milltown*, J. Kearney, Esq., on our left; and at five reach *Clonebreany*, the seat of W. B. Wade, Esq. To the north of this demesne is *Bellevue*, the residence of Captain Daniel. A mile to the east of *Clonebreany*, on the summit of the hill, is the village and church of *Crossakiel*. The surface of the country now becomes much more varied, and the hills rise to a considerable elevation. We pass the villas of *Fir Park*, *Hamlinstown*, and *Bobsville*, and at two miles and a half from *Clonebreany* and eleven from *Athboy*, reach *Lough Crew*, the magnificent seat of J. L. W. Naper, Esq., situate near the centre of the hilly district which forms so remarkable a feature in the country, and strikes the traveller so forcibly after the flat country lying between it and Dublin. The bold and finely-varied surface contradistinguishes this demesne from the numerous seats in the adjoining parts of Meath and Westmeath; and these fortuitous circumstances have been appreciated by the munificent proprietor. The splendid modern Grecian mansion, from designs by Cockerell of London, is situated on a fine natural terrace, and commands good views of many of the rising plantations which sweep around the adjacent hills.

These hills, on the east side of the demesne, attain a considerable elevation, the altitude of *Slieve Nacalliagh*, as the ridge is called, being 904 feet above the sea. On clearing the beautiful and highly improved grounds of *Lough Crew*, through which our road runs for two miles and a half, we soon reach the small town of

OLDCASTLE,

the most remarkable feature in which is the handsome endowed school for children of all persuasions. It also possesses a church, chapel, and sessions house, an inn, and posting establishment. *Crossadam*, the handsome residence of E. Rotheram, Esq., and *Beltrasna*, the beautifully situated seat of James O'Reilly, Esq., lie from three to four miles south of the town, on the cross-road leading to *Castlepollard*; and not far from *Beltrasna* is *Hilltown*, the residence of John Webb, Esq. A mile to the north near the cross road leading to *Virginia* is *Newcastle*, Thomas Battersby, Esq.

On leaving *Oldcastle* we pass at a mile and a half *Castle Cor*, W. Webb, Esq., at two enter the county of Cavan, pass *Roebuck*, — Lynch, Esq., and *Bobsgrove*, the seat of C. E. J. Nugent, Esq.; and at five miles and a half reach the village of *Mount-nugent*.

A mile to the south of this village is *Lough Sheelin*. This beautiful sheet of water is about four miles and three quarters long and on an average two broad, and its northern shores were much improved and greatly adorned by the late Lord Farnham. *Arley Cottage*, which was his occasional residence, and the planted grounds connected with it stretch along the shores of the lake, and present a good specimen of this style of demesne; and the improved

condition of the people and farms around afford a proof of the virtues and patriotism which actuated his lordship. Adjoining *Arley* are *Crover*, *Fortland*, *Tara*, *Kilnashard*, and *Summerville* cottages. On the southern shores of the lake is *Ross*; and near it a remarkably fine limestone quarry which afforded the beautiful cut stone for *Lough Crew House*. Church Island, which is a mere spot, with its prostrate ruins, and Derry Sheridan, are the only islands on the lake. On one of the small insulated rocks near the eastern shores, are the ruins of Crover Castle.

Lough Sheelin affords excellent sport to the angler. It is the source of the river Inny, which steals through the dull swamps lying around the eastern shores of the lake. The Inny, passing the wretched village of Finnea on the one side and Kilgolagh on the other, expands at one mile from Lough Sheelin into the small Lough Kinnall, and thence forces its way through an uninteresting tract of deep flow bog to the large and beautiful Lough of Derevaragh. Boats pass along the greater part of this sluggish river, and from the soft, level nature of its bed, it could easily be rendered navigable along its whole course.

On entering the county of Cavan, the traveller will soon perceive the singularly varied surface—the bog and marsh mingling and alternating with the little round green hills, and the small enclosures and wretched cottages, as compared with several of the adjoining parts of Meath.

A mile and a quarter to the right of the village of Mountnugent is *Kilnacrot*, the residence of Pierce Morton, Esq.; and at four miles the small town of Ballyjamesduff, which we noticed in connexion with Virginia No. 149. As we proceed we pass at two miles from Mountnugent, on the right, *Drumcorragh*, and pursuing our

way through the bleak and uninteresting country in which, at four miles from Mountnugent, we meet the poor village of Kilnaleck and *Kill House*—the latter a small place near the little lough of Corglass. Passing on the right the hill of Ardkillmore 878 feet in height, at about ten miles from Mountnugent we reach the small town of Bellanagh, and at two miles farther the prettily situated village of Crossdoney. The vicinage of this place, which is very beautiful, forms part of the fine district of Kilmore and Farnham, noticed in connexion with the town of Cavan, No. 149, from Kilmore it is only two miles distant. Among the numerous villas around Crossdoney we may notice *Lismore Castle*, Major Nesbitt; *Lisnamandra*, G. L'Estrange, Esq.; *The Rocks*, John Tatlow, Esq.; *Belleville*, Captain Fleming; *Castle Cosby*, — Whitethorn, Esq.; *Bingfield*, *Drumcarbin*, — Booth, Esq.; *Drumheel*, — Bell, Esq.; the latter lying a little to the right of Bellanagh.

Seven miles south-west from Bellanagh, near the shores of the lonely and, in its outline, singularly-diversified Lough Gowna, are the small village and church of Scrabby. Lough Gowna is a large sheet of water extending nearly six miles in length; it is the basin which receives all the waters from the adjacent higher lands, and is the source of the river Erne. Many parts of its intricate shores are flat and uninteresting; but in other places they rise in lovely forms from the water's edge, and are uncommonly beautiful.

Eight miles west from Bellanagh is the small town of Arvagh, situated close to the pretty Lake Garty, and surrounded by a very beautifully-romantic and fertile country. The town, which contains a clean little inn, where a car can be hired, has been much improved by the pro-

prietor, the Earl of Gosford, who has also planted the shores of the lovely little lake, and liberally aided in the improvement of his surrounding estate. Among the pretty verdant hills which diversify this interesting part of the county of Cavan, the hill of Bruce, situate between Arvagh and Crossdoney, which attains an elevation of 851 feet, stands pre-eminent, and affords extensive views of the very romantic and singularly-diversified country lying around.

Our road from Crossdoney to Killeshandra lies, in some points, within a mile of the western shores of Lough Oughter, the waters of which are broken and diversified in a most extraordinary manner by deep projecting wooded promontories, bold headlands, and large fertile islands. Lough Oughter forms a part of that vast and intricate chain of lakes which occupy so large a portion of the central part of the county of Cavan, and which we glanced at in our brief description of Kilmore and Farnham, No. 149.

A mile from Crossdoney we cross the infant Erne, one of the principal feeders of the above lake, and which gives name to the vast accumulation of waters which flow onward. Here it is an unimportant stream, only bearing along the surplus waters of the beautiful and little known Lough Gouna. We pass, at two miles on the left, *Lakeview*, Richard Young, Esq., and *Gartinadrass*; at three, *Lahard*, Rev. Dr. Martin; and at five and a half miles reach Killeshandra.

This small town is romantically situated on a gently-elevated ridge, and surrounded by a chain of lovely lakes, which are fed by the Croghan rivulet, which discharge their overflowing waters into Lough Oughter. It carries on little trade; but at the weekly markets a good deal of agri-

cultural produce and some coarse linens are disposed of. It contains good schools, a small sessions-house, church, chapel, Methodist and Presbyterian meeting-houses. The surface around is naturally beautiful, but greatly defaced by the numerous divisional ditches, wretched cabins, and bad culture.

Castle Hamilton, the demesne of R. H. Southwell, Esq., adjoins the town, and is encompassed by the beautiful little loughs of Croghan, in addition to the natural lakes it contains within its bounds. The situation of this demesne is very striking, and the grounds in many places, particularly along the naturally-wooded peninsula of Gartanoul, exhibit, in a picturesque point of view, the happiest combinations of wood and water. Castle Hamilton is capable of being rendered one of the most beautiful of our country residences.

About three miles from the town, on the cross-road leading to Mohill, is *Killegar House*, the seat of John Godley, Esq.; and near it Killegar village and church. *Killegar House* is romantically situated between Lheen and Glass-house lakes, (two of the long chain of small loughs which are fed by the Croghan river,) adjoining Lord Farnham's fine wood of Dunaweel. At five miles, also on the same road, is the village of Carrigallen; and close to it are *Drumsillagh*, — Irwin, Esq. and *Cloonecorick Castle*, the residence of Pierce Simpson, Esq. On the road leading to Belturbet, near the hamlet of Milltown, and about three and a half miles from Killeshandra, is *Nixon Lodge*. On the road leading to Ballinamore, and six miles from Killeshandra, is *Newtown Gore*; at seven *Woodford*, a dilapidated seat of the Gore family; and near it *Garadice*. The remains of this demesne are situated on a beautiful lake which

takes the name of the place. At two and a half miles from *Garadice* and twelve from *Killeshandra*, and in an uninteresting part of the county of *Leitrim*, is the small town of *Bal-linamore*. It contains a church, chapel, Methodist meeting-house, and sessions-house; a small inn, where a car can be hired, and surrounded by a little-frequented and dreary country. A mile to the north of the town is *Cloverhill*, and half a mile to the south, *Willowfield*.

Proceeding to *Enniskillen* we pass at one mile from *Killeshandra*, *Croghan* and *Aubaun*; at two *Makin*; at four and a half *Greenville*, *Perrot Thornton, Esq.*; near which are *Ard-locher Cottage*, *Berrymount House*, *Carn Cottage*, *Carn House*, and *Ballyhugh House*; at seven miles cross the *Woodford* river, leaving, at about two miles and a half to the right, the small town of *Ballyconnell*, which is romantically situated at the base of a range of sand-stone hills, whose altitude is 1218 feet, and which affords a magnificent view of *Lough Erne*, its shores, and the country around. Close to the town, on the banks of the *Woodford* river, which falls into *Lough Erne*, near the town of *Belturbet*, is the demesne of *Ballyconnell*, the seat of — *Enery, Esq.* *Ballyconnell* contains a church and sessions-house, and at the little inn a car can be hired.

The above hills, the principal summit of which is called in the maps *Legavregra*, form a remarkable feature in the district. Roads which are nearly equidistant run round either base, meeting at *Swanlinbar*; that on the northern side keeps near the southern shores of *Upper Lough Erne* by *Callow Hill*; the other line runs under the south side of the hills, passing *Lessanover* and *Corville*; and

at a mile to the left, the small lake and church of *Templeport*; and at ten miles from *Killeshandra*, the hamlet and demesne of *Bawnboy*, — *Hassard, Esq.*; and about six miles beyond *Bawnboy*, the town of *Swanlinbar*, which is watered by the *Claddagh* river, romantically situated on the confines of the counties of *Cavan* and *Fermanagh*, between the mountains of *Legavregra* and *Cratty*. It was, not many years ago, a place of considerable resort, on account of its chalybeate spa. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, church, and Methodist meeting-house.

The country around is wild and romantic, but it improves much in culture as we approach the cross-roads of *Florencecourt*; and from the picturesque mountains on the left side of our road, a beautiful part of *Lough Erne* and the country around can be readily seen. We have noticed the demesne of *Florencecourt*, in the preceding road. Half a mile from the cross-roads we meet the *Arney* river, which bears the waters of *Upper* and *Lower Macnean* to the *Erne*, and soon reach the demesnes of *Shea* and *Fairwood Park*, also noticed in the preceding road, No. 149, in the description of the environs of *Enniskillen*.

On clearing the plantations of the above demesnes we cross the *Sillies* river, another of the *Erne's* tributaries; and from several places along the remainder of our way, *Enniskillen* is seen in its best points of view. The grey walls, towers, and buildings of various heights and forms, which cover the undulating ridge rising over the broad river *Erne*, together with the fine country around, produce a pleasing and picturesque scene.

No. 151.—DUBLIN TO GRANARD.

64½ MILES.

BY ATHBOY AND CASTLEPOLLARD.

						Statute Miles.
Athboy, as in No. 150	.	.	.	.	.	— 34½
Castletowndelvin	.	.	.	.	.	7½ 42½
Drumcree	.	.	.	.	.	3½ 46½
Castlepollard	.	.	.	.	.	6½ 52½
Granard	.	.	.	.	.	11½ 64½

THE towns lying between Athboy and Granard are of little importance, nor is the country, generally speaking, interesting. Granard, however, is one of the best market towns in Leinster, and a well-appointed stage coach runs regularly between it and the metropolis.

Leaving Athboy we pass *Grenans-town*, noticed in our last, and at two miles enter the county of Westmeath. The country onward is, in regard to the fertility of the soil, much inferior to that lying between Athboy and Dublin, and is greatly diversified with large tracts of boggy and swampy land—and, in some places, agreeably varied by ranges of low, gravelly hills.

We leave *Heathstown* and *Ballinlough Castle*, the seat of Sir ——— Nugent, Bart., about two miles to the right; and at seven miles from Athboy reach *South-hill*, the seat of W. Chapman, Esq.—adjoining which is *Mitchelstown*, George Hynes, Esq. About a mile from *South Hill* is *Rosmead*, the beautifully wooded seat of ——— Robinson, Esq.; and this seat, together with the three demesnes we have referred to, *South-hill*, *Mitchelstown*, and *Ballinlough*, lying together, form a considerable extent of woodland, and add much to the scenery of this generally bleak part of the country.

In proceeding to Drumcree we leave the village of Castletowndelvin,

with its church and chapel, about half a mile to the left. It contains the ruins of the castle which was built by Hugh de Lacy, lord of Meath, for his brother-in-law, Sir Gilbert de Nugent, who resided in it for some time, and then built the neighbouring castle of *Clonyn*, which was burnt at Cromwell's approach, during the parliamentary war.

Adjoining the town is *Clonyn*, the seat of the Marquis of Westmeath, the descendant of Sir Gilbert de Nugent. The mansion is the old castle above noticed, which has been restored and added to by his lordship and the former lords of Delvin. The demesne contains a rich and beautifully varied surface; and among the trees of the park are some of the finest beech and yew in the country. In the vicinity of Castletowndelvin are several remains of the castles built by the early English settlers. The country around Castletowndelvin is generally flat; and large fields of bog are intermingled with the very fertile uplands.

About two miles from Castletowndelvin, and a short distance off the road leading from that village to Mullingar, is *Rockview*, and near it, *Bracklin*, the highly improved seats of ——— Fetherstone Haugh, Esqrs.; *Dysart*, the seat of ——— Ogle, Esq., lies about the same distance from the village; at four miles, *Reynella*, the handsome seat of ——— Reynell,

Esq.; and at six, *Killynan*, the residence of — Reynell, Esq. *Clonlost*, the seat of — Nugent, Esq., is about a mile to the south of *Killynan*; its situation is well marked out by Sion Hill, which is 497 feet in height.

At four miles from *South Hill* we reach the hamlet of Drumcree, which is surrounded by the plantations connected with *Drumcree House*, the seat of Robert Smyth, Esq.; *Derry Cottage*, the residence of Mrs. Berry; and *Ralphedale*, Ralph Smyth, Esq. These demesnes joining each other, improve the appearance of this part of the country.

A mile and three quarters beyond Drumcree is the village of Collinstown, with its church and chapel; and close on the left, *Barbavilla*, the handsome seat of W. B. Smythe, Esq. Three and a half miles to the north of Collinstown, and lying between the low hills of Carrick and Ballinlough, is the small Lough Bawn; and near it, *Carrick House*. *Archerstown*, — Reynell, Esq. lies about four miles north-east of Drumcree.

There are few parts in this district so beautiful and romantic as the country on either side of the road from Collinstown to Castlepollard. On the left the hills form a striking contrast with the flat country travelled through. They attain an elevation of 575 feet, and run southerly with some slight intermission to the head of Lough Derevaragh, and link in with the more lofty Knockeyon, 707 feet, which presides over the most interesting part of that fine sheet of water. On the summit of one of these hills is the conspicuous mound called Turgesius' Fort, which in the traditions of the country is said to have been erected by a Danish chief of that name. To the right, close to the road, is Lough Lene, about two and three quarter miles long by

one broad; for its extent, one of the loveliest of the numerous lakes in Westmeath. It contains one or two wooded islets, on one of which there formerly existed a monastery.

On the north side of the fertile hill which bounds Lough Lene, and about three miles north-west from Collinstown, lies the poor but romantically situated village of Fore. The ruins of its ancient abbey and monastery, originally founded in 630, and restored by Walter de Lacy, in 1209, and the remains of the gates and wall which once enclosed the village, testify its former importance. A subterranean stream from Lough Lene turns a small mill in the village just as it issues from the rock, and a rude mausoleum marks the resting-place of the noble family of Nugent. This lonely village is situated at the head of a valley which is characterized by the cliffy hill called The Ben of Fore, 710 feet in height; and near the lower end of the vale is the small reedy Lough Glore, well known to anglers.

On the southern shores of Lough Lene, along which our road lies, is the small and beautifully-situated villa of *Lough Park*, — Evans, Esq. It is part of the estate, and may be considered as an adjunct to *Kinturk*, the fine seat of W. D. Pollard, Esq. which stretches from it and surrounds the small town of

CASTLEPOLLARD,

containing an inn, where post-horses and carriages can be hired, a chapel, and a remarkably neat parish church. The surrounding plantations of *Kinturk* add much to the appearance of the town. *Benison Lodge*, the Rev. T. Smyth, lies a mile to the south.

As we proceed from Castlepollard to Granard we reach, at a mile from the former, *Pakenham Hall*, the

fine seat of the Earl of Longford. It is the only mansion in this part of the country which contains any thing like "*The Hall*" in its internal arrangements. The demesne reaches across to Lough Derevaragh, where it joins *Coolure*, the seat of E. Pakenham, Esq., which also stretches along the shores of the lake. The comfortable cottages for the labourers and tradesmen employed at *Pakenham Hall*, which are scattered along the public roads, will strike the traveller, and evince the kindness and liberality shown by this noble family to all whom they employ.

Turbotstown, the seat of Gerald Dease, Esq. is passed on the right, and thence our road runs through a part of the small village of Coole. Two miles and a half beyond this village we meet the river Inny forcing its reluctant way from Lough Sheelin to Lough Derevaragh through the deep and dreary bogs by which we are here surrounded. At the bridge crossing the Inny, on the right, is the low hill of Camagh, 246 feet high, and though low, a feature in the bogs; and a mile above the bridge, the Inny is augmented by the small river Glore. The tiny Lough Bane, a little above the confluence, is a speck in the boggy tract by which it is surrounded. Among the hills of Mullochmeen and Mullochmore on the right, which stretch towards the shores of Lough Sheelin, and form so remarkable a feature in the bleak and boggy plains around, are the remains of *Carlanstown House*, the seat of the ancestors of the Duke of Buckingham. It is pleasing to observe that of late years his Grace's attention has been directed to the improvement of his estates in this part of the country. This hilly range is of considerable elevation, within two miles of Lough Lane; its altitude is 849 feet.

On crossing the Inny at Cammagh-bridge, we enter the county of Longford; at two miles and a half from the bridge we reach the small demesne of *Fernsborough*, the residence of — Burrowes, Esq. and the village of Abbeylara; the ruins of the small abbey said to be founded by St. Patrick, and restored by Lord Richard Tuit, in 1205, are in the village; and the parish church, glebe house, and chapel, are in the vicinity. About a mile east from Abbeylara is Lough Kinale, its northern end is only a mile from the larger Lough Sheelin. At two miles from Abbeylara the traveller reaches.

GRANARD.

This small town has not improved in proportion to the advantages it enjoys from its central situation, its distance from other towns of importance, and the large weekly markets for agricultural produce held in it. It contains, however, in common with all our towns, a church, chapel, and sessions-house, to which we may add a union workhouse, two inns where post-horses can be hired, and several good houses have lately been built. In the town and surrounding country some coarse linen is still manufactured; and it is to be regretted that a place so well circumstanced as Granard for carrying on an extensive inland trade, should be so long neglected.

About three and a half miles from Granard, on the cross-road leading to Killeshandra, is Lough Gowna, the head of the river Erne, and though least known, one of the most interesting of the Leinster lakes. It is about six miles in length, but very variable in breadth. Its extraordinary sinuous shores and long projecting headlands give it more intricacy of outline, and in some places a higher degree of picturesque beauty, than we

meet with in the generality of our smaller lakes.

On the western shores of the lake is *Ernehead*, John Dopping, Esq.; and opposite to it is the small island of Inchmore, containing some uninteresting church ruins. At the head of the lake is *Frankfort*; and on a beautiful promontory a little lower is *Woodville*, the cottage of — Lambert, Esq. Near the centre of the lake is Jasper island, a tiny spot, so called, from some specimens of that mineral having been found there. For further notices of Lough Gowna, see in connexion with Scrabby, No. 150. On the west shores of the lake, among many other interesting points, are *Cornadrun* and *Rosduff*. From the summit of Crot-hill, near the latter, a good view is obtained of this singularly-varied lake.

Three miles from Granard, on the road to Longford, is *Clonfin*, the residence of — Thompson, Esq.; the other residences, &c. in the flat

country lying to the west of Clonfin, we have noticed with Edgeworthstown, No. 131.

The Moat of Granard, which is 593 feet in height above the sea, is one of the most remarkable features in this part of the country, and marks out the site of the town for many miles around. It rises boldly over the town at the western end of the main street, and contains on its summit the remains of an ancient encampment. We would recommend the traveller to ascend the moat, which he will accomplish in a few minutes, from whence he can form a correct idea of the topography of the circumjacent country. The lakes Gowna, Sheelin, Kinale, Glore, De-revaragh, and Iron, can all be traced; as also the different hills and high grounds which diversify the flat surface for many miles around. We know of no elevation so easy of ascent, from whence so much can be seen as from the Moat of Granard.

No. 152.—DUBLIN TO SUMMERHILL AND MULLINGAR.

49 MILES.

						Statute Miles.	
Dunboyne	.	.	.	.	.	—	10½
Summerhill	.	.	.	.	.	12	22½
Ballivor	.	.	.	.	.	10½	33
Killucan	.	.	.	.	.	7½	40½
Mullingar	.	.	.	.	.	8½	49

This is the general road to Summerhill, but not to Mullingar. At present no public conveyances travel beyond Ballivor, but cars can be obtained there, and post-chaises at the comfortable inn at Killucan. We introduce the extension of the road from Summerhill, to enable us to notice the intervening country, at the same time recommending No. 131 as the general road to Mullingar.

We branch off the great north-

west, line No. 149, at a quarter of a mile beyond Clonee, and soon reach the village and castle of Dunboyne, which, together with the seats in its vicinity, we have noticed in connexion with the above road. In the fertile, flat, but featureless country travelled through, we pass at four miles from Dunboyne *Black Hall*, and at eight miles, *Kilmore House*, church, and glebe; a mile and a half to the south of which is *Larch hill*, —

Watson, Esq.; and at twelve reach the small town and demesne of

SUMMERHILL,

situated in the centre of the richest tract of lands in the county of Meath. *Summerhill* was the seat of the ancient and wealthy family of Rowley, and is still the property of their descendant, Lord Langford. Not many years ago it was considered the finest of our country residences; and, even in its present dilapidated state, exhibits much baronial grandeur. The extensive demesne was covered with fine trees, and the mansion exhibited a splendid specimen of Grecian architecture. The shell of the latter still remains; but the growth of ages, the sylvan honours of the place, have been prostrated; and, in all probability, ere long, like the adjacent demesne of *Dangan*—the once splendid seat of the noble family of Wellesley—some rude obelisk, or the remains of a prospect tower, will point out where the demesne of *Summerhill* was.

The village of *Summerhill*, which was originally built on a neat plan, as an adjunct to the demesne, has of late years fallen into decay. The seats to the south of *Summerhill* have been noticed with *Enfield*, No. 100, and those on the north, with *Trim*, No. 150.

At three miles from *Summerhill* we reach the village and church of *Rathmolyon*, now much improved by the proprietor, Robert Fowler, Esq.; and proceeding, at five miles, we leave a little to the left *Tobertynan House*, and the hamlet of *Togher*. At seven miles from *Summerhill* we reach *Scariff* bridge, where we cross the *Boyne*, leaving *Castle Richard*, the seat of G. L. Nugent, Esq., which is pleasantly situated on the *Boyne*, and noticed in No. 100, about two miles to the left. On the banks

of the *Boyne*, and on several other parts of the *Darnley* estates, considerable improvements were effected by the late Earl of *Darnley*. A mile above *Scariff* bridge, on the bank of the *Boyne*, are *Doolystown*, *Boyne View*, and *Boyne Lodge*; and a mile to the north of *Scariff* bridge, but not on the bank of the river, are *Lodge Park* and *Cloncarneel House*; and at two miles, on the bank of the river, are *Waterloo Lodge* and *Roristown*.

Crossing the *Boyne*, which is here augmented by the *Stonyford* stream, at three miles the traveller reaches

BALLIVOR,

a part of the improved estate of the Earl of *Darnley*. It possesses a church, chapel, glebe house, and small inn, where a car can be hired. Close to the village is *Elmgrove* and *Parkstown*; and about three miles to the right, near the cross-road leading to *Athboy*, are *Rathcormick House*, *Ballaghtallan Cottage*, *Moyrath Castle*, and the village of *Kildalkey*. A mile beyond *Ballivor* we meet a considerable tract of the flat and dreary bog of *Allen*; and at two miles and a quarter we enter the county of *Westmeath*. A fertile and improved district succeeds, in which we pass on the right, at three miles from *Ballivor*, *Riversdale* and *Grangebeg*; and on the left, *Hyde Park*, J. D'Arcy, Esq.; at four miles on the right, *Wardentown* and *Carristown*, near which is *Killucan*, a neat, clean village, occupying an elevated site, containing a neat church, chapel, and a comfortable inn, where post horses and carriages can be obtained. The *Royal Canal* passes through the flat lands which lie to the south, and within a mile of the town; and in the more elevated lands to the north and east are several

handsome seats. Two miles to the north-east, near the village of Raharney, which contains a church and chapel, are *Grangemore*, — Briscoe, Esq.; *Joristown*, — Purdon, Esq.; and *Graddanstown*. A mile to the north of the town is *Lisnabin*, the seat of — Purdon, Esq.; *Huntingdon*, — Purdon, Esq.; and at three miles, *Clonlost*, the seat of — Nugent, Esq., also

noticed in connexion with Castletown-delvin, No. 151.

From the hills of Knocksheban and Lisnabin, which are about a mile to the north of Killucan, and respectively 477 and 503 feet in height, magnificent views are obtained of the country all around. Four and a quarter miles from Killucan we join the principal road from Dublin to Mullingar, No. 131.

No. 153.—DUBLIN TO BAILIEBOROUGH.

53 MILES.

BY KELLS AND MOYNALTY.

	Statute Miles.					
Kells, as in No. 149.	:	:	:	:	:	36½
Moynalty	:	:	:	:	:	4½
Bailieborough	:	:	:	:	:	10

THE small town of Bailieborough is often reached by Virginia; but the nearest road is by Kells and Moynalty. The public coaches go no nearer to Bailieborough than Virginia or Kells; but good conveyances can be obtained at both of these towns.

At Kells, the neighbourhood of which we have noticed in No. 149, our road branches off to Moynalty. Moynalty, which we have already noticed in connexion with Kells, No. 149, is pleasantly situated on the Owenroe river, one of the tributaries to the Blackwater, and presents a striking contrast to the generality of our villages. The handsome cottages, the chapel and clergyman's house, have been built, and the surrounding plantations and improvements effected within these few years by the proprietor, John Farrell, Esq., whose beautiful villa is in the upper end of the village. The villas of *Donover*, *Westland*, *Donore*, *Walterstown*, and *Cherrymount*, adjoin

Moynalty; and the country around is fertile, well-cultivated, and beautifully diversified.

From a few miles beyond Moynalty the country is bleak and hilly. The surface is much more varied, but not so rich nor well cultivated as the more easterly parts of Meath. We pass *Petersville* on our left, at three miles from Moynalty; and at six miles from Moynalty enter the county of Cavan, (which we have skirted on our left, for the last five miles,) and where the country assumes a still more rough and hilly character. The hill of Loughanleagh, within three miles of Bailieborough, is 1,116 feet in height; it is the highest summit in the district, and from its altitude affords an extensive view of the hilly and diversified country lying around.

The small, neat, clean, and respectably-inhabited town of Bailieborough, which is situated in a remote and upland part of the county of Cavan, has been, as well as the surrounding lands, considerably improved,

under the care of the proprietor, Sir William Young, Bart., whose seat, *Bailieborough Castle*, is within a mile of the town. The house occupies the site of the ancient castle of Tonregie. The town possesses several well-built three-story houses, a church, chapel, union workhouse, sessions-house, and a small inn where cars can be hired. There

are also a Methodist and two Presbyterian meeting-houses in the parish; and the weekly markets are now well attended, to which the improved roads have contributed. There is a small lake close to the town, another adorns the demesne, and several of various sizes lie scattered around in the thickly-inhabited and hilly country.

No. 154.—DUBLIN TO MANORHAMILTON.

FIRST ROAD—125½ MILES.

BY ENNISKILLEN.

					Statute Miles.	
Enniskillen, as in No. 149	:	:	:	:	—	101
Red Lion	:	:	:	:	14½	115½
Manorhamilton	:	:	:	:	10½	125½

A TWO-HORSE mail car is despatched for Sligo, via Manorhamilton, on the arrival of the Dublin mail-coach at Enniskillen; and conveyances of different sorts can be hired at Enniskillen, and cars at Manorhamilton. The neighbourhood of Enniskillen, *Florencecourt* included, we have noticed in No. 149. At five miles the traveller reaches the cross-road leading to *Florencecourt*, close to which is *Lisbofen House*, Charles Faussett, Esq.; and passing along the southern base of the Belmore mountain, which is 1,312 feet high, at nine, *Garden Hill*, the seat of ——— Hassard, Esq.; and leaving the village of Hollywell about a mile to the right, at eleven miles reaches Belcoo bridge, where he crosses the river running between Upper and Lower Loughs Macnean, and enters the northern corner of the county of Cavan, in which he continues for the next four miles.

The upper and lower loughs of Macnean are separated from each other by a neck of land half a mile

in breadth. The upper lough is about five miles long, its breadth varying from one and a half to half a mile; the lower, about three miles by one in breadth. The southern shores of the latter are rendered interesting by the picturesquely broken grounds of *Marle-bank*, which connect with the northern slopes of Cuilcagh, whose altitude is 2,188 feet, the highest mountain in the range. Three miles from Belcoo bridge, on the road leading to *Florencecourt*, the Claddagh stream, in descending the declivities of Cuilcagh mountain, sinks at what is called the Cat's Hole, and re-issues at the Marble Arch. There are also some caves near the summit of the mountain; the rocks along the base of the hills are in some places bold and craggy, and the scenery along the road from Belcoo bridge to *Florencecourt* is very romantic. The upper lough is bounded on the north by the wild, uncultivated, and hilly moorland tract which runs for twelve miles westward to the dreary

shores of Lough Melvin—and, for a like distance on the north, to the more pleasing banks of Lough Erne. Two lines of road penetrate this wild country—one of them extends from Belcoo bridge to the village of Garrison, and various other roads branch off it to the more elevated and central parts of the district. The scenery, in many parts, is striking; the distant views from the hills, which in several places rise to a height of 1,200 feet, are extensive; and though there is nothing here approaching to grandeur of character, yet, the unfrequented moorland region lying between Loughs Macnean, Melvin, and Erne, and containing a space of about one hundred square miles, is not unworthy the attention of the tourist. This district is noticed in connexion with Garrison, No. 156.

Proceeding along the southern shores of the upper lough Macnean, at three miles from Belcoo bridge is the hamlet of Largay, or Red Lion, where there are a church, some shops, and a public-house. It is also the most central point for the tourist who wishes to examine the surrounding mountains of the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, and Fermanagh. About three miles from Red Lion, in the acclivities of the mountains to the south, and in the county of Cavan, is Leigmonshinna, the source of the Shannon, noticed at some length in connexion with Lough Allen, No. 131. This spot, no doubt, to many interesting, is easily reached by a path which branches off the cross-road leading from Red Lion to Drumkeerin.

On leaving Lough Macnean we enter the county of Leitrim, passing *Glenfarn Hall*, the seat of Charles Tottenham, Esq., a mile on our right. This place is romantically situated in the beautiful glen of that name, which runs down to the head of Lough Macnean, and is adorned by a great

extent of young plantations which lie along the shores of the lake.

The surface of the country from this to Manorhamilton is agreeably varied; and the accompanying hills rise from 1,200 to 1,500 feet. We pass *Lisnagroagh* and *Hollymount*, the latter the residence of S. Armstrong, Esq. within two miles of the town; and, as we approach the latter, the country assumes a more beautiful, diversified, and cultivated appearance.

The small town of Manorhamilton is situated in the centre of the most beautiful and interesting part of the county of Leitrim. It is watered by a mountain streamlet called the Owenmore, which falls into the Bonet river a little below the town, and surrounded by lofty hills, many of which display fine outlines, and attain an elevation of 1,500 feet. The country around is singularly, and in many places, beautifully varied by the dark moorland hills, the precipitous craggy slopes, the winding glens, narrow ravines, and fertile valleys, into which the surface is disposed. Adjoining the town is *Skreeny*, the beautifully situated residence of the late Colonel Cullen, and *Rockwood*, — Cullen, Esq.; at one mile and three quarters, on the road to Sligo, is the hamlet and demesne of *Lurganboy*, romantically situated at the base of Benbo, one of the most remarkable mountains in this district, whose altitude is 1,365 feet. The hamlet is watered by the Bonet river, and surrounded by a considerable extent of fine wood; and where the proprietor, Mr. Wynne of Hazlewood, has a small cottage. Five miles from the town, and in the centre of Glenade, one of the finest of the mountain glens, in this vicinity is *Glenade House*, the residence of C. T. Cullen, Esq. It is situated on the banks of Lough Glenade, the source of the Bonet river, and commands

an extensive view of the glen and its mountain boundaries. The new road from Manorhamilton to Bundoran and Ballyshannon, runs through Glenade, and affords many beautiful views of the glen and of the bay of Donegal. The interesting but little known Lough Melvin is seven miles north from Manorhamilton, and the road to it leads through a dreary, hilly, romantic tract of country, enjoying for four miles the companionship of the Ballagh river. Eight miles north-east from Manorhamilton are the chapel and hamlet of Kiltyclogher. The road to the village runs through the fine glen lying between the

mountains of Dooley and Mullagh-nature, whose respective altitudes are 1511 and 1422 feet.

There is little business carried on in the town of Manorhamilton beyond the weekly markets. There are a neat church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a small Methodist meeting-house, a sessions-house, a union work-house, and an inn where cars can be hired. The ruins of the splendid baronial mansion built by Sir Frederick Hamilton, in 1641, adjoin the glebe. The town and a large tract around now form part of the estates of the Earl of Leitrim.

No. 155.—DUBLIN TO MANORHAMILTON.

SECOND ROAD—127½ MILES.

BY CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, LOUGH ALLEN, AND DRUMKEERIN.

				Statute Miles.
Carrick-on-Shannon, as in No. 131,	.	.	.	— 97½
Lough Allen, Foot,	.	.	.	7½ 105½
Drumkeerin	.	.	.	10½ 115½
Manorhamilton	.	.	.	11½ 127½

MANORHAMILTON is seldom reached from Dublin this way. In summer, however, the ride along Lough Allen and the romantic country beyond it, is delightful. There are various public conveyances from Dublin to Carrick, where post-horses and carriages can be hired. There is a small inn, but no post-horses, at Drumkeerin. The country from Carrick-on-Shannon to the head of Lough Allen, including Drumkeerin, a distance of thirteen miles, we have already noticed in our description of the country around Carrick, No. 131. as also various particulars relative to Lough Allen and its shores, &c.

The small village of Drumkeerin, with its church and little inn, is situated about two miles from the head of Lough Allen; and as we

proceed through the hilly and desolate country onward, at four miles we pass on the right the small lough of Belhavel. Here the road to Dromahair branches off. This village, which we have described in No. 132, is only five miles from this point. From the pretty little lake of Belhavel to Manorhamilton our road lies through a diversified and romantic country, having the fine valley through which the Bonet river flows on our left, and a bold range of limestone mountains rising to 1066 feet on our right. At five miles from Belhavel Lough, we reach *Larkfield*, the seat of — O'Donnell, Esq., over whose house for two miles the mountain cliffs, adorned by copse-wood, have a very fine effect.

No. 156.—DUBLIN TO BALLYSHANNON AND BUNDORAN.

FIRST ROAD—132½ MILES.

BY ENNISKILLEN.

	Statute Miles.	
Enniskillen, as in No. 149,	—	101
Church-hill	11½	112½
Belleek	11	123½
Ballyshannon	4½	128½
Bundoran	4	132½

THOUGH we have introduced Church-hill and Belleek in our table of distances, the road does not pass through either of these small towns. It leaves the latter a quarter of a mile to the right, and the former about half a mile on the left.

On the arrival of the Dublin mail at Enniskillen the mail-coach to Ballyshannon, which may be considered as an extension of the line, is despatched. Our road from Enniskillen lies generally along the southern shores of lower Lough Erne, and presents from many points beautiful views of that celebrated lake. At all events, the traveller can easily command the lake and shores from the adjacent hills.

Connected with the environs of Enniskillen, No. 149, we have noticed the extent, boundaries, islands, and other generalities of lower Lough Erne. We have now to introduce the traveller to the scenery and other particulars along its southern shores.

On passing *Ely Lodge*, noticed in No. 149, we run for two miles along a promontory, which is beautifully covered with holly and other copse wood, having the grounds of *Ely Lodge* on our right. The lovely wooded inlets which encircle that beautiful demesne, are here seen in very beautiful points of view. Passing Blaney bay and the island of Inishmacsaint, on which are some

church ruins, we drive through a pretty rural country which is picturesquely broken and diversified with patches of natural wood. At eight miles from Enniskillen we pass, on the left, the road leading to the village of Derrygonnelly. The village, which lies about two miles from the mail-coach road, possesses a small church, chapel, and Methodist meeting-house. It is situated in the high half-reclaimed tract of country through which the road from Enniskillen to Garrisson runs, and is often reached by that line.

The new road from Derrygonnelly to Manorhamilton passes through a tract of country which exhibits a singular mixture of bog, crag, pasture, tillage, and moorland; and in ascending the mountain range of Glenkeel, displays some interesting cliff and glen scenery, and commands extensive views over a great part of that dreary, partially reclaimed, but highly improvable tract of table land, which is almost encircled by Lough Erne, Lough Melvin, and the Loughs Macnean, and which, in general terms, may be said to include an area of 100 square miles. In ascending the hill towards Manorhamilton the road passes, at three miles from Derrygonnelly and about a mile to the left, among the very picturesque and precipitous limestone cliffs, some caves, and three waterfalls.

Church-hill, which the new road leaves half a mile to the left, is a village on the top of one of the numerous ridges which rise summit over summit till they blend with the more elevated and westerly hill of Shean North, which over the cliffs of Pollaphuca attains the altitude of 1135 feet. From one to two miles south of the village of Church-hill are the small but romantically-situated loughs of Carrick and Bunnahone, the sources of the Sillies river. A church has lately been built close to the glebe-house of Church-hill, on the left of the new road; and the old building which originally gave name to the village is now a ruin. Near the new church, on the right of the road, is Tully bay, and near it the ruins of Tully castle. The plantations and mansion of *Castle Archdall*, the fine seat of C. M. Archdall, Esq., which occupy an elevated site on the opposite shores of the lake, are conspicuous objects.

From the glebe-house of Church-hill to the church of Rosscur our road continues along the shores of the lake, and discloses at every turn some new and striking combination of wood and water on the one hand, or hill and dale on the other. At two miles from the glebe we reach the rocky dell of Pollaphuca, which forms a part of the wild and picturesque-broken acclivities of Shean North, the most remarkable, from its elevation and shape of the hills, along the whole course of the Erne. As the most extensive, if not the best views of the lower lough, its shores, and islands, are obtained from the eminences near Pollaphuca, we would recommend the traveller anxious to know the topography of the district to ascend the steeps of Shean North. In addition to the views of Lough Erne, its islands and shores, the traveller will be gratified with the mountain scenery, and the

numerous small glistening tarns which are scattered along the dreary moorlands lying westward between the hills of Shean North and Glen-nalong, and southward to the still more lofty Glenkeel.

From Pollaphuca we gradually descend to the flat boggy tract which lies along the foot of the lough, and where the latter gradually narrows to half a mile in breadth. At the narrow part, but on the opposite shores, is *Castle Caldwell*, the seat of Major Bloomfield, the most beautifully situated of all the numerous seats on Lough Erne—there is probably no seat in the kingdom more happily circumstanced as regards lake scenery, than *Castle Caldwell*; and till lately, few, if any, could boast of finer timber. About two miles north from *Castle Caldwell* is *Maghramena*, the handsome residence of Robert Johnston, Esq. The Elizabethan mansion, from its elevated site, is seen for a considerable distance along our road. At Rosscur church, which is about four miles from Belleek, the waters of the Erne again assume the river character, and flow in heavy volume through the swampy plain to Belleek, where they are precipitated over a considerable rapid, and produce, even during the summer droughts, a fine effect; and in winter, or after floods, the rush of waters is truly grand.

At Belleek the navigation of the Erne commences. It is proposed, however, to extend it to the bay at Ballyshannon by a canal. The small town of Belleek lies a little to the right of the road and on the opposite bank of the river, which is here crossed by the second bridge over the Erne, and the only one between the towns of Ballyshannon and Enniskillen. Belleek contains a church, chapel, and several public-houses, where, and at other houses in

the town, the numerous anglers stop during the fishing season. Cars and boats can also be hired; and the town is conveniently situated for those who wish to explore this interesting part of the country. Ballyshannon, however, which is within five miles, affords better accommodation. A little below Belleek on the right bank of the river is *Cliff*, the lodge of Col. Connolly, M.P. one of the most extensive and public spirited landlords in the county of Donegal; and by whose exertions various roads and other improvements have been effected in the wild, bleak, and uncultivated parts of that county.

The small village of Garrison is four and a half miles south from Belleek, on the road leading thence to Manorhamilton. The road leading to it, runs through a rugged, half-cultivated, but in many places, very romantic country, affording good views, but presenting in itself few attractive features. The village is romantically situated at the head of Lough Melvin, where the Roogagh river empties itself into that large and little known sheet of water. The Roogagh bears along the countless streams which issue from the high moorland district of Fermanagh lying eastward, and forms one of the principal supplies of Lough Melvin. The village contains a church, chapel, and a public-house where travellers occasionally stop, and where a car can be hired. The country around Garrison is, as regards the quality of the soil, of a very inferior nature; it is very much diversified in its surface, and of late years has been greatly improved. Much, however, remains to be done; and it certainly offers many inducements to farther improvement. Garrison is reached from Manorhamilton, and also from Enniskillen by Derrygonnelly, but the most convenient way of reach-

ing it is by the branch road from Belleek.

Lough Melvin is seven and a half miles long, by a mile and a half broad; its surface is diversified by four small wooded islands, Inish-eher, Inishmean, Inishtemple, and Inishkeen, varying in their lengths from a quarter to half a mile; and, if its northern shores are comparatively tame, its southern shores, along which the road runs from Garrison to Kinlough, are very striking.

Aghabohad mountain, which exhibits a range of cliffs, rises boldly from the water's edge to an altitude of 1346 feet. It throws its dark shadow over the deep waters; and its acclivities are broken into numerous ravines by the little streams rushing down to the lough. All the other sides of the lake are cultivated, and generally by very poor farmers; the land is of a very hilly, rugged, and mixed moorland character, and adds but little to the general scenery of this interesting sheet of water.

From Belleek to Ballyshannon our road runs through a beautiful and well-cultivated valley. About two miles from Belleek we pass on the right *Camlin*, the handsome seat of John Tredennick, Esq., and on the same side, but on the opposite banks of the Erne, *Laputa*, Geo. Johnston, Esq. and near the road are *Cherry-mountain* and *Fortwilliam*.

Ballyshannon, the most important town in this district, is situated at the head of a small inlet running off Donegal bay, into which the Erne pours its great body of waters. This magnificent river, at its terminus, runs through the town, and pays its ample tribute to the main over a ledge of rocks rising ten feet above the level of the ordinary tides. Though this fall cannot compete, either in extent or beauty, with the rapids of the Shannon at Doonass, yet in heavy floods, from the narrower river

bed and consequent concentration of its waters, the effect is more striking.

The export trade is comparatively small, owing in a great measure to the insuperable obstacles presented by the bar, and the exposure of the harbour to the westerly winds. It is to be regretted that Colonel Connolly's exertions to remove these impediments have failed; if they had succeeded, a continuous line of inland navigation would soon have been formed by Lough Erne, the Ulster Canal, and Lough Neagh, from Ballyshannon to Belfast and Newry. Plans have been proposed for opening a communication with Ballyshannon and Lough Erne by a canal, to avoid the rapids on the river, and also by a railroad. There are a distillery and brewery; but the general business of the town is limited to the retail trade, for the supply of the extensive but poor surrounding district. The salmon fishery is extensive. The town comprises three streets, and the wretched suburb called the Purb. The principal streets are very steep; and the whole town is ill arranged either for comfort or business. In the sessions-house, and places of religious worship, which consist of church, chapel, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, there is nothing remarkable. A small detachment of military is generally stationed here. There are two inns where postchaises and cars can be obtained, and a large union work-house.

Ballyshannon, from its history, seems to have been subjected to all the mutations and feuds consequent on the unsettled state of the country. A fragment of the ancient castle of the Earls of Tyrconnell, long the chieftains of the district, remains in the town.

The surface around is very varied, and adjoining the town very fertile.

About four miles to the westward, on the road leading to Sligo, is Bundoran, the most celebrated watering-place on the whole range of the north-west coast. It is well circumstanced for bathing and exercise, from its extensive sandy beach. A number of neat summer villas have been erected around, and the town contains several lodging houses, and two comfortable inns.

Two miles west of Bundoran, where the Drowes river discharges the waters of Lough Melvin into the bay of Donegal, is the hamlet of Bundrowes, and a little beyond it, the village of Tullaghan; around which are *Tynte Lodge*, and several villas. From this point, along the coast to Cliffoey, which we noticed in our description of the environs of Sligo, the bleak and poor country, with the numerous huts, which are occupied by a very poor class of peasantry, who subsist by fishing and farming, is relieved on the one hand by the bluff and precipitous mountains of Dartree, Benduff, Benwiskwen, and Benbulbin—and on the other, by the bay of Donegal and its mountain boundaries.

Woodville, the residence of John Dickson, Esq., lies five miles west of Bundoran, and near the road leading to Sligo; and at two miles north from Bundoran, on the road leading to Manorhamilton through Glenade, is the hamlet and demesne of *Kinlough*, the latter the seat of Robert Johnston, Esq. The grounds of this demesne stretch along the head of Lough Melvin, and up the northern slopes of the beautiful mountain of Dartree, which, with its bold escarpment, is seen from the handsome mansion of Kinlough in by far its grandest point of view. *Mount Prospect*, the residence of William Connolly, Esq., is two miles from Kinlough, on the southern shores of Lough Melvin.

To the north of Ballyshannon, on the sandy beach which sweeps around the bar, is *Wardtown*, an old seat of the Ffolliott family; and a little beyond it, on the bold rocky shores of Kildoney, are the ruins of Kilbaron Castle. The country to the north of Ballyshannon, along the shores, and in connexion with the road leading to Donegal, is fertile

and agreeably varied, and affords from some points good views of the bay; but to the north-east of the town it is uninteresting bleak moorland. Along the banks of the Erne, from Ballyshannon to Belleek, the scenery is interesting; the heavy body of waters rushing in several places over considerable rapids.

NO. 157.—DUBLIN TO DONEGAL AND KILLYBEGS.

FIRST ROAD—158½ MILES.

BY BALLYSHANNON.

					Statute Miles.
Ballyshannon, as in No. 156,	.	.	.	.	— 128½
Ballintra	.	.	.	.	6½ 135
Donegal	.	.	.	.	6½ 141½
Mount Charles	.	.	.	.	4 145½
Inver	.	.	.	.	3½ 148½
Dunkaneely	.	.	.	.	4 152½
Killybegs	.	.	.	.	6 158½

THE daily cross mail-coach from Sligo to Derry runs through Ballyshannon and Donegal; and a mail car plies daily between Donegal and Killybegs, in connexion with that coach, so that both of these remote places are easily reached by well-appointed public conveyances. Leaving Ballyshannon, we pass several villas, and through a beautifully-diversified country, and at six and three quarter miles reach the village of Ballintra. About a mile to the right of this is *Brown Hall*, the interesting seat of the Rev. E. M. Hamilton. Our road now runs through the undulating, fertile, and densely-populated country which lies between the high moorland, and the flat uninteresting shore. At three miles and three-quarters from Ballintra we reach the small village of Laghy, two miles from which, on the shore, is the island of *St. Ernan's*, the seat of John Hamilton, Esq. Winding through the valleys between the beautiful and fertile little hills, we soon descry the

spire of the small but improving town of

DONEGAL,

delightfully situated on a small shallow inlet running in off the bay of that name, where it receives the waters of the river Esk. The exports, though trifling, from the nature of the harbour and the want of capital, are on the increase; the markets are weekly improving. There is a comfortable and well-frequented inn, where post-horses can be obtained; and it is pleasing to observe that the improvements of the town are conducted with due regard to order and convenience. In addition to the neat church there are chapels for Presbyterians, Independents, Methodists, Roman Catholics, and several schools; and a sessions-house and union workhouse. The remains of the beautiful castle of the O'Donnells, Earls of Tyrconnell, who ruled this entire district, still form a striking fea-

ture in the town; as also those of the monastery founded by the same chieftains in the fifteenth century, which stand on the shore a little below it. The numerous verdant hills which surround this place, and connect with the wild and high mountainous district which again encircle them; the alluvial shores, which, by the ceaseless action of the Atlantic waves, have been cut into every form of little bay, creek, promontory, and islet, will render this vicinity interesting to every admirer of natural scenery. Under the improvements contemplated by the proprietor, the Earl of Arran, we hope soon to see this delightfully situated town assume that importance to which its localities entitle it. From the summit of the verdant hill which lies between the bay and the town, a good view of the surrounding district is obtained. A celebrated and well-frequented sulphureous spa adjoins the town, where a neat pump-room and baths have lately been erected. Three miles north-east of the town is *Lough Esk House*, the seat of Thomas Brooke, Esq. This demesne is on the shores of Lough Esk, a beautiful sheet of water—in extent about 500 statute acres. It is adorned on its western shores by a considerable extent of fine wood, and partly embosomed by the wild craggy hills which here form the commencement of the great mountain district of the county of Donegal. On a small islet near the southern shores of the lough are the prostrate ruins of a castle of the O'Donnells. The demesne of *Lough Esk* has capabilities and attractions of no ordinary nature, and presents the greatest inducements to improvement. The gap, or rather glen, of Barnesmore, is seven miles north-east of the town of Donegal—the mail-coach road from Sligo to Derry running through it. It is about three miles in length, and the hills which bound it on either

side rise in some places to the height of 1,000 feet. The scenery, though wild and interesting, presents nothing remarkably striking. At the eastern end of the glen is the small and solitary Lough Mourne, which sends its waters eastward to the Finn at Ballybofey, and at the western entrance are the ruins of a small castle, where it is said Rapin, one of the French Huguenots who accompanied King William, resided, while composing his history.

From Donegal to Killybegs our road skirts the head of the bays which break the line of coast; and though in many places hilly, is no where unfit for carriages. It runs through the romantic, hilly, and thickly inhabited tract of country lying between the coast and the southern acclivities of the mountains. The country between Donegal and Mount Charles is agreeably varied, presenting many little sea-coves and bays on the one hand, and romantic fertile dells among the craggy hills on the other. The small town of Mount Charles, which is four miles from Donegal, straggles along the summit of an elevated rocky ridge, and in ascending to it, we pass *The Hall*, a small lodge and demesne belonging to the Marquis of Conyngham, one of the principal proprietors of the district, but which is seldom occupied by any of the family. Beyond *The Hall*, along the shores of the peninsula of Doorin are *Salt Hill*, and several bathing villas.

Having crossed the ridge on which Mount Charles stands, and passed *Clover Hill* on our left, we reach, at three miles and a half from the former, the hamlet of Inver, giving name to the beautiful bay at the head of which it lies. There are a small church and neat glebe-house on the shore, and a little above it, on the bank of the Inver river, is *Bonny-glen*, the residence of M. Babington,

Esq. Inver bay, which is the chief seat of the herring fishery on this coast, is separated on the east from the Inlet which runs up to the town of Donegal by the promontory of Doorin, and on the west from M'Swine's bay by the narrow peninsula of St. John's.

A little beyond it we pass *Kilma-credan*, cross the Bunlaghy stream, and soon reach the small village, church, and glebe-house of Dun-
kaneely.

As we round the head of M'Swine's bay, we pass on the left, *Bruckless*, the residence of R. W. Nesbitt, Esq.; and the tan-yard, stores, and house of Mr. Cassidy. The latter are situated on an inlet of M'Swine's bay, called Bruckless harbour; and although unimportant in themselves, they form remarkable features in this bleak, wild country. The ruins of M'Swine's castle are situated on the shores; and the mountain stream called the Corker river, falls into the bay at Bruckless.

In winding along the dreary moorland road which conducts us to Killybegs, we obtain good views of the surrounding hills, and of several of the higher mountain summits. After crossing the Bungosteen stream, which is about three miles from Dun-
kaneely, and which meets the tide water at *Carrichnagore*, and passing the road to the small town of Ardara, which lies about eight miles to the right, we meet the head of Killybegs bay, along which we proceed, having a wild, craggy, and broken range of hills on our right. The hills which bound the beautiful bay of Killybegs rise to a considerable elevation, and present, from the numerous small cabins and patches of tillage among the crags, a very striking and picturesque scene. The small town of

KILLYBEGS

is situated on the sheltered lough or

bay of the same name, which runs in from M'Swine's bay. Though the harbour is the safest and best on this coast, the town carries on little trade; and the exports are trifling, which may be attributed to the vast extent of moorland and uncultivated country lying around. In favourable seasons the harbour is a great rendezvous for fishing vessels. The town, however, is improving, both in its trade and houses—the streets are narrow and straggling—and it is to be regretted that the additions to it are conducted without any regard to arrangement or convenience. Killybegs is a place of considerable antiquity, and was possessed in common with the greater part of this side of the county of Donegal by the Earls of Tyrconnell. It was also in latter days a royal borough, and still enjoys extensive liberties. There are a small inn where cars and horses can be hired, a church, chapel, and sessions-house. Six fairs are held in the course of the year for the sale of agricultural produce, and weekly markets every Tuesday.

The western portion of the remote barony of Banagh, which we here notice in connexion with Killybegs, contains, at least, 140 statute square miles. It is bounded on the south by the bay of Donegal; on the north by the smaller bays of Loughros-beg and Loughros-more; on the west by the Atlantic; and on the east, by the cross-road running from Killybegs to Ardara: it is wholly a wild mountain district, with deep intervening valleys, and very thinly inhabited. It contains the Glen-columbkille mountains, one of the principal groups in this highland district, which are wholly unbroken moorland. Two roads traverse this group; they branch off at Kilcar, which is six miles from Killybegs to Ardara, to Glen-columbkille church, and to Malinbeg. From their elevation and

hilly nature, however, they are ill suited to wheel carriages of any description. The magnificent cliffs which this group embraces, as also the other more important features are noticed in the following observations.

Killybegs is the point of departure for the tourist who wishes to explore the unnoticed, and almost unknown district lying to the westward, and which is comprehended under the parishes of Glen-columbkille, Kilcar, and Inishkeel. No part of the shores of Ireland exhibits so great a variety of coast scenery, on so grand a scale, as that between this town and Ardara, a distance of forty-six miles, measuring along the shores. Several of the most remarkable points can only be seen by those who are good pedestrians, or by obtaining boats to row round the cliffs. Two days at least are requisite, in order to see this district even in the most rapid and cursory manner. A pony may be hired at Killybegs to go as far as Teelin harbour. Soon after starting, the road comes down upon the picturesque bay of Fintragh. Six miles from Killybegs are the village and church of Kilcar, the road all the way exhibiting wild mountain views. A mile and a half further on lies the harbour of Teelin, the descent to which is very striking. Here the pony must be left, and a boat obtained to row across to the coast-guard station. The little bay of Teelin is about a mile and a half long, and very narrow, but more picturesque and wilder than Killybegs. The small village is situated near the head of the bay, but the coast-guard station near the entrance from this point. A walk of two miles brings the tourist along the most beautiful rocks and cliffs (in one spot nearly 600 feet high,) to Carrigan head, which is 745 feet. Here the magnificent range of Slieve League precipices may be said to begin, which attain an altitude of 1,964

feet, and then extend to Teelin head, altogether about six miles. Some idea of the grandeur of this range may be formed, when it is stated that the termination at the southern end, Carrigan head, from which point the ground rises for two miles and a half to the summit of Slieve League, is a strictly vertical or mural cliff, 765 feet high, or about 100 feet more than the cliffs of Moher. Slieve League, like its great rival in Achill Island, is a precipitous rocky mountain, rising from the water at the same angle, namely, 45 degrees; it is, perhaps, the more striking of the two, and is a stupendous object. Before reaching the highest point a ridge must be crossed, called the One Man's Pass, which is a mere edge: the sloping to the sea on one side is near 2,000 feet, at an angle which looks almost perpendicular; and on the other, down into a valley, at an inclination scarcely less steep. The view from the summit is of course most extensive. There are some curious cliffs between this and Teelin head, near which point is the poor village of Malin-beg. Rathlin O'Birne Islands lie about a mile from the shore. Two miles lead to the village of Malin-more, and two more to Glen-columbkille, where there are a church and chapel. There are one or two substantial farmers between these two places, where a night's lodging could be obtained; but a letter of introduction to — Hume, Esq., who resides at Glen-columbkille, or the resident clergyman, who lives also there, would, of course, be preferable. This sequestered spot is situated near the mouth of a wild valley, bounded by dreary and rugged mountains. A mile to the west is the small but most romantic Glen Bay, bounded on the south by the cliffs of Rossan, 460 feet high, and to the north, by Glen head, a magnificent towering cliff, 750 feet in height. From hence

to Maghera, in Loughros-beg bay, about eleven miles, the most wonderful cliff scenery perhaps in Ireland is traversed. The Glenhead cliffs end at a very picturesque little bay, at the mouth of a wild valley, about two and a half miles north from Glen-Columbkille, where there are several curious detached rocks. Another range now commences, where the cliffs reach 820 feet. Toralaydan and Tormore islands form very remarkable objects, from it: they are about a mile asunder, and are mere rocks, but on a gigantic scale—the former being 350 feet high, the latter much more lofty, and by estimation 500 feet—presenting sheer cliffs on all sides. The coast, two miles beyond the commencement of the last range of cliffs, falls to the level of the sea at the mouth of another wild valley: next comes the range of Glenlough and Slieve Altooey, two mountains of 1513 and 1684 feet high, forming part of Glen-Columbkille—the lower portion between 900 and 1,000 feet high, being a line of the steepest and most magnificent cliffs; and the

upper part a range of rocky ridges, topped by a beautiful outline. Another descent is made, and a fresh range has to be surmounted, reaching 590 feet. This is the commencement of the curious bay of Loughros-beg, which is five miles long, and one broad—the three upper miles are quite dry at low water: the north coast is nearly flat—while on the south side a range of beautiful mountains rise abruptly from the water in rocky slopes and precipices. The wretched village of Maghera is about three miles beyond the point where the cliffs end. It lies at the mouth of a beautiful wild glen, bounded by very steep rocky mountains, among which is the small lough, Nalughraman. Hence to Ardara is five miles, where there is a small inn, at which accommodation can be obtained: here the tourist may hire a car, and return to Donegal, or proceed by Glenties to Dunfanaghy or Stranorlar. The romantically-situated town of Ardara, and the picturesque country around it, will be noticed in connexion with the road from Dublin to Narin.

No. 158.—DUBLIN TO DONEGAL AND KILLYBEGS.

SECOND ROAD—157 MILES.

BY ENNISKILLEN AND PETTIGOE.

	Statute Miles.
Enniskillen, as in No. 149	101
Lowtherstown	10½ 111½
Kesh	6½ 117½
Pettigoe	5½ 123
Donegal	16½ 139½
Mount Charles	4 143½
Inver	3½ 147
Dunkaneely	4 151
Killybegs	6 157

No. 149 is the best road to Enniskillen; and on the arrival of the Dublin mail-coach at that town, a mail-car, carrying passengers, is despatched to Pettigoe, where cars can be hired; but until regular post-

ing-houses are established there, it will be advisable to engage a conveyance direct from Enniskillen to Donegal. This road is not so interesting as No. 149; but, as it keeps the opposite shores of Lough Erne,

it not only varies the scenery, but affords the traveller an opportunity of seeing the prettily undulated country lying along that side of the lake.

From Enniskillen to Kesh there are two roads—one the road given in the table; the other branching off at three miles from Enniskillen, and leading by the demesnes of *Rossfad*, *Rockfield*, and *Castle Archdall*. The road given in the table is that generally travelled, it is more level than the lake road, though by no means so interesting to the tourist; and at Lowtherstown there is a small inn, where cars can be hired. It, however, keeps more inland, and affords no views of the lake.

At three miles from Enniskillen we reach the point where the above roads branch off, and in proceeding by the Lowtherstown line, at four miles, we pass the pretty little demesne of *Crochnacreve*, H. M. Richardson, Esq., on our right; at five miles, on our left, *Riversdale*, Edw. Archdall, Esq.; at eight miles, *Necarn Castle*, the fine seat of William D'Arcy, Esq., the plantations of which extend to

LOWTHERSTOWN,

which consists principally of one street, and contains a small inn, where cars can be hired, a church, Methodist meeting-house, and union workhouse. At five miles from Enniskillen we crossed the Bellanamallard river, on which are extensive flour mills. At a mile to the north of that point, on the road leading from Enniskillen to Omagh, is the pretty demesne of *Crochnacreve*; at two and a half, the village, church, and Methodist meeting-house of Bellanamallard; at four, *Jamestown*, the seat of George Lendrum, Esq.; near which are the church and glebe of Kils Kerry; at five, *Relagh*, J. H. Storey, Esq.; and at six miles, the

small town of Trillick, which contains a church and two Methodist meeting-houses. Within a mile of the town are *Trillick Cottage* and the ruins of Trillick Castle. Along the whole of this road, the country, as throughout this district, is beautifully diversified by softly swelling hills.

From Lowtherstown to Kesh the country exhibits that beautifully diversified hilly surface which is common to the greater part of the county of Fermanagh; and like it is cut up into small and imperfectly tilled farms. The hedgerows, the varied surface, and the romantically situated, though generally inferior farm-houses, impart, despite of the wretched husbandry, a pleasing and very rural character.

The village of Kesh is watered by a small river bearing its name, which carries down to Lough Erne the contribution of numerous rivulets from Tappaghan and the neighbouring hills. The village contains a constabulary and revenue police barracks, and is surrounded by a pleasingly diversified and interesting country. The hill of Tappaghan is about eight miles north from Kesh, its altitude is 1110 feet, and it is the highest summit in the hilly country lying between Kesh and Omagh. About three miles east from Kesh, on the bank of the river, are the improving village and demesne of *Ederney*—the latter the seat of the Rev. Mr. West. Around Ederney and onwards through the county of Tyrone, towards Drumquin and Castlederg, the country is wild, romantic, and hilly, and generally the soil, which is of an inferior quality, wretchedly cultivated.

In proceeding by the lake road, at two miles from the cross-roads and five from Enniskillen, we pass on the left *St. Angelo*, and on the right, *Riversdale*, — Arch-

dall, Esq. At six miles from Enniskillen we reach *Rossfad*, the seat of H. M. Richardson, Esq. whence, in common with all the more prominent points on Lough Erne, there are beautiful views of that sheet of water, its islands, and shores. At seven miles we pass *Rockfield*, the seat of John Irvine, Esq.; and at eight, *Doraville*, Henry Irvine, Esq.

About eleven miles from Enniskillen we reach the small village of Lisnarrick, adjoining which is *Castle Archdall*, the fine seat of — Archdall, Esq. This, from its elevation and extent of wood, is the most conspicuous demesne on the shores of Lower Lough Erne; and from the summit of the hill, which is crowned by the square, spacious mansion, a comprehensive view is obtained of this splendid lake. There are no parts of Lough Erne more beautiful than those around *Castle Archdall*, and reaching from that demesne to Kesh. Besides, it has the advantage of the fine mountain range which forms the boundary of the opposite shores.

It was in sauntering along these shores that Mr. Inglis, who was a very accurate observer, says, "I shall not easily forget, nor would I ever wish to forget the delightful hours I one day spent on the shores of this more than Winandermere of Ireland. It was a day of uncommon beauty; the islands seemed to be floating on a crystal sea; the wooded promontories threw their shadows half across the still bays; and the fair slopes and lawny knolls stood greenly out from among the dark sylvan scenery that intervened." If we except the wooded promontories, which are true as regards *Castle Archdall*, this is an accurate description, under similar circumstances, of the greater part of the more elevated points along either shores of the lake.

Proceeding from Kesh through an agreeably diversified and highly romantic country, and passing, at three miles, *Clonelly*, the residence of F. W. Barton, Esq., on our right, we soon reach the small town of

PETTIGOE,

situated on the Tarmon river, which, like the Kesh stream, conveys the contents of the numerous rills issuing from the dreary moorland hills on the north to Lough Erne. The town is within a mile of that part of Lough Erne which encircles Boa island, the largest and most important of Lough Erne's numerous isles. The island, which comes within a quarter of a mile of the shore, is fertile, and might be, under a different management, beautifully verdant. It contains, as we have observed in our general description of the lake in the preceding road, 1300 statute acres. Though destitute of timber, and greatly disfigured by bad fences, it is, from its extent, shape, and the vast tract of water which surrounds it, a fine feature, particularly as seen from the wooded shores skirting the beautifully-situated glebe of *Templecarn*, or of *Waterfoot*, the seat of Colonel Barton, to whom the island belongs. On the glebe lands are the ruins of a castle said to have been the residence of the first bishop of Clogher. Pettigoe is romantically situated, and, as regards its localities, well circumstanced for the tourist who wishes to know Lower Lough Erne, Lough Derg, and the wild, desolate country lying northward. The little town is improving; and under encouragement, on the part of the proprietor, we hope soon to see a comfortable inn and good post-horses. At present, however, cars can be hired at the more respectable public houses, where travellers occasionally stop. It contains

a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house.

Lough Derg, by far the most celebrated place of pilgrimage in Ireland, lies three and a half miles north-west from Pettigoe, and is bounded by a vast and dreary tract of moorland hills, which stretch on the north-east to the fertile valley of the Finn, and connect with the bleak hills of Tyrone lying around the more northerly parts of Fermanagh. On the north and west these hills join the mountain district which pervades the greater part of the county of Donegal, and here springing from the heathy wastes around Lough Derg, reach to the sea. The hills around this dreary lough are not of great elevation: they range in their altitude from 700 to 1200 feet. They are not precipitous, but rise gently from the water's edge. They also form in this direction the commencement of that vast micaceous district which occupies so large a portion of the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone.

The lake covers 2,140 statute acres; its shores are wild and dreary; and its principal islets are Inishgoosk, Saint's island, and Station island, or St. Patrick's Purgatory: even these are very small; and the remainder, which serve to break and vary the surface of its dark waters, are, with few exceptions, mere groups of rock. On Saint's island are the remnants of a priory. This island, in remote ages, was the resort of pilgrims, and contained the original Patrick's Purgatory. The place of penance is now, and has been for several centuries on Station island, which is within half a mile of the south-east shores of the lake; it is less than an acre in extent, and contains, in addition to two small chapels, one of which is appropriated to the penitents, a house for the

officiating priests, and a few cabins. In spite of the prohibitory edicts of several of the popes and orders of the Irish privy council in former days for its suppression, it has maintained its celebrity; and the numbers who still annually flock hither to expiate their offences, from the 1st of June to the 15th of August, are variously stated at from ten to fifteen thousand. One thing is certain, that the ferry which was long rented at £300 per annum, now pays £160.

The road from Pettigoe to Lough Derg, for the last two miles, is unfit for carriages of any sort. From the high grounds we travel over in approaching it we command the lough, with its tiny islets, and a great extent of the wild and desolate surrounding country. The hills which environ it are barren and heathy, and possess neither form nor height to produce a very striking effect—desolation reigns around. There is hardly a green spot on which the eye can rest, or a comfortable house to cheer the scene. The waters which issue from Lough Derg are conveyed by the stream bearing its name to the Strule river, which it joins on the high road between Newtown-Stewart and Strabane. It enters the county of Tyrone on leaving the lake, and receives in its progress the Glendergan and Mourne, and many other mountain streams, and waters the small town of Castlederg.

The road from Pettigoe to Donegal lies for nine miles through a wild, flat, dreary tract of uncultivated moorland, along which an excellent road has been lately carried; it is wholly the estate of Mr. Leslie, who has already, with a view to its reclamation, built several good farm houses. This road enters the county of Donegal on leaving Pettigoe, and joins the preceding road, No. 157, at the village of Laghy, which is about four miles from the town of Donegal.

No. 159.—DUBLIN TO BELTURBET.

78½ MILES.

BY CAVAN.

Cavan, as in No. 149	:	:	:	:	:	Statute Miles.
Belturbet	:	:	:	:	:	— 69 9½ 78½

THOUGH Belturbet is often reached by Killeshandra, the nearest and best road is through Cavan; and on the arrival of the public coaches there, branch conveyances in connexion with them are despatched to Belturbet.

The road which conducts to Belturbet branches off the Cavan and Enniskillen line at Butler's-bridge, and at five miles from thence reaches the town of Belturbet.

The country between Butler's-bridge and Belturbet is intersected with bog and marsh—the latter is occasioned by the overflowing of the river Erne, which lies on our left. At a mile and a half from Butler's-bridge we pass the small lake of Annagh, near which is *Annagh House*; and at a mile to the left, on the banks of the river Erne, and close to Baker's-bridge, is *Ashgrove*. Passing several small loughs which are scattered in the flat bogs lying on either side of the road, we pass within a short distance of Belturbet, on our right, *Sugarloaf*, the residence of Sir Thomas Finlay, and *Erne Hill*, the seat of George M. Knipe, Esq.

The thriving town of Belturbet is situated on the Erne about midway from where it assumes the river character, on issuing from the extraordinary labyrinth of lakes generally

denominated Lough Oughter, till it again expands into Lower Lough Erne. When the waters are high, barges carrying timber, coals, &c., navigate the Erne from Belleek up to the town; and the Ulster Canal, which joins the Erne about four miles below it—that is, measuring straight across the country, will add much to its improvement. At the weekly markets a good deal of corn is disposed of—to which the large distillery, built within these few years, has greatly contributed. The town, which contains a church, several schools, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, and an inn where cars can be hired, is irregularly built, consisting principally of straggling wretched suburbs. There are, comparatively speaking, few good houses in the town or around it, although the vicinage, particularly along the Erne, is highly interesting. A troop of cavalry is generally stationed here.

In the church-yard are the remains of a fortification, enclosing an extensive area. The greater part of the corporation lands of Belturbet, in consequence of the words "to the burgesses and heirs," instead of "their successors," in the charter granted by James I., have been enclosed, and retained as private property.

No. 160.—DUBLIN TO CLONES.

76½ MILES.

BY NAVAN, KINGSCOURT, AND COOTEHILL.

	Statute Miles.	
Navan, as in No. 149	—	28
Nobber	12½	40½
Kingscourt	6½	47
Sharonek	7½	54½
Cotehill	9½	64½
Newbliss	7½	71½
Clones	4½	76½

THIS line branches off the great north-west road, No. 149, at Navan, and is travelled by a well-appointed day-coach on alternate days. It proceeds through an interesting part of the county of Meath to Kingscourt. The neighbourhood of Navan we have generally noticed in connexion with that town, No. 149. About four miles from Navan the hamlet of Kilberry is reached; at five and a half miles *Archhall*, the seat of ——— Garnet, Esq., is passed on the left; at six the hamlet of Wilkinstown is reached; at seven *Mountainstown*, the handsome seat of A. H. C. Pollock, Esq., is passed on the left, and *Leggagh* on the right. At Kilshine church, near *Mountains-town*, the ground is considerably elevated, and in many parts the surface is very fertile and beautifully diversified.

We pass several comfortable-looking farm houses, and at a mile before we reach

NOBBER

we pass, on the left, *Rahood*, the residence of ——— Cruise, Esq., and *Cruicetown*, ——— Shaw, Esq.

In the village of Nobber are a neat church and Roman Catholic chapel, and in the church-yard are the remains of a priory. Carolan, the celebrated Irish harper, was born in the village. To the left of the small but ancient village of Nobber

is *Brittas*, the fine old demesne of Edward Bligh, Esq.; and as we proceed to Kingscourt we pass, at about half a mile from Nobber, *Gallows Hill*, 308 feet in height, from whence a good view of the surrounding undulating country is obtained; and at a mile and a half, *Whitewood*, the demesne and occasional residence of Viscount Gormanstown. *Whitewood* occupies a conspicuous site, and is adorned by a small lake, the source of the rivulet Dee, which we crossed on leaving Nobber.

As we approach the confines of the county of Meath we leave the limestone district, and enter the schistose formation; and as we advance, the surface becomes more diversified, the soil less fertile and worse cultivated. At two and a half miles we pass the village of Kilmainham, with its church and chapel at a mile to the left; and at from three to five miles from Nobber, near the road, *Newcastle*, *Lakeview*, and *Lisnabo*. About two miles to the east of *Newcastle*, among the rocks of the coal formation, which there extend for several miles northward, the hill of Carrickleck attains an elevation of 599 feet, and affords an extensive view of the country lying around; and two miles north-west from *Lakeview*, on the bounds of the county, are *Woodfort*, *Ervey Lodge*, and the Presbyterian meeting-house of Kingsfort.

At five and a half miles from Nobber we enter a corner of the county of Cavan, and soon reach the small town of

KINGSCOURT,

consisting chiefly of one long, straggling street, containing an inn, where post-horses can be hired, a neat church, and spacious Roman Catholic chapel. It is situated on a neck of land where the counties of Meath, Cavan, Louth, and Monaghan meet. At the weekly market a good deal of country produce is disposed of. Adjoining the town is *Cabra Castle*, the residence of Colonel Pratt, one of the most extensive and best-wooded seats in this part of the country; and, from the advantages it possesses of almost every constituent of scenery—in a moderate degree might be rendered one of the finest of our inland residences. The romantic glen of Cabra, in the centre of the demesne, is beautiful in its way.

The country around Kingscourt is finely diversified. Near the town is *Plantation*, the residence of ——— Irwin, Esq. About two miles from Kingscourt, on the road to Bailieborough, is the hamlet of Muff, and near it *Heath Lodge*.

The road to Cootehill conducts us through a hilly and poorly cultivated country. It runs through the county of Cavan, skirting the county of Monaghan for the entire way. We pass *Corrinsica*, ——— Pratt, Esq., near Kingscourt; at four and a half miles, near the small lake of Droughlone, *Northland*, the residence of Dean Adams; and at seven and a half, the village and church of Shercock. Between Kingscourt and Shercock the hills on the left of the road attain an elevation of 1,000 feet. They form the commencement of that more elevated hilly tract

running westward to the town of Cavan, and southward to Virginia.

Adjoining Shercock is *Shinan*, the residence of ——— Wilson, Esq., surrounded by its little loughs; also the picturesque Lough Sillan, along the eastern shores of which, after leaving Shercock, we travel for nearly two miles. We pass, on the left, beyond Lough Sillan, and about two and a half miles from Shercock, the smaller Lough Tucker, the waters from which, aided by those flowing from the pretty sheets of water connected with Lough Bawn, form the commencement of the Annalee river, one of the Erne's tributaries. The beautifully situated demesne of *Lough Bawn*, W. Tension, Esq., which is adorned by the waters of these small loughs, lies about a mile and a half to the right of our road.

As we approach Cootehill, the low, round, and fertile hills into which the surface of this district, as far as the eye can reach, is thrown, begin to assume a more cheerful and cultivated appearance.

At five miles and a half from Shercock the traveller passes, on the left, *Annafort*, George Powell, Esq., and *Bellgrove*; on the right, environed by its little loughs and hills, *Mountain Lodge*, the pretty seat of Colonel Ker. Skirting Mayo hill, 602 feet, at seven miles from Shercock, the highest of the summits in this immediate vicinity, and passing *Annalee* and several neat villas, we soon reach

COOTEHILL,

situated at the north-east boundary of Cavan, and surrounded by a very beautifully diversified and interesting district which embraces part of the adjoining county of Monaghan. It is comparatively well built and respectably inhabited; and, with the

exception of Navan, in every way much superior to the poor villages and towns lying between it and Dublin. The weekly markets are well attended, as are the fairs for the sale of cattle, flax, and yarn, &c., which are held monthly. The town contains a neat church, a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and places of worship for Methodists, Moravians, and Quakers. At the inns post-horses can be obtained.

Cootehill is watered by the stream which takes the name of the town, and bears to the Annalee the overflowings of the chain of small lakes lying eastward to Ballybay, which are navigable for boats of some burden for several miles. These lakes, under various forms and names, add much to the beauty of the demesnes of *Bellamont Forest* and *Dawson Grove*, which lie together on the north side of the town. *Bellamont Forest*, the ancient seat of the late Earl of Bellamont, now possessed by his grandson, — Coote, Esq., was, not many years ago, adorned by the finest natural woods in Ireland; and even now, with the modern growths, from its natural lakes, extent, and variety of surface, would, with care, hold a high place among our country residences. *Dawson Grove*, the seat of Viscount Cremorne, is separated from *Bellamont Forest* by the narrow lough of Dromore, and includes in its bounds the beautiful demesne of *Fairfield*. The grounds are extensive, well planted, and beautifully diversified; and a spacious mansion and other extensive improvements are in progress. From the contiguity of *Dawson Grove* and *Bellamont Forest*, their extent of woods, and the beautiful natural lakes which in many places form their lines of demarcation, they may be said in various instances to reflect each

other: separately, they are fine demesnes; conjointly, they form a rich combination of many of the elements of landscape. The demesne and village of Rockcorry, which are about five miles north from Cootehill, now form part of the estates of Lord Cremorne. Between *Dawson Grove* and the town is *Freame Mount*, near it *Tanagh*, *Dromore*, *New Park*, and several other small residences.

About a mile and a half west from the town, and watered by the Cootehill river, is *Ashfield Lodge*, the seat of Colonel Henry Clements; at three, on the road leading to Ballyhaise, and watered by the Annalee, is *Tullyvin*, M. J. Boyle, Esq., near it, *Retreat*, C. J. Adams, Esq.; and at four and a half miles, *Rahenny*, the residence of T. L. Clements, Esq. In the thickly inhabited country around Cootehill, particularly towards Ballybay, there is much to interest the traveller fond of rural improvement.

Leaving Cootehill we pass, on the right, the demesnes of *Bellamont Forest* and *Dawson Grove*, and soon enter the county of Monaghan, which maintains the same beautifully varied surface as the parts of Cavan lately driven through. We leave the village of Drum, which is about four miles from Cootehill, and contains a Presbyterian meeting-house and a chapel on the left; and passing through the demesne of *Newbliss*, the seat of A. Ker, Esq., at about seven miles from Cootehill, reach the neat town of

NEWBLISS,

which contains a handsome church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a comfortable inn, where cars can be hired. About a mile from Newbliss, the hamlet of Killeevan is passed, adjoining which is *Ballynure*, the beautifully situated residence of —

Foster, Esq. Among the old trees which adorn this seat, there is a pretty avenue formed with lime trees leading up to the house. Near *Ballynure* is the glebe-house, around which is a considerable extent of wood; and in proceeding we cross the Ulster canal near to the town of

CLONES,

situated on the confines of the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh, and surrounded by an interesting and well-cultivated country.

It carries on a considerable retail trade; and at the weekly markets a good deal of corn is disposed of. There are a brewery and tannery in the town, and some corn mills in the neighbourhood. The retail trade is also comparatively good. The parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house are in the town; the Presbyterian meeting-houses are in its vicinity. It also contains a comfortable inn where post-horses can be obtained, and a union work-house, sessions-house, market-house, &c. The Ulster canal runs within a quarter of a mile of the town.

Clones lays claim to very high antiquity. In its ecclesiastical records it is stated, that an abbey, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was founded here in the sixth century, and that the principal thereof was the first mitred abbot in Ireland. On the south side of the town are the ruins of an ancient church, and near it one of the ancient round towers, a very rude specimen of those singular structures. In its military history, Clones was occupied by the Anglo Normans soon after their arrival; and in 1207 the abbey and town were burned by Hugh de Lacy.

The country around Clones, in common with the adjoining parts of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh, is diversified with low, round,

fertile hills; and the intervening flat grounds are singularly intersected with numerous small lakes and marshes. From the ancient fort which crowns a hill adjoining the town, a good view is obtained of the wide-spreading and highly diversified country lying around.

We may remark that the country around Clones partakes of that beautifully varied hilly surface, which is common to the greater part of Ulster, and that the views from the ancient Fort of Clones, which consists of a treble series of ditches rising one over the other, embraces, on the north, that portion of this district which is bounded by Slieve Beagh, the range of high hills that extends from the vicinity of Lisnaskea to that of Emyvale, and of which Carnmore, attaining an elevation of 1034 feet, is the highest summit.

To the north of the town is *Oakpark*, — Hamilton, Esq.; and near it, *Johnstown*, — Irwin, Esq. On the south of the town is *Scarva*, and one or two other villas. About four miles from the town, on the road leading to Cavan by Ballyhays, is *Hilltown*, the beautiful seat of Colonel Madden. This well-wooded demesne occupies a considerable extent of the beautifully varied surface which prevails around it in common with the rest of this district. In the vicinity of *Hilltown* is the poor hamlet of Scotshouse, where *Worm Ditch*, the remains of an ancient embankment, can still be traced. The outlines have been followed for several miles. They are defined as well on the Geological as on the Ordnance maps of the kingdom. *Farmhill*, and *Carra* are also in the vicinity of *Hilltown*.

Six miles from Clones, on the road leading to Monaghan, is the village of Smithborough, where there is a small spade manufactory; and near it are *Loughooney House*, *Lake View*, and *Springmount*.

No. 161.—DUBLIN TO LONDONDERRY.

144½ MILES.

BY ASHBOURNE, SLANE, DRUMCONRA, CARRICKMACROSS, CASTLEBLAYNEY, MONAGHAN, AUGHNACLOY, OMAH, NEWTOWN-STEWART, AND STRABANE.

	Statute Miles.
Ashbourne,	13
Cross-roads to Drogheda	4½ 17½
Cross-roads to Navan and Balrath	4 21½
Slane	6½ 28½
Drumconra	12½ 41
Carrickmacross	10 51
Castleblayney	11½ 62½
Monaghan	14½ 77
Emyvale	6½ 83½
Aughnacloy	5½ 89½
Ballygawley	4½ 94
Omah	16 110
Newtown-Stewart	10½ 120½
Strabane	9½ 130
Derry	14½ 144½

THOUGH the general bearing of this road is north-west, it is usually considered as one of our great northern lines of traffic. It leads to nearly all the different parts of the counties of Monaghan and Tyrone, to the greater part of the county of Donegal, and to the more important points of the county of Londonderry. The first eighteen miles—that is, to where the line branches off to Drogheda—is the main stem of the northern roads. There are only two public coaches on this line—the Londonderry mail and the Omagh coach; but there are regular posting-houses on the line, where cars, chaises, and post-horses can be hired.

Proceeding by the north side of the city, we soon clear the uninteresting suburbs, cross the valley, which is watered by the small winding Tolka, pass through the decayed villages of Finglass bridge and Finglass, and at five miles reach the margin of the flat and bleak plain lying between Dublin and Ashbourne. This tract we have noticed generally in the commencement of No. 149; and among the cultivated portions of the kingdom there are, perhaps, none

less interesting than that part of it which our present road crosses.

Save some remnants of castles, and the ancient mounds which rise over the slightly undulating but unwooded surface, there is little to vary the monotony of the scene, or to interest the generality of travellers; and the inferior husbandry and poor cottages which generally prevail, will add but little to interest even those devoted to rural affairs. The greater part of the lands are in the occupancy of graziers who are generally indifferent farmers; but there are many good tillage farms and houses scattered throughout the plain; these, however, form mere specks in the great expanse, and few of them are discernible from the road. There are also several small villages on either side of the road, but they lie at a considerable distance from it, and are occupied by labourers.

At six and a half miles we pass, on the right, *Dunsoghly Castle*, the former seat of the Plunketts, and now the estate of Mrs. Kavanagh of *Graceland*; at six, *The Bay*, and *Hollywood Rath*; at nine, enter the county of Meath; and at thirteen miles reach

DUBLIN TO LONDONDERRY.
144 Statute Miles.

ASHBOURNE,

a small town containing two inns, with good posting-houses, and several small retail shops. This town, watered by a stream which falls into the sea near Swords, has been erected within the last twenty years, by the late Frederick Bourne, Esq., who, with his brothers, led the way in the great improvements which have been of late years effected in public conveyances and roads in this country. To the left of the town are the ruins of what is now called the Castle of Ashbourne; and to the right is the course, where horse-races are frequently, though not at regular periods, held—and on particular occasions well attended. About three miles to the left of the town, on the cross-road leading to Dunshaughlin, is the village of Ratoath, containing a neat church, parsonage, and large Roman Catholic chapel. The *Manor of Ratoath*, the residence of J. Corballis, Esq., adjoins the village. The ancient mound, usually called the Moat of Ratoath, from its elevation, forms a remarkable feature in the comparatively naked country around. It is stated that Malachy, the first monarch of Ireland, held a convocation of the petty princes here.

At two miles from Ashbourne, *Kilbrew*, the former residence of the Gorges, now the estate of W. Murphy, Esq., with its plantations, is passed a little to the left; and at five miles from Ashbourne, and eighteen from Dublin, we reach the branch to Drogheda, the first great division of the northern road. A mile to the right of the latter is *Mead's-brook*.

Proceeding, the country gradually improves in its surface, culture, and general appearance. The hills of Garristown and Bellewstown on the right, 550 and 530 feet in altitude; the lower hills, into which the more

fertile surface is now disposed, the hedge-row trees, and the better farm-houses which are met with, all tend to interest and gratify the traveller.

About eight miles from Ashbourne we reach the cross-roads of Balrath, where there are a post-office and small hamlet. This place is remarkable from the small but well-situated demesne of *Ballymagarvey*, which lies to the left—and *Somerville*, the fine residence of Sir William Somerville, Bart., the extensive plantations of which, stretching for a great distance along our road, both beautify and form a striking feature in this part of the country. Here the road to Navan branches off, and here we cross the Nanny-water, (a small stream which rises in the high grounds on the west,) as it escapes from the valley of *Somerville*, in its course to the eastern coast.

Opposite to *Somerville* demesne, on the right, we pass the neat farm villas of *Balrath*, *Snugborough*, and *Mullaghfin*—and running through a rich and considerably varied country, improved by good farms and houses on either side, at about six miles from *Somerville* reach the river Boyne.

There is no part of the country from Dublin to Derry, as seen from the road, more beautiful than the view obtained in descending from the high grounds of Fennor to the Boyne. On the left, the broad river flowing in the most graceful outlines through the narrow, lovely valley, beneath the grey and massive towers of *Slane Castle*; on the right, the spacious flour mill, with its ample ponds and appurtenances—and the opposite heights, crowned with wood, form a grand, and at the same time, a very picturesque scene.

Slane Castle, the fine baronial residence of the Marquis of Conyngham, is beautifully situated on a natural terrace on the left bank of the Boyne. The building is spa-

cious, and though as a castle, plain in its outline—has, from its style and situation, a very striking effect. The grounds of the park rise in softly flowing lines from the Boyne to the adjacent summits. The dark and peaceful waters of the Boyne flow through the grounds for two miles; and its high steep banks above the castle are thickly covered with the most luxuriant foliage. During the visit of George the Fourth to this country, in 1821, he was a guest here for several days.

Along the banks of the Boyne upward, the woods of *Slane Castle* join those of *Beauparc*. The delightful residence of Gustavus Lambart, Esq. *Beauparc House*, a plain square structure, is about two miles from the village of Slane; it occupies a commanding situation on the summit of a high bank, rising boldly from the Boyne, and enjoys a fine view of the river and its richly wooded banks, together with nearly all the plantations of *Slane Castle*. From *Beauparc House* to the bridge of Slane the river scenery is not excelled in point of beauty, even by the finest parts of the Blackwater. A little above *Beauparc*, on the same side of the river, is *Hayes House*, the seat of Robert Bourke, Esq.

The small town of Slane, through which we pass, adjoins *Slane Castle* demesne, and is situated about a quarter of a mile beyond the Boyne. It contains a neat parish church and chapel, and a good inn, where post-horses can be obtained. The vicinity of the town is much beautified by the plantations of the demesne, and the adjacent villas. Slane lays claim to high antiquity; and the abbey, the ruins of which now form a picturesque object in the plantations of *Slane Castle* demesne above the town, was originally founded at an early period, and restored by Sir Christopher Fleming, lord of Slane, in

1512, for friars of the third order of St. Francis. The ruins of the hermitage of St. Eric are on the banks of the river, near the town. We cannot quit this part of the country without directing the attention of the traveller to the beautiful scenery along the Boyne for several miles above and below the town.

About three miles below Slane, on the left bank of the Boyne, is the ancient tumulus of New Grange, "one," as Mr. Petrie observes, "of the four great sepulchral mounds situate on the banks of the Boyne, between Drogheda and Slane—and the only one whose interior is now exposed to human curiosity." It has an elevation of seventy feet, and covers about an acre of ground. It appears that the interior was discovered by a Mr. Campbell, in 1699, when casting away stones from the pyramid to repair a road. "The passage, which is fifty-eight feet long, is low and narrow, and very difficult of access. The chamber is in an irregular circle of about twenty-two feet in diameter, covered with a dome of a bee-hive form, constructed of massive stones." For further particulars we refer to the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. 1.

On crossing the Boyne, the spreading plains, low scattered hills, and gentle undulations which we traversed in our journey from Dublin to Slane, are succeeded by a continued series of low fertile hills, running northward to the sea, and which vary in their shape, height, and proximity to each other, as they approach the intervening ranges of mountains. The Boyne, too, forms the line of demarcation between the great limestone plain lying around Dublin, and the schistose rocks which occupy so large a space of the country lying to the north.

Proceeding to Drumconra, we leave the high range of hills which

lie between Slane and Collon on our left—among them Mount Iver, Slieve Brehg, and Bell Patrick, rising in the order stated, 563, 753, and 789 feet—and wind our way through the lesser hills we have just noticed. At about five miles from Slane we pass over a considerable elevation, called the White Hill, from whence a goodly prospect of the surrounding country is obtained. Near us are some of the fairest portions of Louth and Meath; and at a distance, the higher parts of Monaghan and Cavan. In summer this fertile tract of low round smiling hills, with the narrow valleys winding around them, is exquisite; but when “autumn spreads her treasures to the sun,” it is rich beyond comparison.

Pursuing our way through this naturally rich and beautifully undulating country, we pass, at four miles, *Tankardstown*, the Right Hon. F. Blackburne; at seven miles, *Parsonstown House*; at eight and a half, the hamlet, church, and glebe of Syddan—a little beyond which is *Julianstown* and *Rockfield*; at ten and a half, *Aclare House*, the handsome seat of H. Singleton, Esq.; *Aclare Lodge*, the residence of — Moore, Esq.; *Newstone*, Mrs. Forbes; and at twelve and a half miles, the romantically situated village of Drumconra, where there is a small inn, at which good post-horses can be obtained. It is difficult to conceive a more beautiful disposition of surface, than around Drumconra and the country for a few miles to the east of it.

While the country between Drumconra and Carrickmacross maintains generally its hilly character, the valleys become more varied and broken, with low meadow lands, marsh, lake, and bog.

At four miles from Drumconra we reach the small lough of Ballyhoe, cross the small river Laggan, and

enter the county of Monaghan and province of Ulster. Here, in 1539, a battle was fought by the English of the Pale under Lord Grey, and the northern Irish under O’Niall.

A little beyond the Laggan, on the right, we pass *Coolderry*, the seat of George Forster, Esq.; at four miles reach *Loughfea*, the fine seat of E. J. Shirley, Esq., where a large mansion has lately been built, and other extensive improvements effected. The grounds are adorned by the small but beautiful Loughfea, which gives name to the demesne. About two and a half miles from *Loughfea*, close to Monalty Lough, on the cross-road leading to Dundalk, is *Monalty*, — Gartland, Esq. and near it the house, village, and church of Ballymackney.

CARRICKMACROSS,

the first town of any importance on this line, adjoins *Loughfea* demesne. It consists principally of one long street, one side of which belongs to E. J. Shirley, Esq., the other to the Marquis of Bath. Mr. Shirley, who has improved his division of the property, has also built an excellent inn, (where good post-horses and chaises can be obtained,) and effected various improvements throughout his vast estates. These estates, of which Mr. Shirley possesses one moiety, the Marquis of Bath the other, were originally granted by Queen Elizabeth to the unfortunate Earl of Essex, and now possessed by his descendants. Carrickmacross carries on a considerable retail trade with the populous surrounding country. It contains several good shops and houses in the main street; there are also a brewery, several malt stores, and the largest distillery in the district. At the weekly markets a good deal of business is done in the corn and provision trade. The

church is a neat stone building; and there are also places of worship for the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, a sessions-house, and union workhouse. The ruins of the old castle said to have been built and occupied by the Earl of Essex are in the town. Adjoining the town is *Lisanisk*.

From Carrickmacross to the neighbourhood of Castleblayney there is not much to interest the traveller—the farms are smaller, the land worse cultivated, and the surface more broken with water, marsh, and bog. A mile from Carrickmacross, on the right, we pass *Longfield*, *Capragh*, and *Rahans*; at two miles, *Donaghmoyne House*, church, and hamlet; *Vicarsdale*; and the ruins of Manan castle—the latter occupying an elevated site; at six, on the left, *Broomfield*; at eight, *Thornford*; on passing which we soon reach the plantations of *Castleblayney demesne*, the beautiful residence of Lord Blayney.

The town of Castleblayney adjoins the demesne, and in its general aspect has the air of a place of business. It is regularly built, has a good market-house, an excellent inn and posting establishment, a neat church, beautifully planted around, a commodious Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, sessions-house, and union workhouse. There are few more interesting demesnes than that of Castleblayney; though it possesses no bold features, it enjoys some beautiful combinations of wood and water. It embraces the whole of the lovely lough Mackno, its pretty islets and softly-swelling boundaries; and the rich foliage which now mantles the latter adds much to the splendour of the scenery. The plantations also clothe many of the surrounding heights; and while they increase the beauty of Lord Blayney's residence, they add to the ap-

pearance and comfort of his respectable town.

On one of the small islands in the lake are the ruins of an ancient fortress. The mansion of Castleblayney is a plain commodious structure.

The hilly country around Castleblayney is considerably intersected by bogs and marshes; and among the higher hills, which are five miles north-east of the town, on the confines of the counties of Monaghan and Armagh, Mullyash rises 1,034 feet; and two miles south from the town the hill of Knockawallis is 709 feet. From this hill a good view of the hilly country lying around Castleblayney is obtained. The stream from Lough Mackno enlarges the smaller Lough Ross, and carries its tributary waters to the small river Fane, which runs through the centre of Louth, and falls into Dundalk bay at Lurgan-green.

Those conversant in rural affairs will observe the gradual change from large to small farms after passing the fertile fields of Meath; and the increase of these divisions as we proceed northward from Carrickmacross. In many parts of Monaghan and Tyrone through which our road lies, and indeed throughout the greater part of the more fertile tracts of Ulster, the farms appear as numerous as the families, and the ditches as the individuals thereof. Every man, no matter what his calling or circumstances may be, from the clergyman to the brogue-maker, is a farmer; and hence, that which must offend every one of good feeling and taste, the disfigurement of the country, the miserable culture, and the waste occasioned by the slovenly earthen fences. This is not attributable to indolence, but to ignorance of husbandry, and of those divisions of labour which are necessary to useful knowledge, wealth, and comfort.

There are two roads from Castleblayney to Monaghan, nearly equidistant—that by *Castle Shane* is the more interesting. On either road we have little to remark in addition to what we have already stated in reference to the general aspect of the country. At about six miles we pass, on the right, *Rockfield*; at seven, the church of Clontibret—near which is the hamlet and house of *Millmount*; at nine, *Castle Shane*, the beautiful seat of E. Lucas, Esq., M.P.; and at fourteen,

MONAGHAN,

the chief town of the county of that name; and from its situation, population, and weekly markets, a place of considerable importance. The Diamond, or central square, and the three principal streets of the town which diverge from it, contain some good houses and shops. The public buildings are the modern county court-house and gaol, union work-house, and the other offices and hospitals common to county towns. A very handsome church has lately been built; and the Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Independents have also places of worship. In the vicinity is the diocesan school founded by Queen Elizabeth, but principally supported by the clergy of the dioceses of Raphoe, Kilmore, and Clogher. A detachment of cavalry is generally quartered here; and there are branches of the Provincial and Belfast banks, and a good inn, where carriages can be obtained.

Markets for the sale of corn, pigs, &c., are held four days in the week; and the weekly linen market on Monday is considered one of the best in the county. The town is in a thriving state, and it is hoped that the Ulster canal, which runs close to it, will increase the trade. At present

it is a place of considerable thoroughfare; and in addition to the conveyances from Dublin, there is the daily cross mail from Belfast to Enniskillen.

Monaghan holds its corporate rights from the charter of James the First. There appear, however, no antiquities worthy of particular notice.

The country around is much improved, and the surface agreeably varied by the hills common to the district. In various places, but particularly on the east, towards the mountains of Slieve Reagh, they rise to a considerable elevation, but generally speaking they are low, and blend with the more gentle undulations.

About two miles south of the town, on the road to Newbliss, is *Cortolvin Hills*, the fine seat of Lord Rossmore; and adjoining it are *Camla*, the seat of the Hon. Colonel Westenra, and one or two villas. The western suburbs are beautified by the plantations of various neat villas, which are grouped together in that direction. Among them are *Cornacassa*, the seat of James Hamilton, Esq.; *Rosefield*, Ralph Dudgeon, Esq.; and *Racconnell*, Colonel Lucas. To the east of the town is *Bessmount*, and on the north, *Poplar Vale*.

Proceeding to Derry, we cross, at one mile from the town, the Blackwater, which rises in the Slieve Reagh mountains on the west, and carries the contents of many of the tributary streams of the counties of Monaghan, Tyrone, and Armagh, to the great central basin of Lough Neagh. The fine trees which in some places line the road, and those of the different improved farms and villas we pass through, add much to the appearance of the vicinity of Monaghan. At four and a half miles, near the cross-roads leading to Glasslough, we reach *Trough Lodge*, which is in-

cluded in the demesne of *Anketell Grove*, the seat of Wm. Anketell, Esq., through which the stream called the Mountain river flows; and about seven, the village of Emyvale.

The small thriving town of Glasslough is about three miles east from the cross-roads at *Trough Lodge*; and adjoining the town is *Glasslough House*, the fine seat of Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., M.P. The extensive demesne is beautifully situated, contains two small natural lakes, and a considerable extent of woodland. The little town has a neat, clean, thriving appearance. It contains the parish church, and the other places of worship are in the vicinity.

Resuming our road, a mile and a half beyond Emyvale we pass *Fort Singleton*, the residence of Thomas Crawford, Esq.; and at four miles cross the branch of the Blackwater, which rises in Knockmany, and waters the beautiful vale lying between it and the town of Aughnacloy, where we enter the county of Tyrone, and soon reach the small town of

AUGHNACLOY,

consisting of one long street, with several lanes branching from it. The weekly markets are held on Wednesday. The town contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, sessions-house, and an inn, where post-chaises can be hired.

About two miles to the left of the town, on the cross-road leading to Clogher, are the ruins of Garvey House—near them those of Lismore Fort, erected by Sir Thomas Ridgeway in 1619; and at three miles, on the banks of that branch of the Blackwater which waters the valley winding westward, is *Favor Royal*, the seat of John C. Moutray, Esq. Resuming our route, a little beyond Aughnacloy pass on the right *Storm-*

hill, R. M. Moore, Esq.; and at four miles reach the small town of

BALLYGAWLEY,

the improving state of which is evident from the comparatively neat and clean appearance of the houses; the large distillery and brewery; the neat new church and Presbyterian meeting-house; sessions-house, and inn.

The low fertile hills, with the intervening valleys of various soils and characters, through which our road has meandered from the Boyne to Ballygawley, a distance of sixty-five miles, are now succeeded by the central tracts of mountain and moorland which occupy so large a portion of the counties of Tyrone and Derry. These heights appear in our front, and stretch on the west around the demesnes of *Cecil* and *Killyfaddy*—the latter, (about seven miles distant,) the seat of R. W. Maxwell, Esq.; the former, (six miles,) the extensive and beautifully-planted residence of the Rev. Francis Gervais, in which Knockmany, one of the most striking of the lower hills, 691 feet high, and wooded to its summit, is a prominent object.

A little beyond *Ballygawley House*, the handsome seat of Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., which is about a mile from the town of Ballygawley, commences the easy ascent of that portion of the high moorland tract which lies between Ballygawley and Omagh, locally known as the Starbog mountains. Here we again leave the limestone formation, and enter the sandstone, in which we continue till we meet the great micaceous district between Omagh and Newtown-stewart. Shantavny, the highest summit of this part of the sandstone hills, rises close on our right to an elevation of 1,035 feet; and around it there still remains a great tract of

dreary moorland; and the spots of green sward and tillage which now chequer the dreary heath-clad surface, are at least a presage of future improvement. Cultivation, however, has made considerable inroads on the vast extent of waste lands which lie around.

Descending the hills on the opposite side, a good view is obtained of Omagh, the rich vale in which it is situated, and the surrounding mountains. From the adjacent higher elevations, and even from some points of our road, a general idea may be formed of the outlines of that vast highland district which occupies so great a portion of the counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Derry.

OMAGH,

the county town of Tyrone, is situated on one of the numerous eminences here scattered throughout the undulating plain; and the principal street running down the side of the hill, is inconveniently steep. This street, which, for its whole extent, forms our line of road, contains the principal shops and houses; and from it the minor streets and lanes branch off. The court-house is conspicuous from its elevated situation at the divergence of the main street; the gaol is a large modern building on the north side of the town; and the various other municipal offices and hospitals, as also the church, chapel, and meeting-houses common to a town, are in no way remarkable. There are two inns, where carriages can be hired; two branch banks, and a union workhouse. The business of Omagh is confined to the fairs, weekly markets, and retail trade of the surrounding populous districts. The depot of the north-west military district is now established here. The town was destroyed by fire so late as 1743—and

what now appears is comparatively modern.

The dreary expanse of mountain and moorland stretching on the east towards the shores of Lough Neagh, on the north to Lough Foyle, and on the west to the highlands of Donegal, commences a few miles from Omagh. Of course, we here speak generally; as these upland tracts embrace many smiling valleys, rich spreading plains, cultivated slopes, and wide straths, teeming with fertility. From the formation of this assemblage of mountains, roads traverse the intervening glens in various directions; and several of the glens through which the roads are carried exhibit what may be considered, for this part of the country, very picturesque scenery. The glens, too, are enlivened with their little streams—inhabited, and, as far as the better soils extend, cultivated.

Mullaghcarn, here the commencement of this mountain district, is about six miles north-east of Omagh. It is among the higher summits in the assemblage, being 1,778 feet above the level of the sea: several of the streams which flow down its southern sides fall into the Camowen river a little above Omagh, and form the commencement of the Strule, which washes the northern base of the little hill on which the town stands, and waters *Mountjoy Forest*, the demesne of the late Earl of Blessington, and now the residence of C. J. Gardiner, Esq. This demesne, commonly called *Rash*, is one of the largest and most extensively planted in the north of Ireland. It lies about two miles north-east from Omagh; and although not kept in its pristine style, yet, from the beautiful undulations of the ground, the extent and disposition of the plantations, will be interesting to every one fond of park and sylvan scenery.

Mountpleasant, along the plantations of which our road to Strabane passes, adjoins *Mountjoy Forest*, and several other villas are sheltered under its woods.

The country around Omagh is of the same diversified character as that which generally prevails in the lower levels of this part of the country, viz., hill and dale, in every direction; the former every where cultivated; the latter, almost invariably containing isolated strips of bog and marshy lands. The intervening flats are here more boggy, and the hills less fertile than in the similarly formed parts of Meath and Louth; and towards the mountain ranges by which the Omagh district is surrounded, the country gradually assumes a wilder and more moorland character.

About three miles south-west of Omagh is *New Grove*,—Galbraith, Esq.; and at nine, in the bleak but cultivated and thickly inhabited country which extends in that direction, is the village of Dromore. It contains a church and glebe-house, and other places of worship are in its vicinity.

Eight miles to the west, on the road to Castlederg, and within two miles of the northern base of the mountain of Dooish south, whose altitude is 1,119 feet above the sea, is the small town of Drumquin, which contains a church, chapel, and Presbyterian meeting-house. From Omagh to Drumquin, and around the latter, is bleak and dreary, and generally speaking, presents but little to interest the traveller.

Two miles from Omagh, on our road to Derry, we cross the Poe stream, or as is generally called the Fairy water, a little above its confluence with the Strule, the latter bending off by the demesne of *Mountpleasant* to refresh the grounds of *Mountjoy Forest*. At four miles we again

meet the Strule, on its leaving *Mountjoy Forest*, and enjoy its companionship to the small town of

NEWTOWN-STEWART,

which is delightfully situated on its bank a little below its confluence with the Owenkillew river, another carrier of many mountain streams. The town was originally called Lislis; and, from commanding the pass to the more northerly towns, was, as a military post, a place of importance. It was granted by Charles the First to Sir William Stewart, from whom it derives its present name; was burned by order of James the Second during the revolution, and not repaired till 1722. From some inattention, the improvements have not kept pace with that of the neighbouring towns, nor are they commensurate with its own interesting localities. Still there are a number of good houses in the centre of the town, and considerable business is done at the fairs and weekly markets. It contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian and two Methodist meeting-houses; and at the inn post-chaises can be hired. On the summit of a hill near the town are the ruins of Harry Ivery's Castle; and at the foot of Main-street are the remains of the house in which James the Second slept on his way to Derry. This house was built by Sir R. Newcomen in 1619.

The situation is well defined in the topography of the district by the high hills, which are well known under the rural names of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray. The latter, lying a mile and three quarters to the right, rises 826 feet; the former, two miles and a half to the left, attains an elevation of 1,386 feet above the sea. About Newtown-Stewart the hills, valleys, and rivers become more defined; the latter are

fewer, more evident, possess more volume, and seem to hasten their motion as they draw to the termination of their course; the little hills give way to the more lofty and prolonged ridges; and the valleys are wider, more winding, and continuous.

About two miles from Newtown-Stewart, in the narrow valley which stretches along the base of the western slopes of Bessy Bell, is *Baron's Court*, the fine seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, where extensive improvements, worthy of the rank and opulence of the noble proprietor, have lately been effected: among them, that of planting the bleak, tame, unbroken slopes of the high hill which constitutes the principal feature of the place, and the extensive additions to his fine mansion, may be noted. The stream running through the valley which the demesne occupies has been formed into a series of small sheets of water, and named Loughs Mary, Fanny, and Catharine, probably in imitation of the pastoral appellations of the adjoining hills, or, perhaps, after some members of the family. Beyond the extension of the park, and the additions to the mansion, &c.—which, after all, are mere items in the improvement of Lord Abercorn's vast possessions, we are rejoiced that his lordship's attention has been directed to the amelioration of his tenantry, and introducing a better system of husbandry. Much may be expected in the altered appearance of this part of the country in a few years, if the dawning improvements which can even now be traced, as we travel through this estate from Newtown-Stewart to Strabane, and onward to Letterkenny, are carried forward steadily on fixed principles: the great first step in agricultural advancement, and the least understood, as well in the north as in the south.

Six miles east from Newtown-

Stewart is the small town of Gortin; and adjoining the town is *Beltrim*, the seat of A. W. C. Hamilton, Esq. Gortin is only nine miles from Omagh; and travellers from Dublin generally branch off at Omagh, keeping the east side of *Mountjoy Forest* and through the interesting Glen of Altavawn. It is romantically situated in a mountain valley, which is bounded on the north by the mountains Blievemore and Munterlony, the latter, which gives its name to the range, is 1432 feet in altitude, the former 1262 feet. The valley is watered by the Owenkillew, which bears to the Strule at Newtown-Stewart the contributions of the various rivulets and numerous rills issuing from the mountains lying eastward. Gortin, the principal assemblage of houses in this mountain district, contains the parish church, the union workhouse, and a small distillery, the excellent produce of which has given to the town some celebrity. Among the cultivated and inhabited glens which branch off the valley of Gortin, and run through this district, there is a great deal of interesting scenery. Several of these lateral glens, with their accompanying named rivers, extend for many miles; and, as they are mostly traversed by roads leading to the more easterly towns in the counties of Derry and Tyrone, they are generally accessible; and though the mountains which bound them do not exceed 1400 feet, and are generally tame in their outlines, they present, particularly in the lateral valleys, gaps, passes, and glens, many picturesque and striking scenes. Connected with the above, we may notice the long and interesting glen which lies between the Munterlony and Sperrin mountains, and through which a road runs from Newtown-Stewart to Draperstown, with an extension to Strabane. The Sperrin mountains are the loftiest in

the district, and they are much more continuous and better defined than the parallel ridge of Munterlony. They extend in a curving line from the vicinity of Strabane to within four miles of Garvagh, a distance of thirty-six miles, following the outline of the range, and in that space are intersected by four glens, through which roads are carried. Sawel mountain may be said to be the centre and highest point of the range. It is 2,236 feet high; and from it the chain gradually descends, on the one hand, to 1000 feet near Strabane, and on the other, to 1200 feet near Garvagh. In this, however, there are intermissions where the hills do not exceed 800 feet. The glen, which lies between the Sperrin and the Munterlony mountains, and through which the road from Newtown-Stewart to Drapers-town is carried, is watered by the Glenelly river, which falls into the Owenkillew about four miles above Newtown-Stewart. For the greater part of the way, that is, from Newtown-Stewart to Sperrin, a distance of fifteen miles, the glen is thickly inhabited, and contains various schools and places of worship. And from the greater altitude of the mountains and the depth of the lateral glens, the scenery is in some places more striking than in the more southerly and more ramified glens connected with the Munterlony range. A mile above Newtown-Stewart is the hamlet and castle of *Moyle*.

The road from Newtown-Stewart to Strabane keeps the west side of the winding and, in some places, well-cultivated mountain valley, which is enlivened and beautified by the rivers noticed in our progress. We meet, at three miles from Newtown-Stewart, the river Derg, which brings down the overflowings of the celebrated lough of that name, as well as the waters of the Mournebeg, and several

others of the Donegal streams to the Strule. A little above the confluence of the Derg and Strule is a large flax-spinning factory. At Ardstraw village, which is a mile above the bridge where we cross the Derg, are some church ruins.

A mile below the confluence of the Derg the Strule is augmented by the Douglass Burn, and thence the increased volume of waters is borne down to Strabane under the name of the Mourne river. From Newtown-Stewart to Strabane the water, under the names of the Strule and Mourne, is perhaps the most beautiful river in Ulster, whether we regard its volume, current, or its accompanying banks; and yet, with the exception of a solitary parsonage, not a house worthy of notice looks upon it, or in any way participates in its beauties; nor with the exception of turning two or three wretched mill-wheels, and propelling the machinery of the large flax-spinning factory above referred to, are its waters applied to any useful purpose. The banks, which limit the valley of the Mourne, connect with the higher hills on either side; and though the greater part of the surface is rough and wretchedly cultivated, the traveller enjoys the delightful companionship of the river for the greater part of the way from Newtown-Stewart to

STRABANE,

the most important town between Dublin and Derry, whether we view it in regard to its situation, population, or trade. It was one of our best linen markets, and still carries on a little business in the export of provisions. The retail trade is considerable. The older streets of the town are ill suited for business; but the modern parts contain good streets, shops, and houses. Though in comparison with other towns respectably inhabited and well

circumstanced in all the localities appertaining to a country town, it is far from being neat, well arranged, clean, or orderly—circumstances the more remarkable, as there are few existing leases, comparatively speaking, and the town is wholly the property of the Marquis of Abercorn. Situated in, but on the margin of Tyrone, within a mile of Lifford, the assize town of Donegal, (the poorest and smallest of all our county towns,) Strabane enjoys all the advantages arising from the assizes, general sessions, and meetings of that neighbouring county.

Strabane contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian and two Methodist meeting-houses; a sessions-house, two branch banks, union workhouse, and two inns where post-horses and carriages can be hired. It is situated on the Mourne, which meets the Finn, one of the principal rivers of the county of Donegal, a mile onward, where, mingling with the tide-water, their united currents, under the name of the Foyle, flow to the ocean. A canal about four miles in length connects the town with the deeper parts of the Foyle, and adds to the facilities of its import and export trade. From the mouth of the canal the Foyle is navigated by vessels of considerable burthen, and a small steamer is employed to tug them to and from Derry.

The fever hospital and *Milltown Lodge*, the residence of Major Humphries, Lord Abercorn's resident agent, are a little east of the town; about two miles to the north-east, beyond Strabane Glen, is *Hollyhill*, the seat of J. Sinclair, Esq.; and at six, in the upland district beyond *Hollyhill*, is the village of *Dunamaghy*; adjoining it is *Earl's Gift*, and from two to three miles from the village are *Silver-brook* and *Lough Ash*. On the west side of Strabane, in the

beautiful, fertile, and highly cultivated vale of Urney, from one to four miles from Strabane, along the banks of the Finn, are *Castletown*, *Gallany*, *Urney Park*, and *Urney House*, with several other neat villas.

The vicinity of Strabane is interesting. On the east the Sperrin mountains come close to the town, and, crossing the valley of the Mourne, join the frontier-hills to the Donegal mountains, which hills sweep around by the towns of Stranorlar, Letterkenny, and Ramelton, to Lough Swilly. Within this well-defined mountain circle, however, are the rich valleys of the Finn and Foyle; the former noticed in connexion with the road from Dublin to Stranorlar; the latter forming part of our road from Strabane to Derry. The town of Lifford is briefly noticed under the road to Letterkenny. From the hill of Knockivoe, which is 969 feet in height, and within three miles of Strabane, an extensive view can be readily obtained of the mountainous district lying around, and of many of the valleys by which it is penetrated.

From Strabane to Derry our road runs through the flat tract which is watered by the Foyle, holding generally a parallel course with the deep and tranquil bed of that large tidal stream. We keep along its right or Tyrone side, and, for eight miles from Strabane, about a mile and a half from its margin. There is also a road along the western or Donegal side of the river, passing on the right *Clonleigh*, the Rev. W. Knox, and through the ancient, disfranchised borough of St. Johnstown, and the village of Carrigans. This line is not travelled by the public coaches, but conveyances can be readily hired at Strabane; and to the tourist it will at least afford considerable variety.

Proceeding along the eastern side

of the Foyle we pass through a thickly inhabited tract, containing among the prevailing marsh and bog lands on the one hand, and upland pastures on the other, several well cultivated farms. At five miles we cross the Dennet Burn, at the mouth of which the Strabane canal joins the Foyle; at six, pass *Grange*, — Hutton, Esq. on the left, where there is a ferry across the Foyle, and *Thornhill* and *Dullarton* on our right; and at nine leave the county of Tyrone and enter that of Londonderry. To the west is seen the high but arable part of the county of Donegal, which surrounds the village of Newtown Cunningham, connects with the hill of Grianan, and bounds the valley of the Foyle; and on the right our views are limited by the summits of Brown's Mountain and Ned's Top, whose altitude are nearly 1,000 feet. They are here conspicuous summits, and lie between the valley of the Foyle and Bond's Glen, which is watered by the Faughan. On passing *Prehen*, the beautifully situated demesne of — Knox, Esq., we obtain a fine view of the ancient city of Londonderry, commonly called

DERBY.

If historical recollections endear this place to every lover of liberty, its situation and time-worn walls must render it interesting to all admirers of picturesque scenery. Placed on an oval hill, which rises to a height of 119 feet, and washed by the Foyle, here a tidal river of more than two furlongs in breadth, encircled by its massive grey walls, and broken into all that irregularity of outline which the buildings of different heights along the steep acclivities present, the view of the old city from the approach to Waterside, the suburb lying on the right bank of the river, is very striking.

The history of Derry from 546, when, it is stated, a monastery was founded by St. Columb, up to the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, is chiefly ecclesiastical. In its military history in 1566 the first British garrison appeared in Derry. In 1568 the town and fort were destroyed by an accidental explosion of the powder magazine, and abandoned by the English; but re-occupied in 1600 by Sir Henry Dowers, who erected the adjoining fort of Culmore; and to him, in 1604, James the First granted the first charter for the establishment and regulation of the town. In 1608 it was again reduced to ashes, and the garrison put to the sword by Sir Caher O'Doherty. In 1613 the Irish Society was formed, and a new charter of the town, under the name of Londonderry, granted to the "Society of the Governors and Assistants, London, of the new Plantation of Ulster," who were bound to enclose the city. After various confiscations and restorations of this charter, a new one was granted by Charles the Second, on his restoration, under which the Irish Society now act. The memorable siege of Derry lasted 105 days, having commenced on the 18th of April, 1689, and raised on the 1st of August following.

The walls, gates, and some of the bastions which enclosed the old city are still entire, and are its most ancient remains: a few of the guns used defensively during the siege are still preserved in their original localities, as memorials of the noble stand made on that occasion by the good and the brave. The others, amounting to about forty, are, to use the words of the government survey, converted to the purposes of peace, serving as posts for fastening cables, protecting the corners of streets, &c.

Within the walls the streets have undergone but little change, either in form or name, since they were originally laid out. From a central square, called the Diamond, in which stands the corporation hall, the principal streets, some of which are extremely steep, radiate at right angles towards the four original gates. The town, however, now extends greatly beyond the walls, and its suburbs are in many places highly improved.

The ecclesiastical buildings are, the cathedral, which is also the parish church of St. Columb, a massive and imposing structure, occupying the highest part of the town; it has by no means been improved in its architectural character by the modern additions; the episcopal palace, which occupies the site of an Augustinian convent; the Free church and chapel of ease; four Presbyterian, one Independent, and two Methodist meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The diocesan school is the most important of the various educational institutions. The lunatic asylum for the counties of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone, is a large handsome building, and the modern county court-house and gaol are in every way worthy of the town.

To these we may add Walker's Testimonial, a handsome pillar erected in 1828, on the central western bastion of the wall, to the memory of that distinguished governor and his brave companions; the corporation hall in the Diamond, the infantry barrack, the union work-house, the branch banks, the different inns where post-horses and conveyances can be hired, and though last not least, the wooden bridge over the Foyle, in length 1068 feet and breadth 40 feet.

The markets of Derry are, generally speaking, good; the quays are

commodious; the trade, export, import, and retail, increasing; steamers ply regularly between Glasgow and Liverpool; the traders and inhabitants respectable; and the town extending and improving in its municipalties and general education. Among the antiquities connected with Derry we may notice the Grianan of Aileach, one of the most extensive monuments of the ancient Irish. Vestiges of the concentric ramparts of this pagan ruin can still be traced. It is situated on the summit of the hill of Grianan, which is about four miles north west from Derry, on the shores of Lough Swilly, and rises 802 feet. In addition to the interest which the antiquarian will feel in the examination of this remnant of the earlier ages, the view of the surrounding country, including Lough Swilly, is very extensive and at the same time very interesting.

The vicinity of Derry is fertile, and the surface agreeably varied by hills and prolonged valleys. On the north the low hills blend with the mountains of the peninsula of Inishowen, and, to the south, they gradually rise to the high central mountain groups of the counties of Derry and Tyrone.

About four and a half miles below the town, the tidal river Foyle, which is navigable for vessels of 600 tons burthen up to the town, falls into Lough Foyle. Near the mouth of the river is Culmore Fort, erected by Sir Henry Dowcra in 1600; and after being unoccupied as a military station for 146 years, it was repaired in a permanent manner in 1824 by General Hart. In the north of Ireland, Derry ranks next to Belfast in extent of tonnage and general trade. We recommend the traveller to ascend the tower of the cathedral, from whence he will not only command a perfect view of the

town, its public buildings, and suburbs, but also of the river and estuary, together with the country for many miles around: and thus, at a glance, learn more of the topography of the district, and the localities of this far-famed city and its environs, than he would from the most accurate descriptions.

Along the left bank or western shore of the river Foyle, on the road leading to Moville, in a continued line, are *The Farm*, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P.; *Bcom-hall*, the seat of the Earl of Caledon, now occupied by the bishop of Derry and Raphoe; *Brook-hall*, Barre Beresford, Esq.; *Thorn-hill* and *Ballynaguard*. The latter villa, the last in the line, is about four miles from the town and close to the old and, from its historical connexions, interesting fort of Culmore. To the north of the town is the bishop's demesne, a place of no interest; and, in the romantic country up the river, near its left bank, on the road to Lifford, are the villas of *Foylehill* and *Milltown lodge*—the former opposite to *Prehen*, the beautifully situated demesne of — Knox, Esq.

South of Derry, on the road leading thence to Dungiven, near the suburb of Waterside, is *Bellevue*; at two miles on the banks of the Faughan river, is *Ashbrooke*, W. H. Ashe, Esq., and *Beech-hill*, C. Skip-

ton, Esq.; at three *The Cross*, J. Smyth, Esq.; and at five *The Oaks*, Acheson Lyle, Esq.; and *Oaks Lodge*, Hugh Lyle, Esq.; at nine the village and church of Clandy, adjoining which is *Cumber House*, J. H. Browne, Esq.; and at twelve and a half miles, and two miles to the right of the road, *Learmount*, the seat of Barre Beresford, Esq.

These seats are situated on or near the banks of the Faughan river, which rises at the base of Sawel mountain, and empties itself into Lough Foyle opposite to Culmore Fort. The vale of Faughan, through which the river flows, is in many places naturally beautiful, fertile, and highly improved; the hills on either side of the vale are bleak and moory, and connect with the mountains which rise from 700 to 1500 feet, and which increase in wildness and elevation as we advance towards the demesne of *Learmount*, where they blend with the higher mountain ranges. Several beautifully romantic mountain glens branch off the vale through which flow streams subsidiary to the Faughan, and where the roads connecting the different parts of this mountain district run. The incorporated London companies possess large tracts along the Vale of Faughan, and have aided considerably in its improvement.

No. 162.—DUBLIN TO BALLIBAY.

64½ MILES.

BY CARRICKMACROSS.

					Statute Miles.	
Carrickmacross, as in No. 161	:	:	:	:	—	51
Ballibay	.	.	.	.	134	64½

BALLIBAY is situated on one of the roads leading from Carrickmacross

to Monaghan. At present no public coaches run that way; but it

readily reached from Carrickmacross, or by branching off the Clones road at Shercock.

In common with the rest of the undulating district around, the country through which we travel from Carrickmacross to Ballibay is considerably diversified with hill, plain, and isolated patches of bog; and all cut up into small divisions to suit the wants of the numerous small farmers.

At five miles from Carrickmacross, and a mile to the left, we pass the hill of Corduff, which is 801 feet high; and at seven miles on the right, *Farm-hill*, a little to the left of which is the village of Bellatrain and *Loughbawn House*, the latter noticed in No. 160; to the right is the small Lough Egish. The aspect and culture of the country improves as we proceed; and the various bleaching greens and comfortable houses attached, add to the general appearance. At about ten miles we pass on the left the isolated and conspicuous hill of Bunnanimma, 886 feet in height, which, being the highest in the district, affords an extensive view of the diversified country around. At its northern base, and a little to the left of our road, are the small loughs of Crieve, near which are *Carnaveagh*, Jos. Cunningham, *Crieve*, S. Cunningham, *Drumfaldu*, J. Cunningham, and *Cremorne-green*, J. Jackson, Esqrs. Passing *Agheralane* on our right, we soon reach the

thriving and business-like small town of

BALLIBAY,

which, is comparatively well built and laid out, and contains several good houses. The retail trade is considerable, the monthly fairs are well attended, and considerable sales of horses, horned cattle, and pigs effected. The church and Presbyterian meeting-house are neat edifices; the town is orderly and clean; and the public library, which contains nearly a thousand volumes, bespeaks the intelligence of the inhabitants of Ballibay.

Adjoining the town is *Ballibay House*, the seat of — French, Esq., on whose estate Ballibay is built. It is a modern handsome mansion, pleasantly situated on the banks of a small sheet of water called Lough Major, and adorned by a considerable extent of wood. The country around Ballibay, though intersected with a good deal of bog and marsh in detached patches, is agreeably varied by the waving surface, the bold hills, and numerous small lakes which are scattered around. The bleach-greens, with the villas of the proprietors, the neat farm-houses, better tillage, and the comfortable state of the cottagers, generally considered as compared with other parts of the country, add much to the appearance of this district.

No. 163.—DUBLIN TO AUGHER, CLOGHER, AND FINTONA.

103½ MILES.

BY MONAGHAN.

						Statute Miles.
Monaghan, as in No. 161	.	.	.	.	.	— 77
Augher	.	.	.	.	.	15½ 92½
Clogher	.	.	.	.	.	2½ 94½
Fintona	.	.	.	.	.	9 103½

THE public coaches proceed no farther on this line than Monaghan; but conveyances can be always obtained at that town. From Mo-

naghan to Clogher the surface fully maintains that diversified character for which the central parts of Ulster are so remarkable. To the west of our road the hills become more elevated as they approach Slieve Beagh, the still higher group of sand-stone hills lying between our road and the undulating valley which contains the towns of Brookborough and Fivemiletown.

A new line of road is in progress between Monaghan and Omagh, passing near Clogher and through Augher, which, when finished, will greatly facilitate intercourse between these places, and at the same time obviate the steep ascents between Ballygawley and Omagh.

On clearing the vicinity of Monaghan, noticed in the brief description of that town, No. 161, we pass, at three miles from Monaghan, and a mile to the left of the road, the village and church of Bellanode. A mile and a half to the west of Bellanode, and five miles from Monaghan, is the village of Scotstown, in the neighbourhood of which are *Gola*, and *Carracker House*. These places are situated on and near the cross-road leading to Brookborough. At four miles from Monaghan the traveller reaches the village of Tedavnet, where the road approaches near to the sand-stone hills above referred to.

Three miles from Tedavnet we cross the Mountain river, one of the largest of the numerous streams that run down the slopes of the westerly hills; at half a mile farther the Clogher and Emyvale road is crossed; and at a mile and a half our road leaves the county of Monaghan and enters that of Tyrone; and at four miles from the county bounds the traveller reaches the small town of

AUGHER,

adjoining which is *Augher Castle*,

the seat of Sir J. Richardson Bunbury, Bart. A part of the old castle built by Sir Thomas Ridgway, in 1613, has been restored, and considerable additions made to it by the present proprietor. A mile to the west of Augher is *Corrick*, the residence of the Rev. R. Storey; and about the same distance, on the north, is *Cecil*, the seat of the Rev. Francis Gervais. This extensive demesne embraces the planted acclivities of Knockmany and Lumford glen—the one a very remarkable object in the country, the other a picturesque glen. Lumford glen is worthy of a visit; and Knockmany, from the various walks made through the plantations, is easy of ascent, and affords an extensive view over the wavy, beautiful, and, in many places, rich country lying around it.

The small town and episcopal seat of Clogher are two miles south-west from Augher, and both towns are situated in the rich undulating valley which extends from Lisnaskea to Aughnacloy.

The town, which consists of about a hundred houses, is watered by one of the streams forming the head of the Blackwater; the cathedral is a plain modernised cruciform structure, well fitted up; and the palace is a large modern mansion, surrounded by a fine park of 500 acres. Adjoining the town, on the west, is the deanery; a mile west from it is *Daisyhill*; and at six miles, on the south, Fivemiletown; close to which is *Blessingbourne Cottage*, the residence of — Montgomery, Esq., noticed in connexion with Lisnaskea, No. 149.

The country around is very hilly and poorly cultivated. On the north-east the hills connect with the great range of mountains running through the counties of Tyrone and Derry, on the north-west with Tattymoyle,

which rises to a height of 1031 feet, and the adjoining mountains of Fer-managh, and on the south with the Slieve Beagh range of hills.

Returning to our road, as we pro-ceed from Augher to Fintona we leave to the right *Cecil*, just no-ticed; and at three miles, on the left, pass *Killyfaddy*, the seat of T. W. Maxwell, Esq. Winding our way through an undulating country, at eight miles from *Killyfaddy* we reach the town of

FINTONA,

which is situated in a fertile vale, and surrounded by an improving, though bleak hilly country. The town is very irregularly built, and contains but few good houses. It contains a church, Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The weav-ing of linen was carried on to a consi-derable extent both in the town and

surrounding country; and the weekly markets and monthly fairs are well attended. There are also a small inn where a car can be hired, and a union workhouse.

Ecclesville, C. Eccles, Esq., is close to the town; and about a mile to the east is *Derrybard*, S. Vesey, Esq. The village of Dromore is about six miles west of Fintona, on the cross-road leading to Lowtherstown. Four miles south from Fintona is the hill of Tattymoyle, a conspicuous object, rising 1031 feet above the sea, and commanding an extensive view of the undulating, and, as regards the nature and quality of the soil, singularly diversified country lying around it. The town of Trillick, which we have already noticed in connexion with the second road to Killybegs, lies about eight miles south-west from Fintona, on the road to Enniskillen, and *Siskinore Lodge* and several neat farm villas lie about three miles to the north-east.

No. 164.—DUBLIN TO NARIN.

163 MILES.

BY DONEGAL AND INVER.

						Statute Miles.
Inver, as in No. 158	:	:	:	:	:	— 147
Ardara	:	:	:	:	:	10 157
Narin	:	:	:	:	:	6 163

THE post-office station of Narin, con-sisting of a coast-guard establishment, church, some straggling houses and poor cabins, is situated in the county of Donegal, on the northern shores of the remote peninsula formed by the bays of Gweebarra and Loughros-more, and is here intro-duced as an extreme point, to enable us to notice the desolate mountainous tract of country with which it is connected. Though the mail-car from Donegal to Killybegs passes daily through Inver, we re-commend the traveller to engage a

conveyance at the inn at Donegal for the journey to and from Narin, and to make either the small inns at Ardara or Glenties his halting-place. Glen-ties is six miles from Ardara, and eight and a quarter from Narin.

The small town of Ardara is roman-tically situated in a deep valley at the head of Loughros-beg bay. It con-tains a church, chapel, Methodist meeting-house, several shops, and a small inn, where a car can be hired. A narrow low peninsula of about five miles in length, and one in breadth, extending from the town, separates the

bays of Loughros-beg and Loughros-more, and in connexion with the latter are the mountains and fine sea-cliffs noticed in the tour from Killybegs, No. 157. The mountains to the south and west are bold, finely diversified, and attain an elevation from 1,200 to 1,600 feet; and the roads from Ardara to Kilcor and Killybegs, lead through some very wild and romantic glens.

From Inver to Ardara our road lies over a dreary tract of mountains, whence the traveller commands extensive views of the wildest part of the highlands of Donegal, the centre of which he here crosses. Though to the eye in a general point of view the surface is composed of a vast extent of unbroken and apparently irreclaimable moorlands, this tract contains numerous sheltered valleys and large areas of improvable lands; and we may remark, that the whole of this highland district is drier, more grassy, and much more susceptible of cultivation than similar tracts in Mayo, Galway, and Kerry.

Close to the village of Ardara is *Woodhill*, the romantically situated seat of Major Nesbitt. The Owentocker stream falls into the bay of Loughros-beg, a little below the village, and the Owenea nearly a mile to the north. A road runs into the peninsula between the bays as far as Cloghboy—and in summer the mountains and sea cliffs may be traversed as we have described at some length in No. 157. Except the few cultivated spots about the village, all around is bleak and dreary—mountain as well as moorland.

There is a considerable extent of cultivated land in the valley which is watered by the Owentocher stream, in the country immediately around Ardara, and in the flat tract lying along the shore between Ardara and Narin. The latter is more thickly inhabited, and contains more culti-

vated lands than any other part of this district—in these respects it is interesting, but the surface is flat, rocky, and unattractive. In its general appearance it is not unlike the Rosses, the district lying to the north of Dunglow, and geologically of the same character, granite. It also, like it, forms part of the vast estates of the Marquis of Conyngham; Ardara and a considerable tract lying around it belonging to Major Nesbitt.

The straggling locality of Narin we have already noticed. The small island of Inishkeel is opposite to the coast-guard station, and about half a mile from the shore; and the church and post-office are near the coast-guard station. The glebe-house is about a mile to the east of the church; and among the few cabins clustered around the latter is a small but clean public-house.

The grounds around the church, which may be considered as the centre of the locality of Narin, are high, rocky, and romantic; and from several points afford good views of Gweebarra bay, the coast, and mountainous country lying to the north and east. Dawros-head is about four miles west from Narin church. In the little bay of Dawros, which is about a mile and a half from the headland, there are a coast-guard station and some fishermen's huts. The shores of Dawros are wild and rocky; the headland does not rise more than 100 feet above the sea; there is, however, some extent of cultivated land lying between Narin and Dawros-head, the principal occupants of which are two respectable farmers of the name of Hamilton.

From the summit of the low hills between Narin and Dawros-head good views are obtained of the coast, of the mountains and cliffs which limit Loughros-beg bay, of the sandy shores of Gweebarra bay, and of the flat and

strangely diversified country lying between Narin and Ardara.

The ocean sets in with great force along this part of the coast, and from

the nature of the flat sandy beach which extends along the shores for several miles from Narin northward, its influence is felt far inland.

No. 165.—DUBLIN TO GLENTIES.

FIRST ROAD—167½ MILES.

BY STRABANE AND STRANORLAR.

							Statute Miles.	
Strabane, as in No. 161	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	130
Castlefinn	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	137
Stranorlar	.	.	.	.	.	.	7½	144½
Gleenties	.	.	.	.	.	.	22½	167½

By this line there is a regular mail-coach conveyance as far as Stranorlar, where cars can be hired for the remainder of the journey.

On clearing the environs of Strabane, we proceed along the fertile and beautiful vale of Urney, which is watered by the Finn; passing at three miles from Strabane, *Gallany*, *Urney Park*, and *Urney House*, the latter the beautiful residence of the rector; and at four miles cross the Finn a little beyond the hamlet of Clady; two and a half miles from which is the small town of Castlefinn, up to which the tide water flows. The church and glebe-house of Castlefinn lie a little to the west of the town. Our road now keeps generally along the cultivated and thickly-inhabited banks of the Finn, the vale of which is considerably improved. The hills on the north are broken and softened by alternate patches of tillage and pasture mingling with masses of protruding crag—on the south, the valley, which consists of a mixture of rich, wet, peat, and tillage lands, blends by long and gently-swelling hills with the more distant bleak moorland summits, which, at about three miles from the Finn, rise from 600 to 800 feet above the sea, and form the chain of frontier hills to which we

referred in our general notice of the vicinity of Strabane.

We soon reach the village of Killygordon; a little to the south of which, on the elevated, and as regards the nature of the soil, diversified tract, are *Monellan*, J. Delap, Esq., and *Mounthall*, W. Young, Esq.; a mile and a half beyond Killygordon, pass also on the south, *Edenmore*, J. Cochrane, Esq.; *Woodlands*, J. Johnston, Esq.; and at two miles, on the north, *Tyrallen*, the seat of the late Henry Stewart, Esq. The woods of this beautifully planted demesne occupying a considerable extent of the hills to the right, are a remarkable feature in this romantic but generally unwooded country. At about a mile from the road leading to *Tyrallen* the traveller reaches the small town of

STRANORLAR,

consisting of one irregularly-built street, and where but little business is carried on. It contains a church, chapel, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a union workhouse; also a comfortable little inn, where post-horses and cars can be hired. About half a mile west of Stranorlar is the small town of Ballybofey, where the markets are held, and the principal part

of the retail trade for the supply of the surrounding mountain district carried on. This little town has been suffered to fall into a dilapidated state—indeed, neither Stranorlar nor it seems to be encouraged by the proprietors; this is to be regretted, as they are well suited for markets and retail trade, and as there are no other towns in the adjoining mountain district, through a part of which the remainder of our road lies.

The country around is considerably improved, and there are several extensive bleaching greens near Stranorlar and down the valley of the Finn. A mile to the south of Ballybofey is *Summerhill*, — Johnstone, Esq.; and adjoining Ballybofey is *Drumboe*, the seat of Sir Edmond Hayes, Bart., M.P., whose extensive plantations also tend much to improve the appearance of the neighbourhood. This demesne is watered by the Finn, and, in the beautiful lawn which surrounds the mansion, there are many stately trees, while the natural woods and younger plantations crown and adorn the adjacent heights.

About eight miles south-west from Ballybofey, on the road leading to the town of Donegal is the commencement of the Gap of Barnesmore, where the lonely Lough Mourne waters the glen; this, however, we have noticed in connexion with the town of Donegal.

Stranorlar and Ballybofey are the most westerly towns in this part of Donegal; they lie on the confines of that mountain district which occupies so great a portion of that county. As we advance into the high lands, the cultivation which chequers the surface, softens the asperities of the rugged hills, and even gladdens the aspect of the naturally fertile plains around Stranorlar, gradually gives place to the steep mountain-side, unbroken, save by the ravages of the winter torrent—the dark moorlands

diversified by their little loughs, and all that wildness peculiar to alpine regions. To the geologist, the formation of the rocks in this micaceous district, and the veins of primitive limestone which are thickly scattered throughout, will be matters of interest; and these veins are met with in many places among the low but romantic hills lying around Stranorlar. From any of the more elevated summits to the north of Stranorlar fine views of the valley of the Finn, and of the surrounding mountainous country are obtained.

From Ballybofey to *Cloghan Lodge*, a distance of six miles, our road lies along the mountain valley of the Finn, passing at three and a half miles from Ballybofey, *Glenmore*, the residence of C. Style, Esq.; and at six, *Cloghan*, the lodge of Sir C. Style, Bart.—near which are Kiltееvoге church, chapel, and glebe. The scenery along this mountain glen is interesting, the hills rising from 800 to 1200 feet on either side; and we meet with a good deal of improved, and with much more improvable lands on either side of the stream. A good deal has been effected within these few years in the way of reclamation and road-making in this and the adjacent valleys, through the exertions of Mr. Kennedy, agent to Sir Charles Style. At *Cloghan* the roads diverge, and meet again at Glenties; that to the north keeping along the banks of the Finn, (now diminished to a mountain stream,) by the hamlet of Finntown, and along the shores of Lough Finn. The other, which is the road we keep, runs more to the south, and near the northern bases of the loftiest mountains in this part of the district, which stretch from the east end of the Gap of Barnesmore west to Glenties—and the more remarkable summits, Croaghneager, near Barnesmore Gap, Bluestack,

Knockree, and Silver-hill, 1798, 2213, 2207, and 1967 feet in height, are easily defined.

By this line to Glenties, which is generally called the Glen Road, we leave the valley of the Finn at *Cloghan Lodge*, keeping along the northern base of the hill of Altnapaste (1199 feet), and for about five miles through the valley, which is watered by the Reelan river, one of the Finn's tributaries, and thence through a well-defined glen to Glenties, through which flows the Owenea in its progress to the sea at Ardara. As the mountains limiting the glens here rise to a considerable elevation, the scenery, though dreary, is generally striking, and in some places beautiful. We meet with cultivated spots here and there, and every where vast tracts of improvable moorland.

The small but improving town of Glenties, which consists of a single street, and contains a comfortable inn, where cars can be hired, a chapel, a large national school, a sessions-house, police barrack, the residence of the stipendiary magistrate, the district corn-mill and corn store, and a large union workhouse, is a remarkable feature in the centre of this wild mountain country. It forms a part of the large mountain territory of the Marquis of Conyngh-

am, who has of late taken considerable interest in its improvement.

There is some extent of reclaimed land around Glenties, particularly in the valley lying between it and Ardara, and in the dreary granite moor stretching westward to Dawros-head. Tolerably good roads extend from Glenties to Ardara, Narin, and Dunglow; and though the reclamation of this dreary district proceeds but slowly, and evidently without any defined plan, yet its improvement is progressive. To the west of Glenties, that is, in the comparatively flat tract lying between it and the bays of Loughros-more and Gweebarra, the country is comparatively flat, bleak, rocky, and generally speaking, uninteresting; but the district to the east of Glenties is distinguished by one of the most striking mountain groups which this part of the district contains. Aghla, which attains an elevation of 1953 feet, may be considered as the axis; and it is bounded on the north by Lough Finn and the volleys connected with it; and on the south, by the glen through which the road from Glenties to Stranorlar is carried.

As is common to the whole of this mountain district, the peasantry are in a very primitive state, and there are vast tracts of reclaimable land lying around.

No. 166.—DUBLIN TO GLENTIES.

SECOND ROAD—160 MILES.

	Statute Miles.
Mountcharles, as in No. 157	145½
Glenties	14½

TRAVELLERS by this road hire conveyances at Donegal, where, at the comfortable inn of that town cars and post-chaises can be obtained.

In branching off at Mountcharles,

we proceed through a very interesting part of the mountain district lying between the bay of Donegal and Glenties. It is a part of the same mountain chain which is crossed

from Inver to Ardara. The first five miles of our road lie through a broken, partially cultivated, and romantic part of the country, forming the southern acclivities of the higher mountain ranges.

On crossing the Eanymore and Eanybeg waters, we ascend a considerable elevation, whence an extensive view is obtained of the mountains

lying to the eastward. Resuming our way through a well-defined and beautiful mountain valley, which is chequered with spots of tillage, and presents to view thousands of highly reclaimable acres, we reach the cross-road from Ardara to Finntown, and at two miles from that point arrive at Glenties.

No. 167.—DUBLIN TO DUNGLOW AND THE ROSSES.

FIRST ROAD—173½ MILES.

					Statute Miles.	
Stranorlar, as in No. 165,	.	.	.	.	—	144½
Finntown	.	.	.	.	17	161½
Doocharry Bridge	.	.	.	.	4½	166½
Dunglow	.	.	.	.	7½	173½

THE Rosses, which we have annexed to Dunglow, is the name generally given to that remote part of the Donegal coast which lies between the bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore. The Rosses may also be said to embrace the whole of the large parish of Templecrone, which contains 52,921 statute acres.

As in the preceding road to Narin, we recommend the traveller to secure a conveyance for the journey at Stranorlar.

By this road we keep along the left bank of the Finn, and through the very interesting mountain valley which is watered by that river as far as Finntown.

The first seven miles of our road, that is, as far as *Clogheen Lodge*, we have noticed in connexion with the first road to Glenties, No. 165. From that point to Finntown the scenery is much more striking; the mountains attain a greater elevation; the glens are deeper and more defined: there is, however, much less cultivation, but there is much more wildness and much more beauty.

About four miles from *Clogheen Lodge* we cross a fine mountain

stream, one of the Finn's tributaries, which waters a lovely lateral valley; at about seven miles we meet the road from Letterkenny by Glen Swilly to Glenties; a mile and a half from which is the hamlet of

FINNTOWN,

which consists of a chapel, revenue police barracks, and a small inn, at which neither cars, malt, nor spirituous liquors can be obtained.

Adjoining Finntown is Lough Finn, the most beautiful of the little lakes in this part of the mountain district. It is about two and a half miles in length by about a quarter of a mile in breadth; and is bounded on the north by the mountains of Scraggs and Aghla, 1406 and 1953 feet above the sea. Aghla we have noticed in our description of Glenties as the centre of a very well defined mountain group; and the small but lovely Lough Finn adds not a little to the interest of the scenery.

About a quarter of a mile from the inn at Finntown we leave the valley of the Finn, and, crossing an elevated moorland tract, descend a narrow romantic glen, at the foot of

which, and at about a mile and a half from Finntown we meet the cross-road from Glenties to Dunglow. From this point, as well as from various elevations along the road to Doocharry bridge, magnificent views are obtained of the mountain chains lying eastward, as also of the Aghla group which we have just passed.

At Doocharry bridge we cross the Gweebarra river, and here in Glen Leheen, we meet the new road which has been carried from Letterkenny by Glen Dowan to this point. From Doocharry bridge to Dunglow our road runs through a dreary granite moor; and here we may observe that on leaving the micaceous district at Finntown, we cross that part of the great granite district of Boylagh, which stretches northerly to the river Gweedore. The surface is undulating and uniformly covered with dark peat, save the little loughs which fill the hollows, and the occasional spots of tillage around the increasing cabins. The quartz hill of Crovohy, which we pass on the right, 1,033 feet high, is the principal summit in this dreary district.

The small and remote village of Dunglow, with its church and chapel, public-house, police barrack, &c., the last assemblage of houses we meet in this wild and poor tract of country, is situated at the head of one of the numerous unnavigable sandy bays into which this coast is broken, and is nearly encompassed by salt and fresh water lakes.

Four miles from Dunglow, on the shore and opposite to the island of Rutland, is *Roshin*, the residence of Robt. Russell, Esq. the resident agent of the Marquis of Conyngham; and about the same distance, but near the shores of Maghery bay, are *Croky House* and *Falmore*.

The bleak surface is covered with peat, and intersected in every direction by streams issuing from the

little loughs which fill every hollow. Annagary hill, 338 feet high, near the head of one of the arms of Gweedore bay, is the principal elevation—it is five miles north from Dunglow. The coast of this district, which extends from the little bay of Maghery, northward to the estuary of the Gweedore, is, following generally the sinuosities, at least thirty miles in length; and, from the nature of the shores, vast accumulations of sand in every form of dune and flat beach, have been formed along the greater part of the coast; and as in similar situations exposed to the fury of the Atlantic sea, the sands are continually drifting and advancing inland. The whole presents an extraordinary appearance, from the different islands in the bay; and the numerous intermediate islets and detached groups and spots of rock and sand off the land, and the beaches, bays, coves, small rocky cliffs, and promontories, into which the shores have been formed by the ceaseless action of the heavy Atlantic wave.

Aranmore, or the north island of Aran, so called to distinguish it from the islands of the same name in Galway bay, is about five miles from Dunglow and two from the shore. It contains 4,335 statute acres, of which 650 are tillage and pasture, the remainder rock and bog. There are about 200 families resident, chiefly engaged in fishing. There are a small Roman Catholic chapel and a light-house, the latter not now used. The summit of the island rises 745 feet above the level of the sea. The cliffs are very fine, those near Rinrawros bay, on the western side, being 542 feet high.

Mullaghderg headland, which is six miles north from Dunglow, is near Cruit Island. It is 170 feet high. There is a small tower there, and near it are Mullaghderg Lough, one of the largest of the numerous small

loughs which are scattered throughout this boggy district.

The other islands connected with the Rosses, or the district of Templecrone, and which are generally scattered along the coast, between the shore and Aran island, are, Inisheane, Inishal, Illancrone, Inishkeeragh, Eighter, Lahar, Inishinny—these are very small, varying from a few perches to half a mile in length. The other and larger are, Inishfree Upper, Rutland or Inishmucadurn, Cruit, and Owey,—these range in length from three-quarters of a mile to a mile, with the exception of Cruit, which is three miles long. They are all quite close to the land; their shores are a good deal varied, and in some places rocky. There are a coast-guard station and a few houses on Rutland; and one or two of the others are inhabited. About 1796 a good deal both of public and private moneys were expended, with a

view to the encouragement of the herring-fishery, then very abundant; but the scheme failed, the herrings left the coast, and drifted sands now cover the greater part of the island.

There is a considerable population scattered along the shores of the Rosses. Bridle roads run in various directions, and some advances in cultivation have been made by the occupants on the dreary swamps and heath-clad wastes. This and a great extent in this part of the county of Donegal is the property of the Marquis of Conyngham, whose attention we hope will be turned to its improvement. In summer the tourist may proceed from the Rosses to Dunfanaghy by ferries across the arms of Gweedore bay, or with guides to point out the passes at ebb tides along the strands, until he meets the coast road. Clady bridge is ten miles from Dunglow.

No. 168.—DUBLIN TO DUNGLOW AND THE ROSSES.

SECOND ROAD—180 MILES.

	Statute Miles.
Glenties, as in No. 165	167½
Ballynacarrick ferry	5½
Dunglow	7

EXCEPT as a cross-road, few travellers from Dublin and the country lying south of Stranorlar proceed to Dunglow by Glenties and Ballynacarrick ferry. As compared with the preceding road, it not only increases the distance from Stranorlar six miles, but there is all the delay and inconvenience of the ferry, and the hilly road thence for the greater part of the way to Dunglow.

From Glenties, which we have noticed in No. 165, to Shalagan bridge and thence to Ballynacarrick ferry, there is little to remark relative to the general appearance of the country, in addition

to what we have noticed in connexion with the preceding roads. At Ballynacarrick ferry the Gweebarra is a tidal river of nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth. About three and a half miles below Ballynacarrick, on the sandy shores of the Gweebarra estuary, is the glebe-house of Roshin, and near it Roshin point. The church of Roshin is within two and a half miles of the ferry. Two miles from the ferry we reach Trawenagh bay, continue for two miles along its dreary shores, and from that point, keeping generally a parallel course with the preceding road, soon reach Dunglow.

No. 169.—DUBLIN TO DUNGLOW AND THE ROSSES.

THIRD ROAD—181½ MILES.

BY LETTERKENNY, FOXHALL, LOUGH BEAGH SOUTH, LOUGH BARRA, AND DOOCHARRY BRIDGE.

	Statute Miles.
Letterkenny, as in No. 171	— 147½
Foxhall	4½ 152½
Lough Beagh South	5½ 157½
Lough Barra	10½ 168½
Doocharry Bridge	5½ 173½
Dunglow	7½ 181½

TRAVELLERS by this road will require to hire a conveyance at Letterkenny to Dunglow; and we may remark that there are no houses of entertainment on the line, nor indeed houses of any kind, between Lough Beagh South, or Lough Gartan, as it is often called, and Lough Barra. There is, however, a small public-house at Church hill, which is near Lough Beagh South, and which the traveller leaves a little to the left; another on Col. Connolly's estate, a mile and a half beyond Lough Barra, and a third at Doocharry bridge.

We have noticed the country from Letterkenny to Lough Beagh South in No. 171, and from the western end of that lough to a mile beyond Lough Barra.

An excellent line of road has lately been formed by the Board of Works. It leads through Glendowan, a very interesting mountain glen, which exhibits a vast extent of unreclaimed, but very reclaimable moorland; and though the scenery is neither very bold nor striking, it presents in many places very beautiful outlines.

The glen winds from the western end of Lough Beagh South to Lough Barra, a distance of eight miles. At five miles from the western end of Lough Beagh South, we meet the private road leading down to Lough

Beagh North, or Glenbeagh, as it is usually called—the finest and wildest of the Donegal lakes. It is about three miles and a quarter long, by something more than a quarter of a mile broad, and occupies the entire breadth of the lower part of the glen; it is bounded on the south by the low range of moorland hills forming part of the Glendowan range, which lie between it and Lough Beagh South, and from which lough, across the country, it is only about four miles distant; and on the north, by the precipitous sides of Dooish North, which rise very boldly from the deep and dark waters of this lovely lake. The mountain of Dooish attains an elevation of 2,143 feet, and is one of the most remarkable summits in this end of the Derryleigh mountains, the name of the chain.

As we have remarked, the acclivities of Dooish rise boldly from the edge of the lake; near the upper end of it a mountain stream of considerable volume is thrown over a rocky precipice of several hundred feet in height, forming, in times of flood, a very fine cascade.

There is a considerable extent of natural wood along the shores of Lough Beagh North, particularly on the southern side, where, in Ballynagore wood, a remnant of the natural

forest, a good deal of yew is still found growing.

The narrow glen which contains Lough Beagh North is called Glenbeagh; and here one of the proprietors, ——— Foster, Esq., of *Ballynure*, near Clones, has erected a small lodge—planted to some extent—stocked the verdant hills of the glen with suitable breeds of sheep and cattle from Argyleshire, and made the road which leads down the more interesting parts of the glen from Glendowan to his lodge.

From the road branching off to Glenbeagh North we proceed through the most interesting part of Glendowan. This part is bounded on the north by Dooish, Slieve Snaght North, and Crockatarrive, which, in the order stated, rise 2,143, 2,232, and 1,627 feet above the sea; and on the south by Glendowan mountain, which is 1,770 feet in altitude. Here the scenery is striking, particularly in connexion with the rocky cliffs, bold acclivities, and picturesque dells of Slieve Snaght North; the other mountains, generally speaking, though considerably elevated, exhibit a uniformly smooth pastoral character.

Lough Barra presents but little to interest the traveller; it is of very limited dimensions, its shape circular, and about half a mile in diameter. It is one of the principal supplies of the Gweebarra river, which, after a short course of about six miles, meets

the tidewater a little below Doocharry bridge.

Lough Barra is situated at the mouth of Glendowan, and the open and comparatively flat country on which we here emerge, forms a striking contrast with the well-defined mountain glen through which our road lay for the last eleven miles.

The eye, wearied with the uniform colour and monotonous character of the dark heathy, but in many places highly reclaimable wastes, which may be said to constitute the surface of the greater part of this very interesting mountain district, is somewhat relieved by the few spots of tillage, and their accompanying cabins, which chequer the surface of the valley of the Gweebarra, the tract which extends from Lough Barra to Roshin Point, a distance of thirteen miles, and which we have generally noticed under the first and second roads to Dunglow, Nos. 167 and 168: and in connexion with these parts of this remote district, it is pleasing to observe the improvements that are effecting on the large possessions of Colonel Connolly, and the interest that worthy proprietor takes in the advancement and comfort of the poor tenantry that are scattered throughout his vast estates.

At about five miles from Lough Barra we reach Doocharry bridge, where we join, No. 167, the first road leading to Dunglow.

No. 170.—DUBLIN TO CASTLEDERG.

129½ MILES.

BY NEWTOWN-STEWART.

	Statute Miles.
Newtown-Stewart, as in No. 161 . . . . .	— | 120½ |
Castlederg	9½ | 129½ |

FROM Newtown-Stewart we proceed to Ardstraw, and thence along the left bank of the Derg river to

CASTLEDERG,

which dates its origin from the castle built by Sir John Davis in 1619, the fine ruins of which, adjoining the town, form a very striking and picturesque object. The town has been of late years greatly improved by Sir Robert Ferguson, Bt., the present proprietor, who has erected a very comfortable inn, where cars and post-horses can be hired. It contains a union workhouse, a church, and a sessions-house; and the weekly markets, at which a good deal of agricultural produce is disposed of, are well attended. Near the town is *Mount Bernard*, and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of *Castle Gore*.

The country around is in many

places very picturesque and romantic, particularly along the banks of the Derg, which runs past the town. About two miles above the town the Derg is augmented by the Mournebeg; and the mountain glens through which these rivers flow above their confluence, in their progress respectively from the loughs whence they take their names, are generally wild and picturesque.

As in many parts of this micaceous district, numerous veins of primitive limestone are met with round Castlederg; and among the high and dreary sandstone hills, which at five miles south of the town attain an elevation of 1,117 feet, there is some interesting scenery. Among the hills millstone grit prevails to a considerable extent; and around this moorland tract, which extends considerably south and far to the west, the country is dreary, partially cultivated, and desolate.

No. 171.—DUBLIN TO DUNFANAGHY.

FIRST ROAD—169 MILES.

BY STRABANE, LETTERKENNY, KILMACRENAN, AND CREESLOUGH.

	Statute Miles.
Strabane, as in No. 161 . . . . .	— | 130 |
Letterkenny	17½ | 147½ |
Kilmacrenan	6½ | 154½ |
Creelough	8½ | 162½ |
Dunfanaghy	6½ | 169 |

THE mail and stage coaches from Dublin to Derry run daily through Strabane, also the daily cross mail-coach from Derry to Sligo. A well-

appointed mail car, carrying four passengers, in connexion with the above mails, runs daily from Strabane to Letterkenny, and thence to Dunfa-

naghy; and at Letterkenny, as well as Strabane, post-horses and conveyances can be hired.

In No. 161 the vicinity of Strabane has been generally noticed. Half a mile from the town we reach the bridge thrown across the confluence of the Mourne and Finn, where their united streams meet and fall into the estuary of the Foyle.

On crossing the Foyle we enter the county of Donegal and, at the same time, Lifford, its small and poor assize town. This town, which appears to have been early distinguished as the residence of the O'Donnells, chiefs of that district, was, with 500 acres of the adjoining lands, granted by James the First to Sir R. Hansard, to whose descendants a portion still belongs. The town, however, was neglected, and consequently never rose to any importance; and although it contains the court-house, gaol, and other public offices of the county Donegal, all the trade and business are carried on at Strabane. It consists principally of two streets, containing about 1000 inhabitants.

From Lifford to Letterkenny our road runs through one of the finest parts of the county of Donegal. The country is more open, the farms are larger and better cultivated, the surface is disposed in more gradual, more beautiful, and better marked undulations than the parts of Tyrone we have just travelled through. The road now generally travelled to Letterkenny leaves Raphoe a little to the left.

The beautifully situated small town of Raphoe is six and a half miles north-west from Strabane. From its ecclesiastical history it appears to owe its origin to St. Columb, who founded a monastery here, and also to have been long a diocesan seat. The cathedral was built by St. Eunan in the eleventh century. As regards

the Established Church, however, it is no longer the seat of a bishop—the see having been united to Derry in 1835. The cathedral is a plain old building, and the palace of the former bishops stands in a handsome park adjoining. The deanery is a short distance from the town.

Raphoe, which chiefly consists of three small streets, is well built and respectably inhabited. In addition to the church, it contains two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a small inn where a car can be hired. At the fairs and markets a good deal of agricultural produce is disposed of; the country around is fertile, the surface agreeably varied and well cultivated. About three miles south-west from Raphoe is *Greenhills*, W. Fenwick, Esq.; and three miles to the west is the village of Convo, adjoining which is *Convo*, the seat of R. Montgomery, Esq. The country around Raphoe is considerably diversified, and the demesne of *Convo* is watered by the Dee streamlet.

On our way to Letterkenny we leave at a mile to the left, on the road leading to Raphoe, the hamlet of Ballindrait, through which the Dee river in its progress to the Foyle flows. Adjoining Ballindrait is *Cavanacor*, the residence of B. G. Humphrey, Esq.; and at six miles from Strabane we meet the road branching to Raphoe, by which the mail bags are sent, and by which travellers by the car generally proceed; and at eleven miles, the road branching off to the village of Manor Cunningham—the latter romantically situated on the high and beautifully broken grounds which stretch eastward to Derry; and the church and meeting-houses grouping with the cottages, produce a very picturesque effect.

As we proceed we command from the higher parts of the road a good view of a part of Lough Swilly, of the

numerous seats which adorn its northern banks, and the magnificent assemblage of mountains which, rising summit over summit, cover the northerly parts of Donegal from Bloody Foreland to Inishowen head. Crossing the valley of the Swilly, and the river Swilly also, at four miles from the branch road leading to Manor Cunningham, by the Port bridge, being the point at which the navigation of the estuary ceases, we reach

LETTERKENNY,

the second town in point of population in the county of Donegal, consisting principally of one long straggling street; but, unfortunately for its trade, situated on the sides of a steep hill nearly a mile from the Port.

The little harbour called the Port, is at the head of the estuary of the Swilly, up to which vessels of 150 tons burthen sail, and by which, considering the remote situation, a considerable export trade is carried on. The town, the only one in this part of Donegal having any good shops, supplies the more northerly parts of this mountainous country. It contains a church, chapel, and three Presbyterian meeting-houses; a sessions-house, hospital, union workhouse, and two comfortable inns, Hegarty's and People's, where good cars and post-horses can be hired: we may observe, that there are none of the inns in any part of the country which afford more comfort to the traveller than Hegarty's.

The country around Letterkenny is highly romantic, the cultivated hills which bound the beautiful valley in which it is situated rising to a considerable elevation, and are greatly diversified by culture, moorland slopes, woods, craggy knolls, and rocky precipices. The valley of the Swilly terminates at *Foxhall*, about four miles above the town, and above

that point it assumes more the character of the glen; and this character it maintains for five miles above *Foxhall*, exhibiting in many places very picturesque scenery.

From the rising grounds around the town good views are obtained of the upper end of Lough Swilly, of the rich valley above and below the town, and of the hills which limit it. Adjoining the town, on the west, is *Ballymacool*, the beautifully-situated demesne of J. R. Boyd, Esq.; opposite to which, on the right bank of the Swilly, is *Rockhill*, the highly-improved seat of J. V. Stewart, Esq. A little beyond *Ballymacool* is *Glen-down*, the glebe-house of the rector of Letterkenny; and at four and a half miles from the town, *Foxhall*, the finely-situated residence of J. Chambers, Esq. The natural woods around *Foxhall*, the hills bounding Lough Swilly, and the rocky woodlands of the glebe, which stretch along the partially-cultivated sides of the hills for a considerable extent, add much to the appearance of *Foxhall* and of this very romantic part of Glen Swilly.

Close on the east of Letterkenny, in the beautifully-diversified grounds which stretch along the slopes of the hills, are *Gortlee*, the residence of J. Cochran, Esq.; and *Kiltay*, that of the Rev. W. Boyd. And at two miles, on the fertile and beautifully-sloping lands which form the northern banks of Lough Swilly, are *Barn Hill*, and *Oak Park*, W. Wray, Esq.; at three miles, *Castle Wray*, the residence of F. Mansfield, Esq.; adjoining which is *Castle Grove*, the beautiful seat of Mrs. Brooke; at seven miles are the ruins of Killydonnell Abbey, close to which is *Fort Stewart*, the seat of Sir James Stewart, Bart. The above seats, stretching along the northern banks of the upper end of Lough Swilly, enjoy a fine southern aspect,

and add much to the beauty of its shores.

The upper end of Lough Swilly, which is seen in connexion with the above seats, is about eight miles in length, its average breadth about a mile and a half; and though its shores are tame, they exhibit, in the fertile grounds which rise to a considerable elevation above the waters of the lough, a good deal of natural beauty. As yet, however, the southern shores owe but little to rural improvement.

In proceeding from Letterkenny to Kilmacrenan, our road crosses a hilly ridge which affords a good view of the town, and generally of the rich and highly-diversified country lying around it; and in descending to Kilmacrenan we also obtain an interesting view of the valley in which Kilmacrenan is situated, and which valley may be said to extend from Lough Beagh north to Rathmelton, a distance of ten miles. Its breadth is variable: it is bounded on the south by the ridge of hills our road here crosses, which hold a course parallel to the valley, and on the north by the rugged acclivities forming the frontier hills to the more elevated and more northerly mountain ranges. The surface of this valley is highly diversified, exhibiting a singular mixture of rock, bog, marsh, rich pasture, and arable lands, in constantly-recurring alternations. This valley is watered by the Leannan, the river which carries down all the various mountain-streams, as well as the overflowings of Lough Beagh North and Lough Fern, to the tide water at Rathmelton.

The village of Kilmacrenan was formerly a place of some importance; and it is stated that St. Columb founded an abbey here which was richly endowed, and that one of the O'Donnells, chiefs of Tyrcon-

nell, also founded a monastery for Franciscans, of which some of the ruins can still be traced. The village, which is romantically situated, and watered by the Leannan, contains a church, chapel, meeting-house, and glebe.

The new road, to avoid the steep ascent to Lough Salt, keeps along the western base of Lough Salt mountain, and passes through the wild and picturesque gap of Barnes, decidedly the most rugged, sterile pass in the north of the kingdom. It is about three miles in length, is in many places very narrow, and exhibits vast masses of quartz and granite rocks heaved up and strewed about in the wildest disorder. This stupendous upheaving of dissevered rocks is not confined to the lower parts of the pass, high up and all along the savage sides of the mountain ravines the same character prevails, the same appearance of immense blocks confusedly hurled together is manifest.

On clearing this very striking pass we cross the Owencarrow river, leaving Glenlough to the right, pass through a rugged tract of granitic moorland, and soon reach the small town of

CRESLOUGH,

which is situated on the summit of a gently elevated ridge, and contains a revenue police-barrack, a few good houses, and where also considerable cattle-fairs are held. At Creeslough the roads from Letterkenny by Lough Salt and by Churchhill meet. The village of Glen, through which the road by Lough Salt runs, is three miles and a half east from Creeslough; it is situated at the northern end of Glenlough, a pretty sheet of water about two miles long by half a mile in breadth, which is supplied by the Owencarrow river. At three and a

half miles from Glen is the church and wretched village of Carrickart; and a mile north from Carrickart, on the edge of the long chain of dreary sand-hills which lie between Sheephaven and Mulroy bays, are the ruins of *Rosepenna House*. The above sand-hills occupy a space of about four miles in length by three quarters of a mile in breadth, and are among the largest chain of dunes to be met with on this line of coast. From the adjacent heights, and from the opposite shores of Sheephaven bay, they present a very arid and sterile aspect. From Carrickart a road extends past the ruins of *Rosepenna House* to the singularly-formed headland lying between the mouths of Sheephaven and Mulroy bays. This part of the coast is cultivated, and the shores are bold, rocky, and broken into innumerable little coves, creeks, and promontories. On the shores of the headland are the hamlets of Doagh and Gortnalughoge.

The road from Creeslough to Glen, and thence to Carrickart, is hilly and in general rough, and in bad order. The Gneiss hills on either side are very rugged and sterile; but exhibit in many places very wild picturesque scenery. Glenlough and its shores are also wild, and not devoid of interest, but a very bleak tract of moorland lies between Glen and Creeslough.

The road from Creeslough to Dunfanaghy keeps within a short distance of the eastern base of Muckish; and from it, but still better from the higher summits adjacent, very striking views are obtained of that fine mountain, and of the little plains, valleys, and hills lying around it. The eastern end of the long valley which winds from the head of Sheephaven, at *Doo Castle*, to the Atlantic at Gweedore bay, and which is bounded on the north

by Dooish, Muckish, and Errigal, and on the south by lower but parallel ridges of mountains, to which we have already, and will again have occasion to refer, can also be readily traced; and several romantic scenes are presented on either hand a little beyond Creeslough.

A mile and a half north-east from Creeslough, on the shores of Sheephaven bay, is *Doe Castle*, the seat of — Hart, Esq., originally one of the castles of the M'Swines, the ancient chieftains of this district. In the additions to this structure the ancient castellated appearance has been preserved; and on the embattled walls of the yard, or bawn, as it was formerly called, there are several pieces of small cannon.

Though there are no trees around the castle, or on the grounds immediately in connexion with it, yet there is a considerable extent of well-grown wood on the banks of the river, which falls into Sheephaven bay, a little to the north of the castle.

As we proceed to Dunfanaghy we pass, at about a mile and a half from Creeslough, the parish chapel, and the road leading to *Ards*, the beautiful seat of A. R. Stewart, Esq. The house is a handsome modern structure; and the demesne, which is well wooded, occupies a peninsula of two miles in length, which is formed by the inlets of Sheephaven, and commands fine views of the bay and of the mountain ranges, in which Muckish is conspicuous.

We pass near the road the Presbyterian meeting-house and church, and at about a mile to the right, close on the shores of Sheephaven, *Marble Hill*, the residence of G. Barclay, Esq. A mile and a quarter from Dunfanaghy we pass, on the left, the small but beautiful Lough Sessiagh, which is backed by a lofty range of hills rising boldly from the water's edge.

DUNFANAGHY

is situate on the shores of that small inlet of Sheephaven, which almost isolates the peninsula of Horn Head, and affords shelter for the largest ships. It is the head quarters for the coast guard of the district; and, although it contains only a few inhabitants, is the chief town in this remote part of the country, and the place where the fairs and weekly markets are held. It contains a comfortable inn, lately built by the proprietor, A. R. Stewart, Esq., several shops, the union workhouse, and generally appears to be in a thriving state. The town carries on a little trade in the import of coal, iron, timber, &c., and in the exports of corn, and other agricultural produce.

The peninsula of Horn Head, which adjoins Dunfanaghy, is of a circular form, and about three miles in diameter; its summit rises 833 feet above the level of the sea; its surface, which is greatly diversified, presents a variety of heathy moorland, rocky pasture, and drifted sand; the latter, adjoining the mainland, forms a rabbit warren of about two miles in length by one in breadth. Cultivation has made some progress, and roads are carried to some extent, but they do not sufficiently penetrate the district, as in winter the remote parts are difficult of access. The magnificent cliffs which form the principal feature of this remarkable peninsula, occupy about seven miles of the shores, and vary in their height from 200 to 705 feet. The highest cliffs being at the Head or Horn, as it is locally called, where there are the remains of a fortification, which till lately was garrisoned. The whole range of the cliffs is easy of access, the surface being generally smooth to the very edge of the rocks. The cliffs of Horn Head are, in compa-

risson with others, but little known; they are extremely interesting, and will bear a comparison with any part of the cliff scenery on the northern coast. They appear to the greatest advantage from the water: the view which opens upon the tourist, in rounding the point where the highest cliffs commence, is quite grand. This, however, can only be accomplished in fine calm weather. During the spring and early summer months, vast numbers of sea-birds congregate and breed along the whole range of the cliffs.

On the western side of the peninsula, about two miles from Dunfanaghy, is M'Swine's Gun, a remarkable perforation which the waves have made in the rocks. At this point the cliffs are low, and at incoming tides, and particularly when impelled by the westerly winds, the sea rushes with great force into a low cavern, and is thence forced for a considerable height up a narrow vertical aperture. The view down the aperture, of the agitated waters boiling and foaming, is very grand, as are also the broken waves at the mouth of the low-vaulted cavern.

Horn Head House, the residence of the Rev. Charles Stewart, and the proprietor of the peninsula of Horn Head, is within a mile of the town.

From various parts around the town of Dunfanaghy, but particularly from the more elevated parts of the peninsula of Horn Head, extensive views are obtained of the magnificent range of mountains skirting the coast; of one chain, commencing with Muckish and ending with Errigal; of the hilly, rugged tract at their base, and of the arable lands lying along the shore. Of the latter lands a considerable tract is passed through in travelling westward from Dunfanaghy to the small town of Falcarragh, which, with the

country in connexion with it, is noticed in No. 175.

We may here observe, that in addition to the prospects already noticed from the more elevated parts of Horn Head, the tourist commands, on the west, views of Tory island, and the smaller isles of Inishbeg, Inishdoey, and Inishbofin, which lie between it and the shore, and which are noticed in connexion with Falcarragh, No. 175, of the whole line of coast from Dunfanaghy to Bloody Foreland; and on the east, of the very rugged chain of mountains extending from Creeslough to Mulroy bay, of the greater part of the district locally known as Fanad, and of the mountains along the shores of Lough Swilly.

We may here notice Tory island, containing seventy families, which is north-west about three leagues from Dunfanaghy. It is about two and a half miles in length and one in breadth, comprising about 785 acres, chiefly mountain and rock. The northern side presents a range of cliffs from 100 to 300 feet high;

the land slopes down to the southern shore, which is flat. The cliffs present the appearance from the mainland of walls and towers, and are very singular and picturesque—so much so as to be well worth a visit in fine weather. The inhabitants support themselves by tillage and fishing. On the north point of the island is a light-house, erected in 1832; the lantern is elevated 122 feet above the level of the sea at high water. The ruins of a round tower, some crosses, and several ecclesiastical buildings, said to have been seven churches, exist; also an old building, called by the inhabitants Balla's Castle. On the east side of the island there is shelter for vessels in eighteen fathoms of water within half a mile of the shore. In August, 1826, a severe storm visited the island from the north-west, which drove the sea in immense waves over it; all the crops were destroyed, and the springs filled up. The inhabitants were, in consequence, reduced to a state of great destitution.

NO. 172.—DUBLIN TO DUNFANAGHY.

SECOND ROAD—172½ MILES.

BY LETTERKENNY, KILMACRENAN, AND LOUGH SALT.

					Statute Miles.
Letterkenny, as in No. 171 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	— 147½
Kilmacrenan . . . . .	.	.	.	.	6½ 154½
Lough Salt . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4½ 158½
Glen . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3½ 162
Creeslough . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4 166
Dunfanaghy . . . . .	.	.	.	.	6½ 172½

SINCE the new road to Dunfanaghy from Kilmacrenan, No. 171, was made, this line is seldom travelled. To tourists, however, who have travelled the new line, by the Gap of Barnes, or mean to return that way, Lough Salt, and the views connected with it, will be interesting, and amply repay them for the increased distance and the additional toil necessary to the ascent.

In ascending to Lough Salt a good view is obtained of the country lying around Kilmacrenan, and generally of this division of the county of Donegal, and particularly of the fertile and diversified tract lying between it and the towns of Rathmelton and Millford.

Lough Salt is about four miles north from Kilmacrenan, and is re-

markable for its depth, which is 204 feet, and the elevation of its surface 815 feet above the level of the sea. The little sheet of water, three quarters of a mile in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth, is encompassed with mountains, and the character of the scenery is very wild and lonely.

From Lough Salt mountain, which rises from the shores of the lake to a height of 726 feet, an extensive prospect of sea, country, coast, and of the bays which send their arms far into the land is obtained; and in descending to the village of Glen we command the bays of Sheephaven

and Mulroy, and their dreary sandy coasts.

Glen and its vicinity we have noticed in the preceding road, No. 171; and in proceeding to Creeslough, which is three miles and a half distant from Glen, and where our present line joins No. 171, and thence proceeds to Dunfanaghy, we pass the northern end of Glenlough, a fine sheet of water, cross a dreary tract of granite moor, and pass for a short distance near the wooded banks of the beautiful stream which is crossed at Duntally bridge.

No. 173.—DUBLIN TO DUNFANAGHY.

THIRD ROAD—172½ MILES.

BY LETTERKENNY, FOXHALL, LOUGH BEAGH SOUTH, AND CREESLOUGH.

	Statute Miles.
Letterkenny, as in No. 171	— 147½
Foxhall	4½ 152½
Lough Beagh South	5½ 157½
Glenbeagh cross-roads	3½ 161½
Creeslough	5½ 166½
Dunfanaghy	6 172½

SINCE the formation of the road from Kilmacrenan, through Barnes' Gap to Creeslough, very few travel this road to Dunfanaghy; and we beg to remind the traveller, that by this line he will require to hire a conveyance at Letterkenny.

From *Foxhall*, the point up to which we have described the country in connexion with Letterkenny, No. 171, the country gradually assumes a wilder, more romantic, and more hilly character. At nine miles from Letterkenny we pass the village of Church-hill, and near it the beautiful Lough Beagh South, on the shores of which is the delightfully-situated demesne of *Lough Beagh*, Daniel Chambers, Esq. This little lough, also called Gartan, which fills one of the numerous glens

that diversify this part of the country, is about three miles and a quarter long, and bounded on the north-west by the Glendowan mountains, which lie between Loughs Beagh north and south, and attain an elevation of 1456 feet.

The country is singularly, and at the same time beautifully romantic, on the east and south sides of the lough, and there are few more lovely spots than that which is watered by the Lough Beagh river, just as it escapes from the lough.

On crossing the Lough Beagh stream, which falls into the Leannau river two miles below the bridge, and passing the glebe-house of Gartan, which is prettily situated on the neck of land between Loughs Beagh and Akibbon, we pursue our way

through the little straths and valleys which intersect this rocky and picturesque mountain country.

Four miles and half from Lough Beagh South we pass, at about a mile to the left, Glenbeagh, which contains the lovely Lough Beagh North, one of the most interesting of all the Donegal lakes. It is three and a half miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth, occupying the glen at the base of the Dooish mountain, which rises boldly 2000 feet above the surface of its deep and lonely waters—Lough Beagh

North being 149 feet above the sea. Its southern banks are adorned by the beautiful natural woods of Mullangore; the summits of Glendowan rise high to the west, and all around is wild, grand, and impressive. This lake we have also noticed in No. 169.

At about two miles from the road leading to Lough Beagh we cross the Owencarrow, the stream which carries the waters of Lough Beagh North to Glenlough, and at five miles the village of Creeslough, where we join the preceding roads to Dunfanaghy.

NO. 174.—DUBLIN TO GWEEDORE BAY.

179½ MILES.

BY LETTERKENNY, KILMACRENAN, GLENBEAGH CROSS-ROADS,
CALABBER BRIDGE, AND DUNLEWEY.

	Statute Miles.
Letterkenny, as in No. 171	— 147½
Kilmacrenan	6½ 154½
Glenbeagh cross-roads,	5½ 159½
Glenbeagh bridge	2½ 162½
Calabber bridge	2½ 164½
Dunlewey	7½ 172
Gweedore inn	2½ 174½
Gweedore bay	5½ 179½

THE [Gweedore inn, which has lately been built by Lord George Hill, solely with a view to the accommodation of tourists, where cars can be hired, guides and ponies procured, and where every attention is paid to visitors, will greatly facilitate a knowledge of, and intercourse with, this remote, interesting, but hitherto unknown district. Lord George Hill, who has lately purchased a large mountain tract in this district, chiefly with a view to its improvements, and to ameliorating the condition of its inhabitants, has also built a large store at Bunbeg, at about five miles from the inn, on the shores of Gweedore bay, where the inhabitants are supplied

with all necessaries at a fair rate; and their corn and other produce purchased at the current prices.

Though cars can generally be hired at Kilmacrenan, we recommend the traveller to secure a conveyance for the journey at Letterkenny.

We branch off the new road to Letterkenny at a mile from Kilmacrenan, and proceeding through an elevated tract which is principally composed of unbroken moorland, at five and a half miles meet the road leading from Letterkenny to Dunfanaghy, by *Foxhall*, No. 173; at eight cross the Owencarrow river at Glenbeagh bridge, and which is near the mouth of Lough Beagh North, noticed in No. 173.

At two miles from Glenbeagh bridge we reach Calabber bridge, and thence proceed along the new road by Dunlewey to the sea, passing through an interesting and reclaimable valley, which is bounded on the south by the mountain of Dooish, and on the north by Errigal and the mountain group which connects with it.

Dunlewey House, the occasional residence of J. Dombrain, Esq., is situated near a small lough of that name which connects with the larger Lough Nacung. The two are about four miles long and a third of a mile broad, and form the source of the Clady; they stretch along the southern base of Errigal, and add much to the splendid scenery around that fine mountain. Errigal, which is the great feature of the district, and the highest mountain in Donegal, raises its conoidal summit to the height of 2,462 feet. The ascent to it is easy by commencing about a mile to the eastward, where the sides of the mountain gently blend with the high adjoining moorlands.

From the summit of Errigal, which is very narrow, under favourable circumstances, a magnificent view is obtained of a great part of the mountainous district of Donegal and of a long range of coast. The valley through which our present road runs is seen in all its length and windings, as well as the mountain chains by which it is bounded. The pretty Lough Nacung lies sparkling below, and farther to the east are the serrated tops and rugged steeps of Dooish, which bound the lovely Lough Beagh North. In the south are seen many of the towering summits which diversify the dreary wastes of Boylagh and Bannagh; and on the west the Rosses, and the comparatively flat coast extending northerly, studded with little loughs

and deeply indented with the sea bays, which send their arms far into the land, and form great impediments to the lines of communication, together with all the islets lying between Aranmore and Horn head.

The mountains to the south of Dunlewey are bold and rocky. Slieve Snaght West, their highest point, attains an elevation of 2,232 feet. Should time permit, the tourist will be repaid by walking about two miles up the glen towards the south-east. The scenery is very wild and picturesque. From the hamlet of Moneymore a road runs through the glen which lies along the western side of Errigal to Falcarragh and the country along the coast, passing Upper and Lower Beltany and Cashel glebe-house, and which in its progress displays some interesting mountain and marine scenery. This glen, which towards its lower end is very beautiful, contains some of the best land in this locality. By this road Tullagobegly church, which is on the shores of Ballyness bay, is only nine miles from Dunlewey.

From the hamlet of Moneymore, which is situated at the base of Errigal, and which consists of a few wretched cabins and a public-house, the traveller keeps along the north side of Lough Nacung to the Gweedore inn, noticed above; and thence by the river Clady to Gweedore-bridge; a mile from which, on the shores of Gweedore bay, is Bumbagstore, noticed at the commencement of this road. Gweedore bay, in common with all the inlets in this part of the coast, is full of sand.

A road from Gweedore bay, by Clady bridge, runs northward to Bonnier, a small hamlet on the shore near Curran's port, which is three miles east from Bloody Foreland, and eight from Gweedore-bay, where the precipitous cliffs are 196 feet

high. This road, which for a considerable distance forms part of the road from Gweedore bay to Dunfanaghy, passes a Roman Catholic chapel; and at three miles the little inn or public-house, kept by Bryan M'Gee; beyond that it runs through Glen Hoolick, and a vast and dreary tract of unbroken, but highly improvable moorland. Near the headland on the shore are the ruins of a castle; and about two miles inland is the summit of the hill of Bloody Foreland, whose

altitude is 1,035 feet. There are three small islands off the coast—Gola, Inishmeane, and Inishsirrerr. They are inhabited, are from half a mile to a mile in length, with rocky shores, and from a mile to half a mile distant from the land. The country all around is bleak and wild; and the vast accumulations of glittering sand along the shores, while they add to its dreariness, contrast strongly with the adjacent dark moorland wastes.

No. 175.—DUBLIN TO FALCARRAGH.

172 MILES.

BY LETTERKENNY, KILMACRENAN, GLENBEAGH CROSS-ROADS, AND CALABBER BRIDGE.

	Statute Miles.
Calabber bridge, as in No. 174	164½
Falcarragh	7½

FALCARRAGH, or Cross-roads, is a thriving little village, situated within a mile of Ballyness bay, and nearly in the centre of the flat, and in comparison with the adjacent parts of Donegal, fertile tract of country lying between the town of Dunfanaghy and Bloody Foreland; and we have selected it as an extreme point, to enable us to notice the country lying between Dunfanaghy and Gweedore bay. It is often reached by Dunfanaghy, from which it is only six and a half miles distant; but the easiest and best way of reaching it is by the itinerary we have here given.

The road to Falcarragh branches off the preceding line, No. 174, at Calabber bridge, and at two miles reaches the base of the mountain of Muckish, which in point of importance ranks next to Errigal; it attains a height of 2,190 feet, and its ridge-like top, for in reality its summit is flat, presents a striking contrast to the peaks of the neighbouring summits.

It is difficult of access from the steepness of its sides; but from it, in clear weather, a magnificent prospect is obtained of many parts of the country, and particularly of the bays of Sheephaven, Mulroy, and Lough Swilly, whose numerous arms penetrate the county of Donegal so deeply. The white silicious rock of which Muckish, in common with many of our higher summits, is formed, is in some places disintegrated by the agency of the elements into fine pure sand; and some years ago quantities were collected and sent to the Dumbarton Glass Works.

The glen through which the road winds from Muckish to Falcarragh, displays some very lofty and magnificent mountain scenery; and as we proceed, the ocean, Tory island, and the islets nearer the land, Horn head, the coast, and country along the shore, gradually open to view; and from parts of the descent to

Falcarragh, many of the scenes connected with this part of the coast are exhibited in their most interesting points of view.

The small town of Falcarragh, which is pleasantly situated in the centre of a flat and comparatively fertile part of the country, contains a small inn where a car can be hired, a post-office, and two good shops which supply necessities to the surrounding district. The coast-guard station is a short distance from the town; and about a mile to the west is the church of Tullaghobegly; and a little more to the east the church and glebe-house of the parish of Raymunterdoney. About half a mile north of the town is *Ballyconnell*, the seat of the Rev. W. Olphert, and which from the comparative extent of plantations, and fertile improved lands connected with it is a striking feature in this part of the country. Adjoining *Ballyconnell* is *Carrow-Cannon House*, and *cottage*, the latter the residence of T. Olphert, Esq. The head of Ballyness bay is about a mile from Falcarragh. It runs about two and a half miles into the land, and is about a mile and a half in breadth. It branches out into several arms, along which there are considerable tracts of fertile lands.

This part of the country is, in common with the whole line of coast, very bleak and much exposed to the influence of the storms, from whatever point they blow, but chiefly to the Atlantic winds. Ballyness bay is completely barred with sand, and long tracts of dreary arid dunes, partially covered with sea bent, lie along the sea-beaten shores.

The small islands of Inishbofin, Inishdooley, and Inishbeg lie from two to four miles off Ballyness bay. Inishbofin, which is about a mile and a half off the land, is a mile in length and inhabited. Inishdooley is about half a mile in length, and three and a half miles from the shore. Inishbeg is a few perches in length. Tory island, which is about seven miles due north from Ballyness bay, we have noticed in connexion with Dunfanaghy.

There is a good road from Falcarragh to Dunfanaghy on the one hand, and another is carried along the coast by Clady and Gweebarra bridge to Dunglow. The summit of Bloody Foreland, which is a tame and softly rounded heath-clad hill, is about eight miles west from Falcarragh—its altitude is 1,035 feet; and it commands an extensive view of the coast and of the bleak moorland of which the greater part of the district called Cloghaneely is composed. In proceeding, we pass the hamlets of Bedlam and Derryconnor at from one and a half, to three miles from Falcarragh, and in rounding the points of Ballyness bay some beautifully romantic scenes are presented to view. *Cashel glebe*, the residence of the rector of Tullaghobegly, is about a mile above the hamlet of Bedlam, and about two and a half miles from Falcarragh—and a little above it are upper and lower Beltany. These places are situated near the foot of the beautiful mountain glen which runs from Ballyness bay to Dunlewey, and which we have noticed in the preceding road, No. 174.

No. 176.—DUBLIN TO RATHMELTON AND RATHMULLEN.

161½ MILES.

BY LETTERKENNY.

	Statute Miles.
Letterkenny, as in No. 171	147½
Rathmelton	7½
Rathmullen	6½

ON the arrival of the mail car at Letterkenny, another car, also carrying passengers, starts for Rathmelton, where, as well as at Letterkenny, conveyances can be hired.

The little towns of Rathmelton and Rathmullen are situated on the western shores of Lough Swilly, a large arm of the sea which penetrates twenty-six miles into the land. The former at the head of a little bay, branching from the main channel of the lough, up which small craft sail. Rathmelton can also be reached by roads branching off the Strabane and Letterkenny line, No. 171, which passes within a short distance of the villages of Manor Cunningham, Newtown Cunningham, and Castle Forward, crossing the Swilly by the ferry at *Fort Stewart*. The delays and other inconveniences, however, occasioned by the ferry are considerable, and the distance is only two miles less.

Having noticed the different seats along the northern shores of Lough Swilly to *Fort Stewart*, inclusive, in connexion with Letterkenny, No. 171, we have little to observe in the bleak country till, at six miles from Letterkenny, we reach the glebe of *Aughnagaddy*, the residence of the Rev. Dr. Boyton.

There are few more romantic spots than Rathmelton and its vicinity. This thriving clean little town is watered by the Leannan, a pretty stream which flows through a picturesque and beautifully wooded glen for a short distance above the town, to Lough Swilly. The country around

is beautifully diversified and considerably improved. The town contains three Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Methodist chapel, and a church: the Roman Catholic chapel is at some distance. There are corn mills and stores, a brewery and bleach-green. Although there is no pier, some exports are made in such small vessels as sail up the harbour. Rathmelton contains some good houses, and two small inns, at which cars can be hired.

A little above the town is *Carnish*, the residence of John Sproule, Esq.; at two miles, on the road to Kilmacrenan, is *Ballyarr*, the seat of Lord George Hill, and *Claragh*, J. Watt, Esq.; and at four miles north-west from the town, near Lough Fern, is *Fernhill*.

The road from Rathmelton to Rathmullen keeps along the shores of Lough Swilly, and commands from several points good views of that part of the lough and its opposite shores. The country, as in the preceding portion of the road, presents a succession of rough hills, rocks, and valleys, to which a considerable extent of natural wood gives additional interest. We pass on the left *Glenalla*, the beautifully situated residence of — Hart, Esq. The extensive natural woods of *Hollymount*, N. Batt, Esq., follow, and stretch along the banks of the lough to the neighbourhood of the small town of Rathmullen, which, in its single street, church, battery, and some vestiges of ecclesiastical and

castellated ruins offers but little to arrest the attention of the traveller.

A little below the town, on the banks of the Swilly, are, *The Lodge*, the residence of N. Batt, Esq., and *Fort Royal*, Charles Wray, Esq.; and below it, and about a mile from the town, are *Drumhallagh House* and *Killygarvan glebe*. The road continues along the shores of Lough Swilly for about seven miles, to Knockalla Point, where there is a small battery commanding that part of the river. There are also batteries at Rathmullen and Lamb's Head. The latter is about half way between Rathmullen and Knockalla Point. The road runs through a very diversified country, and presents a conti-

nuation of varied views, increasing in beauty and interest as we proceed down the lough. The country, on the one hand, is in many places beautiful, and almost every where broken by rugged and picturesque undulations, slopes, and precipices; the shores of Lough Swilly on this side, as well as on the opposite coast of Inishowen, become bolder and more defined; and the small batteries, which command the passage of the lough, occupying the more prominent points, add to the interest of the scenery. From Rathmullen, roads, which are noticed in No. 177, branch in various directions to Mulroy bay, Rosnakill, &c.

No. 177.—DUBLIN TO FANAD POINT.

173 MILES

BY LETTERKENNY, MILFORD, AND ROSNAKILL.

					Statute Miles.	
Letterkenny, as in No. 171	.	.	.	.	—	147½
Milford	.	.	.	.	10½	157½
Carrowkeel	.	.	.	.	4	161½
Rosnakill	.	.	.	.	4	165½
Fanad Point	.	.	.	.	7½	173

As in the preceding roads through this part of the country, the traveller is advised to secure a conveyance at Letterkenny, unless he goes by Rathmelton, where good cars can be hired. At the little towns of Milford and Rosnakill there are public-houses where he may obtain refreshment, but there are no regular inns. Fanad Point is the extremity of the district generally known under the name of Fanad. It is situated at the mouth of Lough Swilly—and although the country possesses much interest, it is seldom visited even by tourists. The traveller may proceed from Letterkenny to Milford either by Ballyarr or Rathmelton, the roads being nearly equi-distant. Beyond Ballyarr

the road skirts Lough Fern, and at a mile and a half from it reaches the small improving town of

MILFORD,

situated about half a mile to the south of Mulroy bay, up to which point small trading vessels sail. At Milford, which contains one or two public-houses, a few shops, some respectable dwellings, and in its vicinity, a union workhouse, a road branches off by Bunlin bridge, along the west shore of Mulroy bay to Carrickart. Our road to Rosnakill keeps the eastern shore, through a very interesting cultivated country. Within a mile of Milford, on our route

thence, is one of the loveliest views in Donegal, or indeed in Ireland.

The four miles from Milford to Carrowkeel present a succession of beautiful points, the road winding along the shores of Mulroy bay, which are highly picturesque, with bold rocks partly clothed with heath and brushwood rising from the water on both sides. At Carrowkeel a road runs over a ridge of Knockalla, and down on Lough Swilly. Its summit level presents a most noble view, embracing portions of both Mulroy bay and Lough Swilly, with numerous mountains of all heights and forms.

Knockalla is the mountain ridge which extends from Carrowkeel to Ballyvicstocker bay, a distance of four miles, and for about three miles forms the western limits of Lough Swilly, its sides rising boldly from that beautiful arm of the sea to an average height of 900 feet. The summit level of the ridge, which is highly indented, is 1196 feet; its acclivities are picturesquely broken into rocky precipices and grassy slopes, uniformly maintaining a bold character, and the ridge, which affords a magnificent view of the greater part of Donegal, presents a succession of pastoral dells, glens, and ravines. In reference to the views obtained from Knockalla, we may particularly direct the tourist's attention to the district of Fanad, including the ramifications of Mulroy bay, Lough Swilly, and Inishowen.

A road also runs from Carrowkeel to Ballyvicstocker bay, through the undulating plain which stretches along the northern base of Knockalla, which plain consists of a variety of bog, tillage, and pasture lands.

Our road from Carrowkeel to Rosnakill continues along the shores of Mulroy bay; and as we proceed, its various branches are successively displayed. The village of Rosnakill

will not long detain the traveller, it chiefly consists of poor cabins, but it contains the parish church, some small retail shops, and one or two public houses.

About two miles to the east of Rosnakill is *Greenfort*, the seat of Mrs. Babington. This marine residence is delightfully situated on the shores of Ballyvicstocker bay, a wide inlet of Lough Swilly, and enjoys fine views of that, by far the most beautiful sea lough of which our northern shores can boast. While the beauties of a limited portion of Lough Swilly are seen, in a very attractive point of view from *Greenfort*, the mouth of the lough, its boundaries, including the lovely headland of Dunaff, are seen to much more advantage from the hills which extend along the shore from Ballyvicstocker bay to the large farm village of Doaghbeg—a distance of three miles. From many points along this line of coast the views of Lough Swilly are truly magnificent. The coast on both sides of the lough presents some interesting wave-worn rocks. About a mile and a half from *Greenfort*, the seat of Mrs. Babington, and near the delightfully situated marine lodge of Mr. Hart, of *Glenalla*, are some interesting and curious sea caverns, called the Seven Arches. They are all connected, and some of them are 300 feet in length, maintaining an average breadth of fifteen feet, are thirty feet high at the entrance, diminishing inwards. At ebb tides they are easy of access, and have generally a smooth sandy floor. But by far the most interesting part of the coast is at Doaghbeg, where the cliffs attain an elevation of upwards of 400 feet—and where a detached mass of rock presents a magnificent natural arch, through which the largest boats can readily sail.

Returning to Rosnakill, a mile to the west of the village is the ferry

of Moras, where there are the ruins of one of the castles of the M'Swines; and to the tourist the road leading to Carrickart, by Moras and Roras ferries, will be interesting. It is by no means in good repair, nor is it at all level; it winds round the arms of Mulroy bay, and is only fit for fine summer weather. As in the vicinity of the village of Leatbeg the scenery is extremely beautiful. Around Rosnakill and throughout the shores skirting the arms of Mulroy bay, there is a considerable extent of arable lands. A great part of it belongs to the Earl of Leitrim, who takes a considerable interest in its improvement. As yet the greater part of the lands appear to be held in common, or rather the tillage lands are divided in strips by the occupants, whose dwellings are huddled together in villages. A beginning, in the way of improvement, has been made by his lordship, who has here in his large estates a wide field for improvement. We may notice that the Earl of Leitrim is the middleman of nearly all the large estates belonging to Trinity College in the county of Donegal.

Proceeding from Rosnakill to Fanad Point, at a mile and a half we pass *Croaghan*, the residence of — Patton, Esq., adjoining which is the glebe-house of Clondavaddog, the residence of Rev. Dr. Baillie. The glebe-house is environed by the most lovely romantic hills. From the hills above *Croaghan* magnificent views are obtained of this romantic part of the country, of the arms of Mulroy bay, and of a great part of the surrounding district locally known as Fanad. On descending *Croaghan* we pass along the most northerly arm of Mulroy bay, and between the pretty lakes of Kindrum and Kinny, and along the range of sand hills that skirt Car-

rickackurdin bay, and pass through the hamlet of Elagh, before we reach the lighthouse and point of Fanad. We may remark that along the part of the road between *Croaghan* and *Ellagh*, there is some of the most beautiful rocky scenery we remember to have met with.

Fanad Point is at the west side of the entrance to Lough Swilly, and about four miles due west from the bolder point of Dunaff Head, which forms the eastern limits of the mouth of the lough. At Fanad Point the coast, though cliffy, is neither high nor bold. Towards Doaghbeg, however, which we noticed above, in connexion with Ballyvicstocker bay, the cliffs are upwards of 400 feet in height, and the views, as regards marine scenery, are not to be surpassed in any part of the kingdom.

A little to the east of Fanad Point, and about three miles off the shore, the *Saldanha* frigate was wrecked in 1804. In common with the whole of this part of the coast, the district of Fanad is much varied in its geological character, and a glance at the geological map will show what a field of inquiry there is along the shores of Donegal for those interested in that branch of science.

There are three batteries along the western shores of Lough Swilly: the first at Knockalla Point, about a mile above Ballyvicstocker bay; a second at Lamb-head bay, which is about three miles below Rathmullen, and the third at the harbour of that little town.

A good inn at Ballyvicstocker, one of the most lovely of all our sea bays, and which is admirably suited to bathing, and where B. Barton, Esq., the proprietor of the Greenfort estate, and one or two others have built comfortable villas, together with good roads from Ra-

melton and Rathmullen, would tend to induce strangers to visit Fanad, which, though not exhibiting the wildness and sublimity of some of the more westerly districts of the kingdom, possesses more variety of scenery, and more real beauty than any other part of the north.

No. 178.—DUBLIN TO BUNCRANA AND THE ISLAND OF INCH.

BY LONDONDERRY.

TO BUNCRANA—158½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.	
Londonderry, as in No. 161	—	144½
Buncrana	14	158½

TO THE ISLAND OF INCH—152½ MILES.

	Statute Miles.	
Londonderry, as in No. 161	—	144½
Island of Inch, by the Ferry of Quiglas	8½	152½

BUNCRANA is conveniently reached by various vehicles running from Derry. Proceeding by the western suburb of the city, at five miles we reach Lough Swilly. The ruins of Burt Castle and *Burt House*, the residence of Andrew Ferguson, Esq., and the chapel and meeting-house are along the shores of the lough, and not far from Greenan mountain, noticed in connexion with Derry, No. 161. Crossing Burnfoot bridge, and leaving *Birdstown*, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, to the right, we soon reach the village of Churchtown, or Fahan, as it is generally called; four miles to the east of which is the Scalp, rising to the height of 1589 feet.

Inch, the only island on Lough Swilly, here forms a remarkable feature. It lies about a mile off Churchtown: the shortest ferry at Quigley's Point is about a mile from Burnfoot bridge, but it is reached from various other places. Inch comprises 3,039 acres, which are chiefly under pasture and tillage, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants. The surface is varied, rising at what is called Inch Top to 737 feet. It also contains *Inch House*, the residence of — Kennedy, Esq., a small church, Presbyterian meeting-house, and Roman Catholic chapel.

Down Fort is on the northern side of the island.

We may here notice the improvements which have just been effected by an English company, in embanking and gaining from the Swilly about 800 acres of alluvial lands a little above Inch. It is the most extensive, and, we are happy to add, the most successful undertaking of the kind yet effected in Ireland.

Buncrana is prettily situated on the eastern shore of Lough Swilly, and considerably resorted to for sea bathing. From the rivers falling into the lough it possesses considerable water-power, which has been turned to advantage in propelling machinery for the manufacture of flour, &c. It contains a sessions-house and several places of worship, and a good many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing.

Adjoining is *Buncrana Castle*, founded by the O'Donnells, the ancient chieftains of this country; restored by Sir J. Vaughan, in 1717, and now the residence of Mrs. Todd. The vicinity is highly interesting: in front, the magnificent sea lough; behind, the mountains of Inishowen—among which, Slieve Snaght East, the highest in the range, rises to a height of 2,019 feet—which afford

an extensive view of sea and land for many miles around.

From Buncrana a most delightful day's excursion may be made to Dunree and Dunaff—for which a car can be hired at Buncrana, or with more certainty at Derry.

At three miles from Buncrana, on the coast road, pass *Linsfort*, the beautiful residence of the Rev. Mr. Harvey, near which are the church and glebe-house of Desertegny; and at six reach Dunree Fort, where the road leaves the sea, and penetrates the mountain glens, passing at five miles from Dunree Fort, Raghtinmore, the highest of the bleak and sterile mountains on that part of the coast—it rises to an elevation of 1,656 feet above the level of the sea. At six miles and a half we reach the church, chapel, and glebe-house of Clonmany; near them *Glen House*, the residence of — Dogherty, Esq.; and at eight, *Rockstown*, near which there is a coast-guard station; the latter is near Dunaff Head, the extreme point on the eastern entrance of the

Swilly. A mile and a half north from the glebe-house of Clonmany is the village of Ballyliffin—and near it, the sand hills of Doagh. At Dunree the tourist, anxious to see the part of the coast from Dunree Fort to Dunaff Head, must leave the car, which should go by the road just described through Clonmany to *Rockstown House*, to wait for him. A beautiful walk of seven miles conducts him to Dunaff. From Dunree Fort, which is romantically situated, the three first miles, along the base of the mountains which rise precipitously out of the sea, are quite charming, affording most extensive and delightful views of the entrance to the bay, and of the great Donegal mountains in the distance. The cliffs of Dunaff face nearly north, are 505 feet high, and exhibit some striking features. At *Rockstown*, about a mile off, the car should be rejoined. Hence a drive of eleven miles conducts the traveller back to Buncrana by an entirely different route.

No. 179.—DUBLIN TO MALIN HEAD.

177 MILES.

BY LONDONDERRY, MUFF, CARROWKEEL, CARN, AND MALIN.

	Statute Miles.
Londonderry, as in No. 161	144½
Muff	6 160½
Carrowkeel	5 155½
Carn	9½ 165
Malin	3½ 168½
Malin Head	8½ 177

On the arrival of the Dublin mail at Derry, a mail car starts for Carn, where cars can be hired.

The large and bold peninsula of Inishowen, through the centre of which our road runs, is bounded on the east by Lough Foyle, and on the west by Lough Swilly. Malin Head

is its extreme point, and the most northerly land in Ireland.

The vicinity of Derry, as far as Culmore Fort, we have already noticed in our description of the environs of that city.

The village of Muff, with its church, is situated at the head of the

western shores of Lough Foyle, and adjoining it is *Kilderry*, H. Hart, Esq. From Muff our road skirts the thickly inhabited shores of Lough Foyle, which are bounded on the left by the mountain slopes of Eskaheen and Crockglass, 1,377 and 1,309 feet above the sea. At five miles from Muff we reach the village of Carrowkeel, where the road diverges to the left, passing through the glen which runs along the eastern sides of Crockglass and Slieve Snaght East. This glen, although it presents no striking scenery, is not devoid of interest—it contains a great extent of cultivated and highly improvable lands; and about the residence of *Stranagapple* there is a considerable reach of planting.

The small town of Carn is pleasantly situated on the high arable lands lying around the head of Trawbreaga bay, and watered by two streams which run from the adjacent mountains.

The streets of this remote little town are regularly laid out, and many of the houses large and well built. It contains various places of worship, several schools, and is head quarters for the constabulary and coast-guard of the district. Considering the inferior quality of the greater part of the surrounding country, a great deal of business is done at the markets; and being the principal town in this part of Inishowen, it supplies various necessaries to a considerable and comparatively populous tract.

In the vicinity of Carn are *Tirnaleague*, the residence of R. Carey, Esq. and *Fairview*. A road runs down the south side of Trawbreaga bay for six miles to the small village of Ballyliffin, which is situated near the Atlantic, and close to the island or rather peninsula of Doagh; on the westward side of which is one of those tracts of sand hills so frequent

on the Donegal coast. At the north-west point of this peninsula are the ruins of Carrickabraghy Castle, supposed to have been one of the fortalices of the O'Doghertys, the ancient feudal chiefs of this district of Doagh.

Resuming our route to Malin Head, on rounding the extreme point of Trawbreaga bay, we arrive at the small but neat town of Malin, near which are the most northerly residences in Ireland—*Malin Hall*, the handsome seat of John Harvey, Esq. and *Goorey Lodge*, J. Harvey, Esq. Malin contains a church, and a comfortable public-house where travellers can stop.

Malin Head, which is eight miles from the small town of Malin, rises only 226 feet above the sea, but is rendered more remarkable to mariners by the admiralty signal tower.

The coast from the Five Fingers Rock, near the entrance to Trawbreaga bay, on the west, round by Malin Head to Glengad Head on the east—a distance of fifteen miles—is wild, rocky, and precipitous; but Trawbreaga bay is choke-full of sand.

At Magheryard, which is three miles west from Glengad Head, the land attains an elevation of 859 feet, the highest point on the northern shore of the peninsula of Inishowen; and this summit affords the traveller a good view of this remote district, including its shores, the island of Inishtrahull, and a boundless expanse of ocean. There are several small rocky islets along the shore. On the island of Inishtrahull, which is about six miles off Malin Head, there is a lighthouse. This island, the most northerly belonging to Ireland, is about a mile in length. The hamlet of Ballyhillin is within half a mile of Malin tower. Near it is a cave of which many extraordinary stories are told by the peasantry.

The country between Malin and Malin Head, though generally cultivated, is low and bleak; and though Malin Head and its connecting shores do not rise more than 226 feet, and though they exhibit none of that wildness and magnificence observable along other parts of our coast, still, in the precipices, cliffs, fissures, bays, and caverns, there is much to be admired. Even in calm weather, when the heavy Atlantic waves roll gently, yet majestically onward, the effect is very striking; but, when impelled by

the storm, the sea foams and rages against the broken cliffs, and the rush of the mighty waters is loudly resounded along the shores, the scene is truly grand and deeply impressive. With the exception of the mountains, this peninsula is cultivated and well inhabited, and, as regards the condition and comforts of the peasantry as well as the cultivation of the soil, it is much superior to the headlands lying more to the west.

No. 180.—DUBLIN TO MOVILLE AND INISHOWEN HEAD.

169½ MILES.

BY LONDONDERRY AND CARROWKEEL.

					Statute Miles.	
Carrowkeel, as in No. 179	.	.	.	.	—	155½
Moville	.	.	.	.	8	163½
Inishowen	.	.	.	.	6	169½

MOVILLE, to which a mail car is despatched from Derry on the arrival of the Dublin mail, is situated on the western shore of Lough Foyle, about three miles from the mouth of that sea bay.

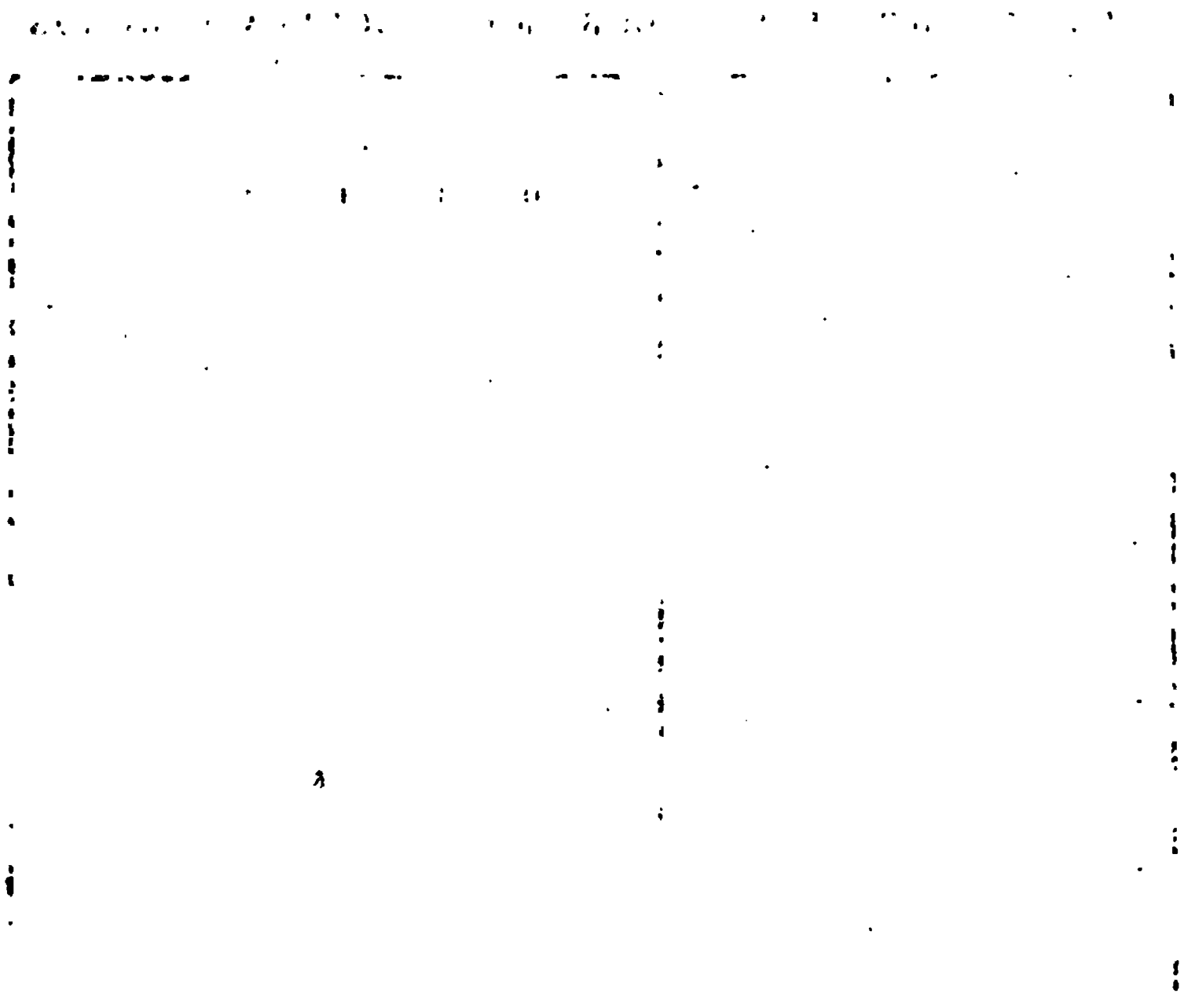
In the preceding road we have described the country as far as Carrowkeel. From that village we continue along the shores of Lough Foyle, which, as in the previous part from Muff, is bounded by the parallel mountain slopes, up which cultivation is making rapid advances.

From Carrowkeel, however, the scenery is rendered more interesting by the villas belonging to the citizens of Derry, which lie along the shore, among which we may enumerate the pretty villa of *Red Castle*, which is pleasantly situated on the shores of Lough Foyle, about three miles from Carrowkeel; and where, as at *White Castle*, which is within a mile of Carrowkeel, the old castle ruins can be

traced; and on the shores are the ruins of the ancient abbey called *Cooly*. *Red Castle* was formerly the seat of the Careys, an ancient family in this district. Moville presents many inducements as a watering-place, from the variety, extent, and elevation of the adjoining mountains; the beauty of Lough Foyle and its interesting shores in addition to the strength and efficacy of its waters; the contiguity of Derry, and above all, the facilities of communication by steam vessels which ply to and from it in summer.

The town is clean and orderly, and contains various lodging houses, in addition to the small inn and other places of accommodation. There are several places of public worship. Fairs and weekly markets are regularly held in the town.

Moville is sheltered from the westerly gales by the mountains of Craignamaddy, which attain an

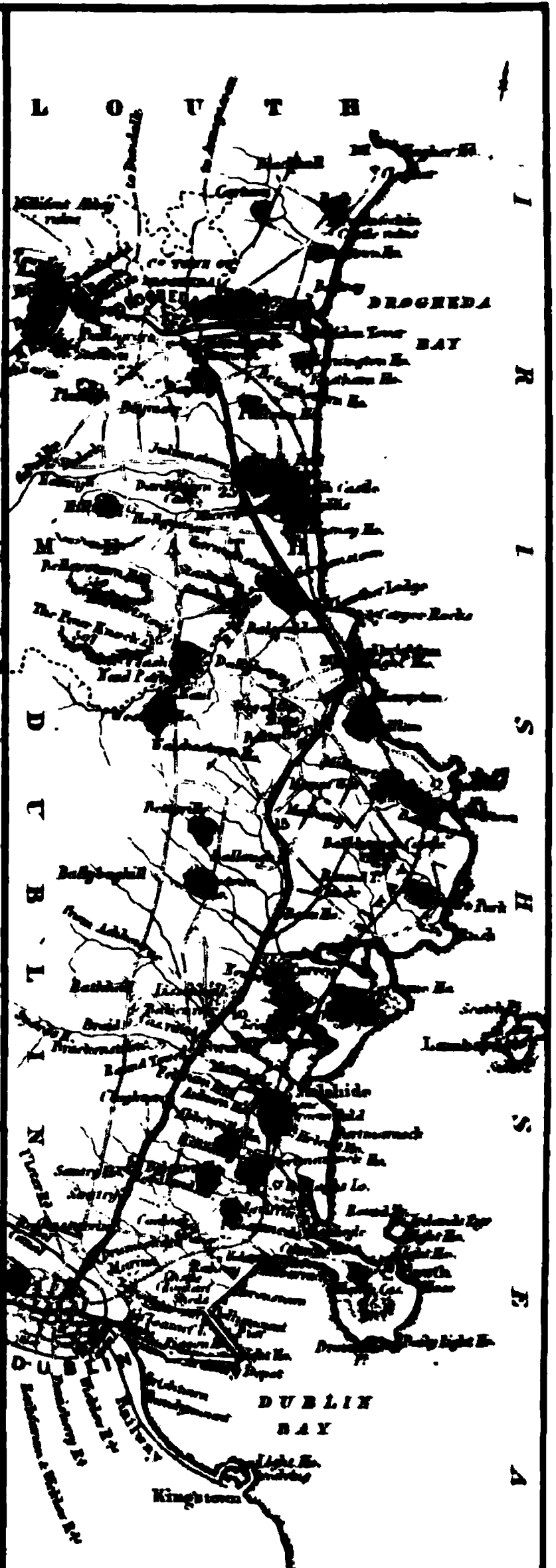
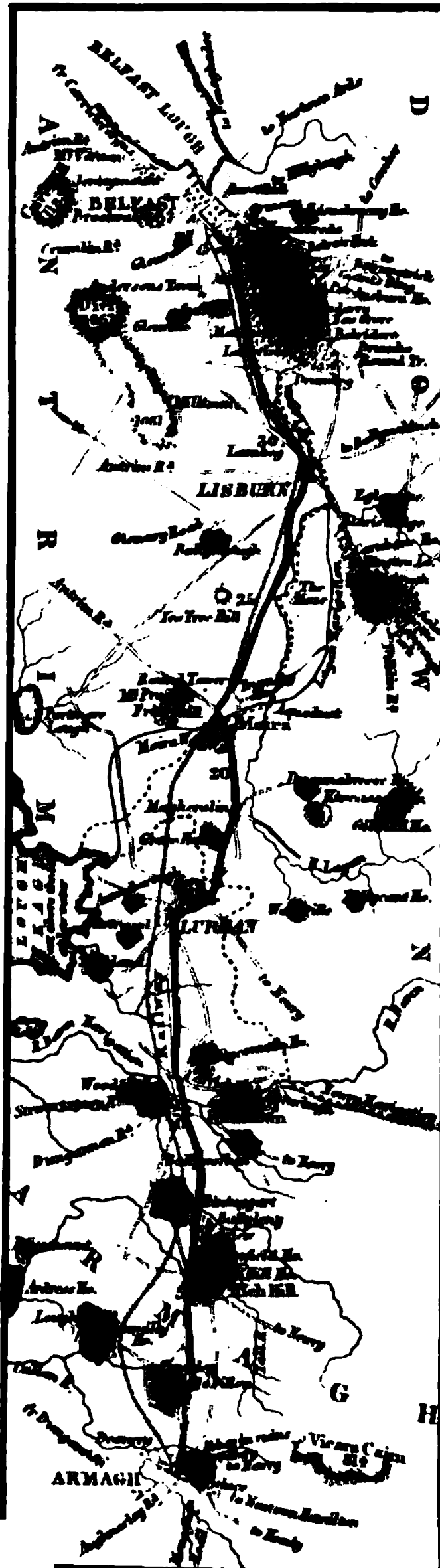


ARMAGH TO BELFAST.

38 1/2 Statute Miles.

DUBLIN TO DROGHEDA BY SWORDS.

30 Statute Miles.



elevation of 1,054 feet, and whose northern acclivities form the eastern shores of the promontory. From its summit a magnificent view is obtained of the greater part of the estuary of Lough Foyle, the opposite shores of Magilligan, and that part of the peninsula of Inishowen, of which it is one of the more remarkable features.

The road to Inishowen head also keeps along the shore, and, like the preceding parts of this coast line, is thickly inhabited, and bounded on the left by the partially cultivated mountain slopes. At two miles and a half from Moville we pass the village, church, and ruins of Green Castle—the latter, formerly one of the strongholds of the O'Doghertys, chieftains of this district. Close to this is the fortress of the same name, which is still garrisoned; also a coast-guard and pilot station. This fort and the one on the opposite shore of Magilligan were erected by the government to guard the entrance of the Foyle. At three miles from Green Castle are Inishowen head and lighthouse. A mile from the Head the road along the shore terminates, and the bold rocky cliffs of Inishowen, which extend westward for four miles, must be traversed on foot.

The village, church, and improved

demesne of *Culdaff*; the latter the residence of — Young, Esq., are situated on the shores of Culdaff bay, which lies about midway between Inishowen and Malin heads. The village is watered by a mountain stream which bears its name in its progress to the bay, and there is a little reclaimed land around it. Culdaff is nine miles and a half from Moville; the road to it lies through the cultivated glen, which is bounded on the west by the slopes of the Squire's Carn, a summit which attains an elevation of 1058 feet; and on the east, by the acclivities of Craignamaddy, whose height we have already given. Various lines branch off the road leading to different parts of the coast, which enable the tourist to visit those remote points. Near Culdaff there is a great extent of low peat moss, with knolls of cultivated land scattered throughout; there is also a considerable extent of cultivated lands, and the agriculture of the country is evidently improving. At *Redford*, the residence of the rector, the Rev. M. Hamiton, considerable improvements have been effected. Near *Carthage House*, which is a mile north-west from Culdaff, are the ruins of an ancient fort called Doonowen, it is nearly surrounded by the sea.

No. 181.—DUBLIN TO DROGHEDA.

FIRST ROAD—30 MILES.

BY SWORDS AND BALBRIGGAN.

								Statute Miles.
Santry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swords	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balbriggan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drogheda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30

ALONG this line of road there are numerous public conveyances; and in the course of a short time it is expected that steam carriages will

run on the railroad now in progress of formation between Dublin and Drogheda.

Leaving Dublin by the suburb of Drumcondra, we cross the Royal Canal and Tolka stream, and soon reach the fertile country lying between Dublin and Drogheda; a considerable portion of which, particularly to the right, is locally known as the district of Fingal. The villas which adorn the environs on this side of the city, lie principally to the right or sea side, and belong to the roads leading from Dublin to Malahide and Howth. With the exception of the low group of hills which is crossed before we reach Balbriggan, and which sweep around by Duleek to the head of the estuary of the Boyne, the more remarkable summits of which are noticed in No. 161, the country is generally flat; the flatness, however, is a little relieved by the detached knolls near the shore; and the long and gently swelling ridges into which the fine rich surface is disposed:—these ridges, except at Garristown, which is 550 feet, seldom exceeding 300 feet above the level of the sea.

Santry, the fine seat of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., with the church and picturesque adjoining hamlet, will attract the attention of the traveller—the character, and keeping of the place, and the style of the cottages, being so different from what is usually met with. Numerous villas lie around, the enumeration of which would exceed our limits. About three miles from Santry we pass close on the road, the church of Cloghran, remarkable only from its site, a little rocky knoll which affords a good view of the flat and rich country lying around.

SWORDS,

the first town of any importance on this line of road, is watered

by the small river bearing its name, which falls into the head of Malahide bay about a mile and a half eastward. The street, which extends for about half a mile along our line of road, consists principally of small houses; and from its contiguity to Dublin, except a little retail business, no trade is carried on. Like most of our ancient towns *Swords* appears to be of ecclesiastical origin; and it is stated that a monastery was founded here in 512 by St. Columb, who appointed St. Finian abbot. It appears to have been a place of some importance in the tenth century, and from that period down to 1641, the scene of many a feudal fray. The round tower, one of the rudest of these singular erections, testifies its high antiquity, and the ruins of the castle or archiepiscopal palace walls, its importance in later days. The neat modern church is attached to the belfry of the old one, which we regret was removed. The ancient round tower, old belfry, and modern Gothic church, serve as distinguishing features, and at the same time form an interesting and singular group.

A mile north-west from *Swords* is *Brackenstown*, Richard Manders, Esq.; at the same distance on the south, *Drynam*; and adjoining the town, *Mantua*. *Balheary*, the residence of A. Baker, Esq., is passed on the left at about a mile as we proceed to Balbriggan, and *Seafield*, John Arthur, Esq., and *Lissenhall* on the right.

A mile from *Swords* we reach the cross-roads leading to the villages of Donabate and Portrane; adjoining the former are *Turvey House*, the dilapidated seat of Lord Trimblestown, and *Newbridge*, the handsome seat of Charles Cobbe, Esq. In the village of Donabate is the parish church, and in the demesne of *Newbridge* are the ruins of Lanestown

Castle. On the little promontory beyond Donabate is *Portrane*, the beautifully-situated residence of Mrs. Evans. With its gently elevated, smooth surface, the little headland of Portrane, lying between the bay to which it gives name and the bay of Malahide, is a feature in this flat line of coast.

Three miles from Swords we pass the road leading to Rush, leaving the village, church, and round tower of Lusk, which are noticed in the road to Rush, about a mile to the right; and proceeding by the new road which avoids the high grounds, on the summit of which stands the decayed and, in former days, well-known village of The Man of War, we pass through the dilapidated village of Balrothery, where, near the church, are the picturesque remains of its old castle, and connected with the church an ancient tower. In the vicinity of Balrothery are the ruins of Bremon Castle, and the union workhouse for the district. Lusk, Rush, Skerries, and their respective vicinities we shall notice in due course. We soon reach the small seaport and manufacturing town of

BALBRIGGAN,

where some coasting trade is carried on; and, considering its proximity to Drogheda, large corn markets are held, and the produce exported direct to England. The town has long been famed for the manufacture of cotton stockings. There are two small cotton mills in the town. Till lately a good deal was done in the weaving department; and the embroidering of muslin is carried on extensively here and in the neighbourhood. There are also salt works: but the fishery has of late greatly fallen off. Balbriggan, however, has a certain air of business and comfort, and forms a contrast to the generality of small towns in this part of the country.

In summer a good many people frequent it for sea bathing. A handsome church and a fine spacious Roman Catholic chapel have lately been built.

About a mile south from the town, on the coast, is *Hampton*, the residence of G. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P. The fine seat commands an extensive view of the coast and surrounding country. Near Hampton is *Ardgillan*, the beautiful seat of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor. There are several neat villas in the vicinity of the town; and near the harbour is a lighthouse. The shore for about two miles below the town is rocky; but from that to Clogher Head, a distance of twelve miles, it presents a smooth sandy beach.

Proceeding along the coast, at two miles from Balbriggan, we pass on the right *Lowther Lodge*, and on the left *Knockengan*, where we cross the Delvin stream and enter the county of Meath. Here we meet the plantations connected with *Gormanstown Castle*, the fine seat of Viscount Gormanstown, and from the long straight avenue obtain a good view of the large baronial mansion. Adjoining the demesne of *Gormanstown* is the village of Stamullin, near which is the demesne of *Stedalt*; and in the rich and beautifully-varied grounds which stretch westerly to the hill of Bellewstown, at about two miles from Gormanstown, is *Herbertstown*, the finely-situated demesne of M. O'Farrell Caddell, Esq.

For a considerable distance beyond Gormanstown the appearance of the country is improved by the hedge-row trees which surround the better farm-houses. *Mosney*, the residence of G. Pepper, Esq., lies on the right, near the sea; and at three miles from Gormanstown we pass also on the right *Ballygarth*, the handsome seat of Col. Pepper; adjoining which is *Corballis*, J. S. Taylor, Esq. About a mile to the left, on the road

from Dublin to Drogheda by the Naul, is *Dardistown*, the seat of G. Osborne, Esq.

A little beyond *Ballygarth* we cross the valley in which the Nanny water flows in tortuous windings to the sea. We pass through the small village of Julianstown, leaving *Ninch* to the right, cross the elevated and fertile tract of country lying between the Nanny water and the estuary of the Boyne, in which, at two miles from Julianstown, on our right are *Pilltown House*, the handsome residence of T. Brodigan, Esq.; *Betaghstown*, R. Shepard, Esq.; the village of Donacarney; *Eastham* and *Mornington*—the latter near the small village of that name, and within a mile of the Maiden tower, which forms an object in the long, flat, sandy beach stretching along the mouth of the Boyne.

From no part is Drogheda seen to such advantage as from the hill which our road traverses in approaching it. You command a most picturesque view of the ancient town, with all its towers, spires, and tall chimneys, in all that variety and irregularity of outline for which our oldest towns, occupying uneven ground, are so remarkable—the broad river and shipping in front, and the considerably elevated and rich country lying to the north.

Drogheda is situated on the Boyne, about four miles from the sea; and the estuary is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden up to the bridge. The portion of the town on the south of the river appears naturally to belong to the county of Meath, and that on the northern bank to the county of Louth. The town, however, with a portion of the immediate country on both sides of the river, forms a county itself, into which it was erected by a charter from Henry the Fourth, and still has its separate assizes. Ecclesiastically, at an early period, it appears to have

been a place of note; and politically, to have occupied a conspicuous part in history, from 1220, when Henry the Third retained in his own possession the town and castle in the renewed grant of Meath made to Walter de Lacy, down to the memorable battle of the Boyne, which, in 1690, was fought in its immediate vicinity. It appears also to have suffered much from the desolating wars that ensued during that period.

Among the ancient buildings, the more remarkable are the ruins of St. Mary's church and St. Laurence's gate—the latter is a fragment of the walls which environed the town, and still forms a fine feature. In many of the older parts the streets and lanes are very narrow, and some of the old houses, with their high gables, rude carving, and projecting stories still exist; and like all fortified towns, the various buildings were huddled together, so as to be under the protection of the walls, without much regard to order or convenience. In the modern parts, however, matters are better ordered. Still there is a strange mixture of houses and mercantile stores—the latter, in many places, very inconveniently situated.

The county and municipal buildings, including the Tholsel, gaol, &c. present little to attract the attention of the traveller. To these we may now add the union workhouse. The churches are St. Peter's, a handsome and substantial Grecian structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and from its site and elevation forming one of the most remarkable objects in the town; St. Mary's Church, a modern edifice; and St. Mark's, a chapel of ease to St. Peter's.

The principal chapels are St. Peter's, a large fine structure, forming the benefice of the Roman Catholic archbishop, and St. Mary's, a large and handsome building.

There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans.

There are three friaries, dedicated respectively to St. Francis, St. Augustine, and St. Dominick. Two nunneries, one dedicated to St. Dominick, the other to the Blessed Virgin, and both devoted to religious instruction. The Dominican convent, beautifully situated in the environs, has a department for the instruction of young ladies, and a very elegant chapel.

Among the various schools are one of the four classical schools under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity. There are also various alms-houses, a dispensary, infirmary, and two commodious inns, where post-horses and conveyances can be hired.

The religious foundations were very numerous, and of them there are some remains: on the north side of the river are those of the Augustinian priory, of which the steeple is standing; the ruins of the old church of Spillary, and of the Dominican abbey; and in its majestic remains, consisting of a square battlemented tower, is a breach said to have been made by Cromwell's cannon.

There are two small barracks—the one on the south side of the river Boyne, which adjoins Richmond fort, and commands one of the best views of the town and surrounding country. In the ruins and ancient buildings of Drogheda there is much to interest the antiquary; and though it contains no fine streets, and few public buildings worthy of notice in an architectural point of view, there are in its handsome and spacious corn-market, large cotton spinning, flax spinning, and corn mills; extensive grain stores, salt works, tanneries, distillery, breweries, soap and candle manufactories, what is of far more importance to it as a town: and, if to these we add the large and increasing export

trade, the steamers which ply regularly to and from Liverpool, the improvement of the harbour, the villas which are springing up in the environs, we have abundant proofs of its growing importance. There are several steam vessels belonging to the port, and the trade with Liverpool is increasing rapidly. Considerable improvements have lately been effected in lighting the town, and we hope soon to see the attention of the proper authorities directed to regulating the various branches of trade, and cleansing the filthy lanes and miserable suburbs.

Drogheda is one of the largest grain and provision markets on the eastern coast, and considerable quantities of the corn purchased in Navan, and other inland towns, are conveyed to Drogheda by the Boyne, which has been rendered navigable for lighters of seventy tons burden.

Ballsgrove, the seat of — Ball, Esq., occupies the right bank of the river immediately over the town; and the high trees of this old residence add considerably to the scenery of the environs. Above the town the river banks are considerably elevated and beautifully varied; but below the town the banks of the estuary are tame and uninteresting.

The battle of the Boyne took place at two and a half miles above the town; and an obelisk erected near the spot where Duke Schomberg was killed, points out the place where King William's army crossed the river, and in a general way the field of battle. Near this, on the left bank of the river, is *Townley Hall*, the fine seat of B. T. Balfour, Esq.; and opposite, on the right bank, *Oldbridge*, the beautiful residence of H. Coddington, Esq. A little above the latter, on the left bank of the river, is *Douth House*, formerly the residence of the noble

family of Netterville, now the seat of — Blake, Esq. In the demesne the Moat of Dowth, an ancient tumulus 286 feet high, is a striking feature. The south side of the estuary below Drogheda we have noticed generally in approaching the town; on the north side are several neat villas and groups of cottages; and at a mile and a half east from Drogheda is *Newtown*, the seat of F. Donagh, Esq. At two miles, close to the banks of the Boyne, are *Beaulieu*, Rev. A. J. Montgomery, and the neat hamlet of Queensborough. *Beaulieu* was in former times the seat of the Plunketts. At three and a half miles, on the sandy beach which for several miles sweeps round the shores of the mouth of the Boyne, is the small straggling village of Baltray; and at four and a half miles the village and church of Termonfeckan; near which are *Newton House*, the seat of J. M'Clintock, Esq., and *Rath*, W. Brabazon, Esq. This place appears to have been at a remote period a place of some importance in an ec-

clesiastical point of view. "The manor anciently belonged to the see of Armagh, and the archbishops formerly resided here for three months of the year, in a palace which, till very recently, formed an interesting feature in the village. Primate Dowdall was interred here in 1543, and the last of those prelates that resided in the palace was the celebrated Ussher, who died in 1612."

Three miles from Termonfeckan, on the shore, and seven and a half from Drogheda, is the rocky promontory of Clogher Head, which, although it only rises 181 feet, is a striking feature from the adjoining flat sandy beach. Near Clogher Head is the straggling village of Clogher, which, in the bathing season, is considerably resorted to by the middling classes of the more inland parts of Meath and Louth. Three miles and a half from Drogheda, on the road leading to Annagassan by the village of Togher, is *Cartown*, the residence of H. Chester, Esq.; and at five *Blackhall*, the seat of W. H. Pentland, Esq.

No. 182.—DUBLIN TO DROGHEDA.

SECOND ROAD—29 MILES.

BY ASHBOURNE AND DULEEK.

	Statute Miles.
Ashbourne, as in No. 161	— 13
Duleek	11 24
Drogheda	5 29

Four and a half miles from Ashbourne we branch off the Derry road, No. 161, and proceeding through a rich and prettily varied country, pass, at three miles on the left, *Athcarne Castle*, formerly the seat of the De Bathe family, but now the residence of J. Gernon, Esq., and remarkable for its ancient style; at four *Annesbrook*, the seat of H.

Smith, Esq., the entrance to which is well defined by a spacious modern gateway; and at six cross the Nanny water, leaving a little to the left the demesne and small town of Duleek—the former belonging to the Marquis of Thomond; and the latter, though it boasts of high antiquity in an ecclesiastical point of view, now of little importance. It

contains a church, chapel, and in its vicinity there are several large flour mills.

About two miles south-east from the town is Bellewstown-hill, well known from the annual races held there; though only 530 feet high, it is a remarkable feature in the comparatively flat country lying around.

From two to three miles south-east from Duleek are *Annacher House*, and *Cooper Hill*—the latter the residence of — Cooper, Esq.; and in proceeding to Drogheda we pass, at three miles on the left, *Plattin*, the residence of — Reeves, Esq., and on the right, the houses of *Beabeg* and *Beamore*.

NO. 183.—DUBLIN TO DROGHEDA.

THIRD ROAD—28 MILES.

BY GLASNEVIN AND THE NAUL.

						Statute Miles.
Glasnevin	.	.	.	.	.	— 2½
Ballyboghil	.	.	.	.	.	10½ 12½
The Naul	.	.	.	.	.	5 17½
Drogheda	.	.	.	.	.	10½ 28

THIS line, though not travelled by any of the public coaches, lies through a very interesting tract of country, at least in an agricultural point of view. For the first twelve miles the road is flat, that is, as far as the great plain lying around the metropolis extends; beyond that it is hilly, and in many places quite unsuited to general traffic.

Leaving Dublin we pass through the decayed but prettily situated suburban village of Glasnevin, which is situated in a valley, watered by the Tolka, and surrounded by the fine Botanical Garden of the Royal Dublin Society; *Glasnevin House*, the residence of the Bishop of Kildare; *Delloville*, the residence of S. Gordon, Esq., and various other villas.

Ere the city had extended in this direction much beyond the Liffey, Glasnevin was a favourite retreat; and among the more distinguished of its former inhabitants, Tickell, Addison, Swift, Delany, Steele, Sheridan, and Parnell are enumerated.

On clearing Glasnevin and the few villas that are connected with it, and on regaining the level of the plain, a magnificent view is ob-

tained of the north side of the city and of the Dublin mountains. The traveller passes, for the next eight miles, through a flat, fertile, but featureless country—a part of the great plain that lies around the north and west sides of the vicinity. There are, however, several respectable farm houses scattered throughout, on either side of the road; but beyond the few hedgerow trees connected with them this fine flat tract of land is very bleak, and, although in the vicinity of the metropolis, is, in a comparative point of view, in a very unimproved state. The fences are bad, the subsoil retentive, and almost everywhere saturated with rain water. There are a few small villages on either hand, at some distance from the road, but they consist wholly of poor cottages, occupied by labourers who are employed by the farmers and in the repairs of the public roads.

Two miles from Glasnevin we pass the hamlet, chapel, and charter school of Ballymun, the latter the only one in the county of Dublin, and at five and a half miles reach Knocksedan, where there is a beau-

tiful glen through which the Swords river meanders. The glen is crossed by a causeway and bridge of considerable elevation, and its right bank is adorned by the plantations of *Brackenstown*, the seat of Richard Manders, Esq., noticed in No. 181. Close to the bridge, on the left bank of the valley, is a remarkable ancient moat, and near it the old inn of *Brackenstown* and the ruins of *Brazeel House*, the old residence of the Bolton family.

The small village of *Ballyboghil*, which is about four miles from *Brackenstown*, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the stream that falls into the sea at *Rogerstown* bay. It is adorned by some old elm trees, and contains a spacious chapel; and adjoining are the ruins of its venerable church. On passing *Ballyboghil* the country assumes a more pleasing and diversified character; the vast, and, in a westerly direction, apparently boundless plain, is succeeded by a group of gently swelling fertile hills, rising from 200 to 580 feet above the level of the sea; and from the more elevated of these summits good views are obtained of the flat district we have just referred to, of the sea and coast, and generally of the country lying around the city.

The above range of hills spring from the sea near *Skerries*, and stretch westward to the valley which is watered by the *Nanny* river; and, low though they be, are a conspicuous feature in the vast plain lying around their base. Our road to the *Naul* crosses these hills, and from its elevation commands the greater part of the views above referred to.

The village of the *Naul*, with its castle ruins, church, and chapel, is romantically situated on the right bank of the beautiful glen that bears its name, and through which the *Delvan* stream, here forming the boundary of the counties of *Meath* and

Dublin, flows, in its progress to the sea, which it enters at *Knockengall*, two miles north from *Balbriggan*. The more interesting part of the glen of the *Naul* extends from the corn-mills downwards for about a mile. Its character is purely pastoral; and the verdant but steep banks, which attain a considerable elevation, are diversified by several rocky precipices. At a bend of the glen, on one of those rocky precipices, is the keep of the ancient castle of the *Naul*; a few yards above it is the church, and on the opposite side of the glen is *Naul Park* and a large corn-mill, the mill-dam being sustained by a natural ledge of rock. *Westown*, the seat of A. S. Hussey, Esq. is a little above the village, and its plantations add much to the scenery of this romantic locality.

The village of *Garristown*, with its church and chapel, lies about four miles west of the *Naul*; and the village of *Ardcath* is about the same distance, but a little more to the north.

Proceeding to *Drogheda* from the *Naul* we keep for a considerable distance along a very hilly line of road, passing at a mile from the village *Herbertstown*, the seat of M. O'Farrell Caddell, Esq. The hill of *Four Knocks*, which lies about a mile to the west of *Herbertstown*, attains an elevation of 507 feet above the sea, and commands extensive views of the country around, is crossed by the road which runs through *Hilltown* and *Hollymount* to *Drogheda*. Pursuing our way through a beautiful, undulating, and fertile country, at five and a half miles from the *Naul* we reach *Dardistown Castle*, the residence of G. Osborne, Esq. Passing *Cooper Hill*, and the houses of *Beabeg* and *Beamore*, all noticed in the preceding lines, we soon reach *Drogheda*.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

No. 184.—DUBLIN TO BELFAST.

101 MILES.

BY DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, NEWRY, BANBRIDGE, HILLSBOROUGH, AND LISBURN.

| | Statute Miles. | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----|
| Drogheda, as in No. 182, | — | 29 |
| Dunleer | 9 | 38 |
| Castle Bellingham | 4½ | 42½ |
| Lurgan-green | 3½ | 45½ |
| Dundalk | 4½ | 50 |
| Flurry-bridge | 6½ | 56½ |
| Newry | 6½ | 63 |
| Loughbrickland | 10½ | 73½ |
| Banbridge | 8 | 76½ |
| Dromore | 7 | 83½ |
| Hillsborough | 4½ | 88 |
| Lisburn | 4 | 92 |
| Belfast | 9 | 101 |

From Dublin to Drogheda there are two roads, Nos. 181 and 182, travelled by the public coaches, and the only posting-houses are Ashbourne, on No. 182, and Balbriggan, on No. 181. From the various public conveyances and posting-houses along the remainder of the line, Belfast can be conveniently reached.

On crossing the Boyne and clearing the miserable suburbs of Drogheda, we leave the limestone formation, and enter that of the transition schists, in which we continue till we meet the granitic rocks in Ravensdale. The aspect and surface of the country changes as well as the geological character; the deep, rich, smooth soil and gently-flowing hills of the more southerly district are succeeded by poorer lands and more elevated rocky hills, which, close to the road, and at four miles from Drogheda, rise 676 feet above the sea. These hills afford the traveller an extensive view of the valley of the Boyne, of the rich country lying to the south of it, and generally of the coast and country around. The eye, however, wanders over the lower lands, and settles on the moun-

tains of Armagh and Down, which limit the prospect on the north.

About five miles from Drogheda, and close to the road on the left, are the ruins of Monasterboice. "They consist of two small churches, a round tower, and three sculptured stone crosses, standing in the midst of a crowd of tombs and headstones of various ages. Both the churches are of great antiquity, though, as their architectural features clearly show, of widely separated ages—the larger one exhibiting the peculiarities of the ecclesiastical structures of the twelfth century, and the smaller, those of a much earlier date. Both are also simple oblongs, consisting of a nave and choir, and the round tower appears to be of coeval architecture with the earlier church. The circumference of the tower is fifty-one feet, and its height is one hundred and ten, but its original height was greater, as a considerable portion of its top has been destroyed by lightning. Of its subsequent history but little is preserved, beyond a few scattered records of the deaths of several of its abbots anterior to the twelfth century."

About a mile south from the ruins is *Monasterboice House*, the seat of W. Drummond Delap, Esq. At six and a half miles on the right, we pass *Stone House*, the residence of Michael Chester, Esq.; and a mile and a half to the east of it is *Rokeby Hall*, the handsome mansion of Sir R. Robinson, Bart. About two miles to the left of the road the extensive plantations of *Oriel Temple*, the interesting demesne of Viscount Massarene, form, from their extent, outline, and elevation, a striking object. The improving village of Dunleer is pleasantly situated in a sheltered valley, and watered by the White river, a small stream which falls into the Dee a few miles onwards. Dunleer, which contains a church and chapel, is one of the principal coach stages between Drogheda and Dundalk.

About two miles east from the small town of Dunleer is *Bar-meach*, the beautifully situated demesne of Sir P. Bellew, Bart.; at four, the small village and church of Togher; and at seven, close on the shores near Dunany Point, is *Dunany House*, the seat of Lady Bellingham. On the elevated grounds, about two and a half miles west of Dunleer, are seen the plantations of *Rathescar*, the seat of — Foster, Esq.; and, as we proceed to Dundalk, we pass, at two miles from Dunleer and a mile to the right, *Drumcar*, the seat of John M'Clin-tock, Esq. This demesne is prettily situated in the fertile grounds to the right, and watered by the small river Dee. *Charleville*, the residence of Colonel Tisdall, lies to the left of the road; and about a mile and a half farther we pass the village and demesne of *Greenmount*, the latter the residence of Major Macan. Near the village is a remarkable ancient mound. A mile to the right of Greenmount, near the shore, are *Main House*, B. B. Stafford, Esq.,

and *Annagassan House*, village, and corn mills, the village is close to the strand. A little below these the small rivers Dee and Glyde, which run through the centre of Louth, and are more remarkable for the injurious effects of their stagnant waters than the beauty of their streams, fall into the sea. We leave *Milestown*, the residence of J. Woolsey, Esq., on the right before reaching the village and demesne of

CASTLE BELLINGHAM,

which are situated in a very fertile part of Louth, and watered by the river Glyde, one of its principal streams. The village, which has long been celebrated for the excellent ale made in the large adjoining brewery, contains a remarkably neat church, a comfortable inn, where post horses and carriages can be hired, and several very picturesque cottages similar to those we noticed at Santry, in the commencement of our route. *Castle Bellingham*, the handsome seat of Sir A. E. Bellingham, Bart. adjoins the town; and, from the style in which it is kept, and the fine old yews and other trees which it contains, adds much to the appearance of this very pretty village. Every one interested in the improvement of the country, including the social state of its inhabitants, will be delighted with the appearance of *Castle Bellingham*, and the fertile country around it.

The hamlet of Mansfieldstown; *Braganstown*, the handsome seat of the Rev. A. Garstin; and *Bawn*, an old seat of T. T. Tisdall, Esq., are about two and a half miles west from Castle Bellingham.

For four miles our road skirts the low smooth strand of Dundalk bay, passing at a mile and a half from Castle Bellingham and about a mile to the left, Dromiskin village,

church, chapel, and stump of a round tower; *Dromiskin House*, H. J. Brabazon, Esq., leaving *Darver Castle*, J. Booth, Esq., and *Milltown Grange* and castle ruins, about three miles and a half to the left, in the centre of a rich and comparatively well-cultivated tract of country.

About three and a half miles from Castle Bellingham we reach the village of Lurgan-green, cross the Fane river where it falls into the sea, skirt *Clermont Park*, the extensive demesne of Thomas Fortescue, Esq., the prolonged hedge-row timber of which is conspicuous in this fertile, but as regards planting, bleak country. On the banks of the little river Fane, and about two miles west from *Clermont Park*, are *Fane Valley*, Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.; *Stephens-town*, the seat of M. Fortescue, Esq.; and near the latter, *Prospect*, W. H. Richardson, Esq. We now pass through a considerable extent of salt marsh, beyond which, opposite to *Clermont Park*, on the shore, is the small village of Blackrock. *Priorland* and *Fair-hill* are passed on the left before we reach

DUNDALK,

the county town of Louth, situated at the head of a small inlet running off the bay, called the harbour, where the stream called the Castletown river meets the tide water. Being the outlet for a great part of the produce of Louth, Monaghan, and Cavan, a considerable trade is carried on in the purchase and export of corn and live stock; the export trade is principally effected by the steamers, which ply regularly to Liverpool. In addition to several branches of trade which are carried on to some extent, there are a large distillery, two breweries, and a small pin manufactory established in 1836. The town, which sends a member to the im-

perial parliament, consists principally of two long streets, intersecting each other in the market square; in which there are many good houses and extensive retail shops. But in common with all our larger towns, Dundalk has its due proportion of wretched lanes, and miserable suburbs.

The chief county and municipal buildings are, the handsome modern court-house, gaol, infirmary, and guildhall. The ecclesiastical buildings are, the large old parish church, and fine modern Roman Catholic chapel. There are also small Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, various public schools and charitable institutions. There is a large cavalry barrack on the shores of the harbour; a little below the town and at the entrance of the harbour, at Soldier's Point, which is two miles from the town, is the coast-guard station.

The general appearance of Dundalk is much improved by the plantations around *Dundalk House*, the seat and occasional residence of the Earl of Roden, to whom the town and a considerable extent of the adjacent lands belong. His lordship kindly permits the inhabitants of the town to walk through the demesne, which, though flat and featureless, and devoted principally to grazing, is, as a promenade, interesting from its straight avenue of half a mile in length with rows of trees on either side.

There are the ruins of a Franciscan friary on the east side of the town, consisting of the tower, a lofty square building; and in the vicinity are the remains of a Druidical circle.

The historical records of the town from 1180, when John de Courcey made his first hostile appearance, down to 1669, when Colonel Monk surrendered the town to Cromwell, presents little but a succession of feuds and incursions, nor does it appear to have been a place of any

importance till of late years. Adjoining *Dundalk House* is *Lisnawilly*, J. Tipping, Esq.; and near the town is *Fair-hill*, the residence of Mrs. Foster. A large union workhouse is in the vicinity, and at the inn good cars and post-horses can be hired.

Immediately around Dundalk the country is generally flat, and marshy, particularly towards the sea; but on the north it is more diversified and elevated, blending, at from three to four miles, with the hills which connect with the Slieve Gullion group of mountains; and westerly it connects with the richest lands in the county of Louth.

The road to Newry lies over a picturesque country, passing through Ravensdale, the romantic valley lying between the mountain groups of Slieve Gullion and Carlingford. Leaving Dundalk we command a view of that part of the northern and rising shores of the bay, the natural beauties of which are heightened by the plantations of *Bellurgan Park*, E. Tipping, Esq., which is about four miles from the town, on the road leading to the village of Carlingford; and as we proceed, we pass on the right, at from two to three miles, *Ballymascanlan House*, J. W. M'Neile, Esq., and the villas of *Strandfield*, *Mount Pleasant*, and *Faughart*. Leaving the lower end of Ravensdale, which contains several neat villas and bleaching greens, about a mile to the right, we pass, at four miles from Dundalk, *Anaverna*, the beautifully situated residence of the late Baron M'Clelland, and reach *Ravensdale Park*, the residence of Thomas Fortescue, Esq. *Ravensdale Park*, occupies two miles of the upper part of Ravensdale, which, as we before remarked, lies between the Slieve Gullion and Carlingford groups of mountains; and its extensive plantations stretch on both sides along the acclivities of the

hills which connect with the higher summits. The modern mansion occupies a projecting terrace on the east side of the dale; and commands views of the valley and of its western boundaries. Clermont Carn, the summit of which is 1,674 feet, and one of the highest in the Carlingford group of granite mountains, rises immediately over the house; and the planted slopes of Feede-hill, on the opposite side, attain an elevation of 771 feet. The demesne is watered by the small river Flurry, which, in its windings through the dale to the sea, supplies a little lake in the grounds, and turns the wheels connected with some of the bleaching greens lower down the valley.

Though there is nothing even approaching to sublimity in the scenery of Ravensdale, there is no place on this line of road presenting such a display of picturesque features.

At the head of the demesne we reach the hamlet and post-office of Flurry-bridge, where the roads to Rosstrevor and Carlingford branch off. The village of Jonesborough, which was burned in 1798, lies a little to the left, on the old Dundalk road.

Slieve Gullion lies about three miles north-west from Flurry-bridge. It attains an elevation of 1,893 feet, and is remarkable for the sepulchral cairn and small lough on its summit. It is the only mountain in the county of Armagh, and, from its elevation and detached situation, forms a very striking feature for many miles around. It is interesting to see the advances which cultivation is making up the moory slopes of this mountain, and in the dark heathy plains which lie around its base. On its eastern side, between two and three miles from Flurry-bridge, are *Hawthorn Lodge*, H. W. Chambre, Esq.; and *Killavy Lodge*, P. Foxall, Esq. The improvements of the latter form a feature in that moorland district. To

see this part of the country to advantage, the traveller will require to leave the direct road, and ascend any of the surrounding summits—and, should he ascend Slieve Gullion, which is by no means a task of great labour, he will readily understand the bearings and general appearance of the surrounding country for many miles around—as also of the bays of Carlingford and Dundalk, which so deeply indent this beautiful part of the coast.

As we proceed from Flurry-bridge, the country on the right gradually opens—and from the higher parts of the road we obtain a view of the valley through which the Newry-water flows, and of the opposite high banks. *Heath-hall*, the residence of J. Seaver, Esq., lying on the margin of the moorland tract connected with Slieve Gullion, is passed on the left, and thence we descend to the large and important town of

NEWRY,

situated on the confines of the counties of Down and Armagh, and watered by the small river bearing its name, which separates the above counties, and also the town into two portions—of which the part in Down is the most considerable. Newry is six and a half miles from Warrenpoint, the head of Carlingford bay, up to which vessels of the greatest draught can sail—thence smaller vessels proceed by the Newry-water and ship canal to the town; and above that barges ply by canal navigation to Lough Neagh. The entire length of the navigation, including Lough Neagh, is about forty-six miles. Newry is thus most favourably circumstanced for the export of agricultural produce, in the amount of which it ranks next (in the north of Ireland) to Belfast. The exports of butter far exceed Belfast, being 3,300 tons annually. The imports

are very considerable. Steamers sail regularly to Liverpool and Glasgow, in addition to the vessels trading with America, the Baltic, and various parts of England. The stores are along the canal, and the place has much of the bustle and air of a seaport town. The principal manufactories of Newry are the flour and oatmeal mills in and around the town. To these we may add two iron foundries, a distillery, brewery, two salt works, and various other small branches of manufacture connected with ship building. The retail trade is extensive; as there are no towns of any importance in the populous surrounding country nearer than Dundalk and Armagh. There are linen, yarn, and cotton mills near Newry—and the linen trade was, till lately, carried on extensively.

The general appearance of Newry is better than many of our towns: the older parts, however, were irregularly and badly built on the side of a ridge; but the modern streets, on the low grounds, are more spacious, and contain good houses and shops. Among the various places of worship—which consist of two churches, two chapels, three meeting-houses for Presbyterians, two for Methodists, and one for Independents—the church of St. Mary's and the neighbouring Roman Catholic chapel are the most remarkable; they are large, handsome, modern erections, built in the pointed style of architecture. In the union workhouse, various schools, hospitals, and municipal offices connected with the town, there is little to demand particular notice. The town is a great thoroughfare, and the traveller will find every accommodation as regards inns, reading-rooms, and conveyances.

The Annals of the Four Masters notice a monastery here, in which was a yew tree planted by St. Patrick, and the next intimation is the foun-

dation of an abbey, in 1157, by Maurice M'Loughlin, the charter of which is said to be extant. Newry, from its situation in the pass between the Slieve Donard and Slieve Gullion groups of mountains, was, in remote periods, a place of great importance. After various subjugations, feuds, and incursions, as narrated in its history after the English invasion, the town, with the exception of a few houses and the castle which guarded the pass, was burned in 1689, by the Duke of Berwick; and it was not till the middle of the last century, when commercial enterprise, aided by the government, opened the navigation to Lough Neagh, that the foundation of its present improvement was laid.

The country around Newry is highly interesting, and presents scenes of the most varied and opposite character. On the north side lies an improved agricultural district, adorned with numerous villas and bleaching greens. On the west, near the town, is that portion of the Slieve Gullion group called the Newry mountains, which attain an elevation of 1,385 feet; and afford extensive views of the town and all around it. On the east are the hills that connect with the Slieve Donard group; and on the south lies the beautiful sea lough bounded by the Carlingford mountains. All these mountains, and the various places connected with them, will, however, be more particularly noticed in our subsequent roads.

Two miles and a half below the town, on the right banks of the river, is *Fathom Park*, and opposite to it *Greenwood Park*; and at four miles, on the road leading to Rosstrevor, is *Narrow-water*, the beautiful seat of Roger Hall, Esq.; where a handsome Elizabethan mansion has lately been built. A mile and a half from the town, on the Rathfriland road, is a remarkable ancient mound, called the

Crown Rath. From many of the hills around Newry, but particularly from the heights above the Gap of Barnish, on the road to the village of Forkhill, a good view is obtained of the town, the low valley in which it is situated, the course of the river and canal, and the adjacent mountains.

As we proceed to Belfast, we pass *Violet-hill*, *Ivy Lodge*, *Eden*, *Ellen-vale*, *Grier's Farm*, and the numerous villas with which the northern vicinity of Newry is adorned. We cross the Newry-water near *Sheep-bridge House*, and at six miles pass *Beech-hill* on the right, and *Frankfort* on the left—near which, also on the left, is *Drumantine*, the seat of — Innes, Esq. *Drumbanagher*, the seat of Colonel Close, adjoins *Drumantine*, and is about six miles from Newry, on the road to Tanderagee. The modern mansion is in the Italian style, from designs of Mr. Playfair, of Edinburgh; it is built wholly of Scotch sandstone, and is by far the finest example in this kingdom of that rich style of architecture. From the higher terrace, in front of the house, you command a view of the beautifully varied fertile country lying eastward. *Woodville House* and the *Rectory* are passed on the right, near the small sheet of water which gives name to the adjoining village of Loughbrickland. Close to the village is *Loughbrickland House*, N. C. Whyte, Esq. About a mile and a half west of it, near the small lough Shark, is *Union Lodge*, W. Fivey, Esq.; at three miles and a half, close to the Newry canal, the village of Acton, *Acton House*, C. R. Dobbs, Esq., and *Druminargal House*. A little above Acton, also on the banks of the Newry canal, is the small town of Poyntz Pass. Two miles and a quarter below Loughbrickland, on the Tanderagee road, is the village of Scarvagh, near which are *Scarvagh House*, J. L. Reilly,

Esq., and *Lisnagrade*, E. H. Trevor, Esq.

The thriving business-like town of Banbridge is situated on the banks of the river Bann, which rises in the Mourne mountains, and falls into Lough Neagh.

Within these few years this place has risen to a considerable degree of importance, wholly from commercial enterprise; and if it was necessary to point out what can be accomplished by individual exertion, Banbridge might be cited as an example: it is now the head of this linen manufacturing district, where till lately thousands were employed in that great national branch of trade, from the preparation of the soil for the flax-seed, to finishing the finest fabrics; and as a farther proof of its commercial importance, two branch banks are established here. Though there is nothing very attractive in the external appearance of the town, it is comparatively neat and well arranged; and in consequence of regular employment, the inhabitants are comfortable. There are, however, many good houses and shops in the town, which also contains the parish church, a Methodist and two Presbyterian meeting-houses. The market-house is a handsome edifice—it was built in 1831 by the Marquis of Downshire, the principal proprietor. The weekly markets and monthly fairs are well attended. At the inn post-horses and conveyances can be hired. There is a union workhouse in the vicinity.

A great improvement has lately been effected as regards the general intercourse, by lowering the centre of the road which runs through the principal street about fifteen feet, so as to admit of an easier line of traffic. Carriage ways on the original level are left on either side, and a neat bridge of communication is thrown across the lowered road.

The country around Banbridge

presents objects of interest peculiar to some of the counties of Ulster. These objects are not the wavy country, the trees which adorn the villas, or the banks of the Bann; but the bleaching greens which chequer the surface—the various mills and factories, with all their appurtenances of ponderous wheels and tall chimneys, scattered along the river sides—the houses and gardens of the proprietors—the comfortable cottages of the workmen, with their small minutely mixed tillage and pasture fields. In addition to the usual branches of spinning, weaving, and bleaching, which are extensively carried on in and around Banbridge, there is, at Huntley Glen, a little below the town, a large thread-spinning factory; and near it, at Seapatrick, an extensive establishment for weaving union cloth by machinery.

From Banbridge to Dromore we have the undulating surface, middling soil, small farms, and indifferent tillage, which are met with in so many parts of the northern counties.

The small town of Dromore is watered by the river Lagan, which falls into the channel at Belfast lough. The town, which is improving, was the seat of the Bishop of Dromore; but, under the church temporalities act, on the death of the late bishop, the episcopate was joined to the united sees of Down and Connor. A cathedral and other religious houses were founded here at a very early period; but no vestiges of these remain. The present cathedral church was built by the celebrated Dr. Jeremy Taylor, when bishop of this diocese. The town also contains a Roman Catholic chapel, and two Presbyterian meeting-houses. Near the church are two houses for ministers' widows, supported by the clergy of the diocese. At the eastern

extremity of the town is a remarkable ancient mound; two miles and a half from Dromore, on the road to Lurgan, is *Gillhall*, the demesne of the Earl of Clanwilliam—and near it *Islanderry*, and several other villas.

HILLSBOROUGH,

the most remarkable of the smaller towns between Dublin and Belfast, is picturesquely situated on the slopes of one of the hills which diversify this interesting part of the country; and the arrangement of the streets and market-place, style of the dwellings, disposition of the court-house, church, schools, &c., show how much may be effected as regards appearance and comfort, by pursuing a defined plan even where no great design is evinced, and where the buildings, singly and collectively are, as here, comparatively of small extent. The church and market-house, however, are very handsome buildings, and were built by the noble proprietor, the Marquis of Downshire, and his predecessors. The Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian, and small Moravian and Quaker meeting-houses are, as buildings, not remarkable.

Two and a half miles north-west of the town is the Maze, a well-known course, where races are annually held.

Till lately the manufacture of linen and cotton was carried on to a considerable extent in and around Hillsborough; and the large distillery and brewery consumed a great deal of grain, and employed a number of hands. The Lagan canal, which runs from Lough Neagh to Belfast, passes within two miles of the town.

The great attraction of Hillsborough, however, is the surrounding demesne of the noble proprietor, the Marquis of Downshire. The mansion, garden, and lawn, are separated from the park by the town. The

house is a large structure; the garden and lawn are extensive, and kept in fine order. The park, on the east side of the town, contains the fine ruins of the castle erected by Sir A. Hill, the ancestor of the Marquis of Downshire, in the reign of Charles the First, which was afterwards made, and continues to be a royal fort, of which the present marquis is hereditary constable. William III. occupied this castle while his army was encamped on Blarismoor, in the neighbourhood. The improvements of the marquis are not limited to this town and demesne; they extend over all his large possessions, which are situated in various parts of Ireland.

Culcavy, Eglantine, Carnbane, Shamrock Vale, and various other villas near Hillsborough, are less conspicuous than those in other parts of the country, from the plantations and superior houses we meet with between Dromore and

LISBURN,

which returns a member to the imperial parliament, and part of the fine surrounding estate of the Marquis of Hertford, under whose liberality great improvements have been effected. It is situated on the Lagan river, in the county of Antrim, and carries on considerable trade in the various branches of linen manufacture, for which Messrs. Coulson's factory is celebrated. Connected with this branch of trade we may here notice the bleach-greens in the neighbourhood, the most extensive in the north of Ireland. There are also factories for printing, bleaching, and dyeing muslins, &c.; and at the weekly markets considerable quantities of provisions, linens, &c., are disposed of. The general retail trade, considering the short distance from Belfast, is extensive. The trade of Lisburn is facilitated by the Lagan

navigation, which connects with the river a little above it. In common with all the other towns in the kingdom, Lisburn, originally Lisengarvy, suffered much in the feudal wars. In 1707 the town and castle were burned to the ground—the former gradually rose to what it now is, one of the neatest, cleanest, and most respectably-inhabited of our inland towns; and of the latter, the front terrace only remains

The church is a commodious handsome structure, and is constituted the cathedral for the united sees of Down and Connor. There are several Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The court-house has assembly rooms attached to it; and the building in which the manor courts and petty sessions are held was erected by government, as a chapel for the Huguenots who settled here after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and introduced the finer branches of the linen manufacture. The town also contains the infirmary for the county of Antrim, being situated in an eastern angle of that county.

The country around Lisburn is densely populated. There are numerous neat villas; but here they are less evident—they merge into the general improvement. Our road which, on crossing the Lagan a little above Lisburn, entered the county of Antrim, now runs through the rich champaign tract which is bounded on the west by the Antrim mountains, of which Divis, the northerly and highest summit, rises 1,567 feet. As we advance through the rich and beautiful plain lying between Lisburn and Belfast, we soon perceive how totally different the vicinity of the latter is from that of every other town in Ireland. While it wants the same extent of handsome villas, richness of wood, and natural beauty of surface, which characterise some of the outlets of Dublin and Cork, it

possesses far more evidences of enterprise and capital. Throughout it is well cultivated—and in some places, as at Glenville, highly adorned. Even the originally dark moorlands along the mountain slopes have given way to cultivation, and the more cheerful and varying hues which it produces; everywhere neat houses, comfortable cottages, regular enclosures, and good husbandry, meet the eye; and in various directions are seen, near and far, even up in the mountain valleys, the large manufactories, with the volumes of smoke issuing from their tall chimneys, reminding the traveller of Manchester and Glasgow.

The old road from Lisburn to Belfast, or as it is usually termed, the Malone road, on which none of the public conveyances now travel, branches off the mail-coach line at the village of Lambeg, and keeps generally along the left bank of the Lagan, here (though its banks are beautiful) a large, muddy, tidal stream. By this line we pass through a fertile, improved, romantic country, in which are many of the older villas around Belfast, with several bleach-greens and factories, &c. Among the villas we may notice in the vicinity of Lambeg, *Lambeg House*, *Chrome House*, *Drum House*, and *Willmount*; and to the right of the romantic hamlet of Malone, which we also pass through by that road, are *Ballydrane*, *Lakefield*, *Lismoyne*, *Malone House*, &c.; and on the opposite side of the Lagan are, *Belvidere*, *New Grove*, and *Edenderry*. The well-known Giant's Ring and Druid's Altar are situated near the latter villa. There are various handsome seats in this neighbourhood, which we shall notice in connexion with

BELFAST,

the third town in the kingdom, in extent and population—and the second in general trade, science, and

literature. It is advantageously situated for trade and commerce, at the head of that fine sheltered sea bay, Belfast Lough, and close to the estuary of the river Lagan, in connexion with which there is a canal navigation to Lough Neagh. Belfast is considered to be to Ireland what Glasgow is to Scotland, and Liverpool to England.

In manufactures, it is now the great depot of the linen business, and the seat of the cotton trade. There are in Belfast and its suburbs fifteen steam-power mills, for the spinning of linen yarn. "There are no less than one and twenty cotton and linen-yarn factories (the chief number being the latter) now in full work in and about Belfast; the machinery in several of them is very generally impelled by water, in consequence of the abundant supply from the streams descending from the adjacent hills. But even those which are situated out of town are all more or less dependant on steam power. The buildings are so conspicuous for their height, which occasionally extends to eight stories, that they arrest the attention of the visitor of this town in every direction."—*Guide to Belfast and its Environs, &c.** There are also various extensive corn mills, breweries, distilleries, and tanyards, with manufactories of machinery, cordage, glass, iron, soap, candles, tobacco, &c. &c., for home use and exportation.

From a report presented by a deputation from the ballast corporation to the commissioners of public works for Ireland, we learn, that "the imports and exports of Belfast, during the year 1838, amounted to £8,073,231, or nearly one fourth of the entire trade of Ireland; and the customs collected for the year ending 5th January, 1840, to £341,442 19s. 9d." And further,

that "within the year ending 5th January, 1840, there have been added 13,468 tons of shipping to that already owned in Belfast;" that there were then 35 steamers trading to the port of Belfast, the tonnage of one of which, the Duke of Cambridge, amounted to 369 tons; and that the number of vessels entering the port of Belfast—which in 1786, when the ballast-corporation may be said to have commenced its labours, was but 761—had year by year been progressively increasing, till, in the year 1841, they amounted to 3,378; the tonnage of which being in 1786 but 38,421 tons, had, in the same manner, increased in 1841 to 357,902 tons.

In the retail trade the numerous branches are carried on in a spirited and tradesman-like manner; and the various markets for the sale of the large quantities of agricultural produce which are brought to the town, are well conducted.

There are three banking companies belonging to the town—the Northern, Belfast, and Ulster, with branches of the Bank of Ireland, Provincial and National.

The first satisfactory account we have of Belfast is that given by Spenser, who mentions its destruction by Edward Bruce, in the beginning of the fourteenth century. After various attempts at settlement on the part of the English, the castle, town, and manor, together with large adjoining estates, were granted in 1604 by James the First to Sir Arthur Chichester, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, with whose descendants, the noble family of Donegal, they continue; yielding, however, to the present marquis but a comparatively small rent.

In consequence of the civil commotions which unhappily prevailed, it was not till after the middle of the

last century that Belfast assumed much importance as a place of commerce. In 1777 the introduction of the cotton trade, joined to the increase of the linen trade, with other collateral circumstances, opened up new fields of mercantile speculation; and these being followed up with perseverance, skill, and industry, led to the present importance, appearance, and extent of the town. It is worthy of remark, that an edition of the Bible was printed here in 1704; and the Belfast Newsletter, which still has a large circulation, was commenced in 1737. With the latter included, there are now six newspapers published in the town.

The modern streets, which include nearly the whole town, are spacious and well laid out, and the houses as good as any provincial town can boast of. Everywhere the superior arrangements, as compared with any other of our large towns, in cleaning, paving, and lighting, are evident, and there are none of the miserable suburbs we almost everywhere else meet with; so that, as a large manufacturing and seaport town, Belfast unites industry and elegance, with cleanliness and social order. It has been observed that the public buildings of Belfast are more numerous than striking, and that the want of steeples cannot fail to strike the traveller accustomed to other towns.

In connexion with the streets we may here notice the new bridge over the Lagan, joining Belfast with the populous suburb of Ballymacarret. It consists of five arches of fifty feet span each, with connecting causeways. The cost of its erection is calculated at £28,000.

Among the literary and scientific establishments, the most important is the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. It is a large building, occupying an isolated site in College

square, and was incorporated in 1810, for the purpose of procuring a home education for the Presbyterian Ministers and others who formerly frequented the colleges of Scotland. It enjoys an annual parliamentary grant of £1,900; and contains two departments—the academical and collegiate. The latter embraces divinity lectures; and certificates of attendance are recognised by the different Presbyterian bodies as a qualification for ordination in their ministry. To the institution we may add the Society for Promoting Knowledge, founded in 1788, meeting in the centre room of the White Linen Hall, and possessing an extensive library. The Literary Society, founded in 1801; the Historic Society, in 1811; the Natural History Society, in 1821; the Botanical and Horticultural Society, in 1827; connected with which is a beautiful botanic garden in the vicinity of the town, which contains an extensive collection of plants, and an area of sixteen acres. To these we may add a Mechanic's Institute, a Statistical Society, and several musical societies.

The principal buildings connected with trade and general business are, the White Linen Hall, in Donegal square, a large structure; and the Commercial Buildings, at the corner of Donegal-street, a handsome edifice, which cost in its erection £20,000.

The places of worship are numerous. There are seven belonging to the Established Church—St. Anne's, St. George's, Trinity church, Christ church, St. Matthew's, the Magdalen Asylum Episcopal chapel, and St. Anne's chapel of ease. Of these, the three first are handsome buildings.

There are sixteen Presbyterian churches, of which one is attached to the Reformed or Covenanters, three to the Presbytery of Antrim,

and twelve to the General Assembly of the Synod of Ulster. Three of the latter, viz., in Rosemary-street, Fisherwick-place, and Mary-street, are very elegant buildings.

The Independents have also two meeting-houses; the Methodists four; the Quakers one; and the Roman Catholics two—of the latter, that in Donegal-street is a handsome edifice.

The municipal buildings are unimportant—Carrickfergus being the county town. There are small infantry and artillery barracks. The lunatic asylum for the counties of Antrim and Down is a large building, and a remarkable feature in the southern environs of the town. The incorporated poor house, house of industry, fever hospital, dispensary, lying-in hospital, we thus briefly notice, our limits preventing us from even recapitulating the various schools, religious, and other charitable institutions—of the schools we may observe, there are upwards of seventy.

The suburb of Ballymacarret, in which are several of the manufactories, lies on the eastern or county of Down side of the Lagan, contains 5,000 inhabitants, and is connected with the town by a bridge and causeway carried across the estuary, here one-sixth of a mile in breadth.

The botanic garden, established about ten years ago, is near the town, on the Malone road. It contains a good collection of plants, for the growth and display of which, its beautifully waving surface is admirably calculated. It was established, and is wholly supported by the inhabitants of Belfast—another proof of their spirit and liberality. The hotels are numerous, and afford excellent accommodation.

Among the numerous improvements along the banks of the Lagan, *Ormeau*, the seat of the Marquis of Donegal; *Belvoir*, the fine demesne

of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.; and *Purdysburn*, the handsome residence of Narcissus Batt, Esq., are remarkable features, and contribute much to the adornment of its right bank. The first two seats are from one to three miles—the last, about four miles from the town. About a mile from *Purdysburn*, and five from Belfast, on the road leading to Drumbo, is the Giant's Ring: it is the most remarkable of the pagan antiquities about Belfast.

For nine miles the grounds stretching along the eastern shores of the lough are improved and adorned with villas, which add much to the beauty of the town. Among them we may notice the residence of the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, and *Hollywood demesne*—the latter close to the small and well-frequented village of Hollywood, which is about five and a half miles from the town. A little beyond the village is *Ballymenagh*, the handsome seat of T. Gregg, Esq. The western shores of the lough are equally attractive—and, along the road to Carrickfergus, are adorned by the villas of *Greenmount*, *Jennymount*, *Seaview*, *Fortwilliam*, *Mountvernon*, *Lowwood*, *Parkmount*, and *White House*. Adjoining the village of Whitehouse is the large cotton mill of Messrs. Grimshaw, sons of the individual who was instrumental in introducing the cotton trade—and who, in 1784, erected the first cotton mill in Ireland.

The western environs of Belfast are beautifully and strongly defined by the range of hills which reaches from the vicinity of Lisburn to the neighbourhood of Carrickfergus, generally called the Antrim mountains, of which Divis, the highest summit, rises 1,567 feet; and Cave hill, so called from three small artificial caverns on its perpendicular basaltic cliff, nearly 1,200 feet. On the top

of this hill, which is about three and a half miles from the town, on the Antrim road, is a large mound, called Mac Art's fort, protected on one side by the precipice, and on the other by a deep ditch.

The Cave hill in summer is a place of considerable resort, and from various points affords good views of the town, with its rich interesting suburbs—and of the lough, with its villa-clad shores. From its summit are seen the Mourne mountains, a great part of the county of Antrim, and the hills which skirt its coast—the Isle of Man, and several parts of the coast of Scotland; and from Divis, and many other points of the

connecting chain of hills, views of Lough Neagh and its surrounding shores are obtained. To the traveller this view will be particularly interesting, exhibiting at a glance the localities of Belfast. From the adjacent hills he will perceive the beauty of its neighbourhood—from the outline of the bay, its advantageous situation for commerce—from the numerous factories and tall chimneys springing up in all directions, the wealth and enterprise of its merchants—and from the thickly spread suburban villas and well-cultivated fields, the comfort and industry of its inhabitants.

No. 185.—DUBLIN TO CALEDON.

89½ MILES.

BY MONAGHAN, MIDDLETOWN, AND TYNAN.

| | Statute Miles. | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Monaghan, as in No. 161 | . | . | . | . | . | 77 |
| Middletown | . | . | . | . | . | 84 |
| Tynan | . | . | . | . | . | 87 |
| Caledon | . | . | . | . | . | 89½ |

CALEDON can be reached from various points; but the most direct and convenient road at present is by Monaghan, where, upon the arrival of the public coaches, conveyances can be hired. The general road from Monaghan to Caledon is by Glasslough—and the mail car from Monaghan to Armagh, by Caledon, runs that way; but there is more variety and interest in the country by Middletown and Tynan, and the distance very little increased.

The neighbourhood of Monaghan we have already noticed in connexion with that town, No. 161. By the Middletown and Tynan road we pass on the right, at four miles from Monaghan, *Killyneale House*; at five, enter the county of Armagh, where we meet the Castleshane and

Caledon road, pass the ruins of Ardgonnell, once a stronghold of the O'Nialls, and reach the small town of Middletown, which contains several well-built houses, a church, Presbyterian meeting-house, fever hospital, dispensary, &c. Many of the improvements in this little town, and the parish in which it is situated, were effected by the fund left for that purpose by Dr. Sterne, a former bishop of Clogher; and from that fund, the schools, dispensary, and fever hospital are still maintained. Glasslough, noticed in No. 161, lies three miles to the west of the town; and on the east, from one to two miles from the town, are *Ashford*, R. Harris, Esq.; and *Portnelligan*, H. Cross, Esq. As we proceed, we pass on the left, *Bondville*, H. E.

Bond, Esq., before reaching *Tynan Abbey*, the handsome seat of Sir J. Stronge, Bart. Adjoining the demesne is the small village of Tynan; and in the pretty country east of the village are *Mount Irwin*, W. Irwin, Esq.; *Woodpark*, A. St. George, Esq.; *Fellows Hall*, T. K. Armstrong, Esq.; and *Darton*, M. Cross, Esq. About a mile and a quarter from the village of Tynan, which contains a church, chapel, and schools, we cross the Ulster canal and the Blackwater, when we enter the county of Tyrone, and reach the beautiful small town of

CALEDON,

which now consists of upwards of two hundred well-built houses, several of them in the picturesque old English style, a handsome parish church, a

Methodist and a Roman Catholic chapel, and one of the largest and best-arranged flour mills in the kingdom, where a great part of the wheat grown in the surrounding district is purchased. Caledon, previous to 1816, was a poor village; its present improved appearance, as well as that of the adjacent thickly-inhabited country, is wholly owing to the spirit and liberality of the late Earl of Caledon. *Caledon-hill*, the fine seat of the Earl of Caledon, adjoins the town; and three miles east from it are the village and church of Killylea, and near it *Elm-park*, the residence of the Earl of Charlemont, and *Knappa*, the seat of James Johnstone, Esq. The plantations of these places are conspicuous in the beautifully undulating, fertile, and thickly-inhabited surrounding country.

No. 186.—DUBLIN TO ARDEE.

43 MILES.

BY DROGHEDA.

| | | | | | | | Statute Miles. | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|-----|
| Drogheda, as in No. 182 | : | : | : | : | : | : | — | 29 |
| Collon | : | : | : | : | : | : | 7½ | 36½ |
| Ardee | : | : | : | : | : | : | 6½ | 43 |

THE only public conveyance to Ardee is a car in connexion with the Dublin and Drogheda caravans. The environs of Drogheda, including *Townley Hall*, we have noticed in No. 181. Near the latter, about a mile south-west of our road, and five from Drogheda, are the ruins of Mellifont Abbey, picturesquely situated in a romantic valley, which is watered by the Mattock stream, one of the tributaries to the Boyne, and here the demarcating line of the counties of Louth and Meath. The abbey appears to have been founded in 1142, and its endowments afterwards greatly increased. At the dissolution of the monastic establish-

ments, the abbey and its possessions were granted to Sir Gerald Moore, ancestor of the Marquis of Drogheda, who converted part of the building into a place of defence. It suffered much from subsequent sieges; but continued to be the residence of the Moore family, till they removed to Monastereven in the county of Kildare. Of this once celebrated abbey, all that now remains are parts of the gateway, defence tower, and St. Bernard's chapel. They are sufficient, however, to attest its former importance, and to excite feelings and reflections connected with it, either as the seat of piety and learning, or of feudal power. The above

remnants, the modern mill and offices, with the stream which drives the machinery running under the ruined arch, and the old church and cemetery on the adjoining hill, form a picturesque assemblage of objects. The Hill of Louth, which rises 399 feet above the sea, marks out this interesting spot for many miles around.

Opposite to the road branching off to Mellifont is the road leading to *Monasterboice House*; the round tower and abbey ruins which are about a mile from *Monasterboice House* we have noticed in No. 184. At two and a half miles from the cross-roads we reach the romantic and improved vicinity of

COLLON,

the constant and favourite dwelling-place of the late Lord Oriel, (the last speaker of the Irish House of Commons,) and now of Viscount Massarene. To the late Lord Oriel this prettily-situated town owes its present appearance, its beautiful church, glebe-house, and market square. By his exertions the rural improvements, comparative comfort, and neatness, which are perceptible around, were promoted; and by his skill and perseverance the trees which now crown the summits of the neighbouring hills were reared, and will, we trust, be long preserved as a memento of his virtues and patriotism.

The lodge of Viscount Massarene, called *Oriel Temple*, is a plain small building, and, contrary to what its name implies, presents nothing to attract the attention of the admirer of domestic architecture. To the lover of sylvan scenery, however, there is in the extent, variety, and disposition of the plantations which clothe the waving grounds, much to attract notice; and to the scientific arboriculturist there are in the fine

specimens of the rarer trees and shrubs throughout the demesne, numerous objects worthy of observation.

On clearing the poor but romantic hilly country around Collon, in which, at two miles west from Collon, Belpatrick, the highest summit in the district, rises 789 feet, we run through a fertile, undulating, and poorly cultivated district, passing at three and a half miles, Anaglog cross-roads—close to which, on the left, is *Drakes-town House*; and at two miles from the cross-roads is *Smarmore Castle*, the beautiful seat of George Taaffe, Esq. From this to Ardee the surface, though rich, is flat, bleak, and in many places marshy; the latter partly occasioned by the muddy waters of the small river Dee, which, for the sake of turning two or three wretched corn mills, is suffered to injure the appearance of a large tract of country, and to saturate many a fertile acre.

The town of Ardee, which is watered by this sluggish stream, consists principally of one main street, with several branching lanes—in the former are a few good houses; but the greater part is composed of miserable cabins. It appears, however, to have been a place of some importance in former times, as the castle now fitted up as the court-house was built in the beginning of the thirteenth century, by Roger de Pippart, one of the Anglo Normans, who possessed the surrounding territory. In the centre of the town is another ancient castle, which was granted by Cromwell to Williams, ancestor of Mr. Hatch, the present proprietor. The church, originally a monastery, is a plain structure; and the Roman Catholic chapel is a commodious building. To these we may add the union workhouse and market-house. A considerable retail trade is carried on; and at the weekly markets a

good deal of corn is disposed of. At the inn post-horses and carriages can be hired. The large ancient mound, generally called the Castle Guard, at the entrance of the town, is a very remarkable feature. *Ardee House*, R. Ruxton, Esq., and *Red House*, the handsome seat of W. P. Ruxton, Esq., adjoin the town. The country west of Ardee is boggy, bleak, and dreary; but northward, particularly along the roads leading to Castleblayney and Dundalk, it is well planted and highly cultivated. At two miles on the Castleblayney road we meet *Rahanna*, the residence of — Ruxton, Esq.; at three, *Lisrenny*, the beautiful seat of W. Filgate, Esq.; and at four, *Louth Hall*, the baronial mansion and extensively planted demesne of Lord Louth. A little to the west of *Louth Hall* is *Arthurstown*, T. W. Filgate, Esq.; and adjoining *Lisrenny* on the east, *Glyde Farm*, the handsome seat of L. Upton, Esq.; and *Corballis*, the

beautiful residence of Thomas Lee Norman, Esq. The above handsome seats all lie together, and form a very considerable extent of beautiful park and sylvan scenery.

The village of Tallanstown, which is four miles and a half from Ardee, on the Castleblayney road, adjoins *Louth Hall*; a mile and a half west from it is *Thomastown*, — O'Reilly, Esq., and the hamlet of the Mills of Louth. The hamlet and well-known fair-place of Mullacrew is about a mile north from Tallanstown; and a little beyond it the village of Louth, now a very insignificant place, though it appears to have been, in an ecclesiastical point of view, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, a place of some importance.

The country to the north of Ardee, which we have here briefly noticed, is among the most fertile and best cultivated portions of the county of Louth.

No. 187.—DUBLIN TO ARMAGH.

FIRST ROAD—81½ MILES.

BY NEWRY.

| | | | | | | Statute Miles. |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Newry, as in No. 184 | . | . | . | . | . | — 63 |
| Markethill | . | . | . | . | . | 11½ 74½ |
| Armagh | . | . | . | . | . | 7 81½ |

THE Dublin mail to Coleraine, and the day-coach to Dungannon run this road. Like the greater part of the county of Armagh, the surface is undulating, the soil fertile, the farms small, and the country thickly inhabited.

On clearing the environs of Newry, which are briefly noticed in No. 184, we leave the beautiful valley through which the Newry canal is carried on the right—pass, at eight miles, *Loughgilly House* and small lake—about two miles to the south of which

are *Glenawne*, the seat of W. Atkinson, Esq., and the village of Mount-norris, or Fortnorris, as it is sometimes called—the latter derives its name from a fort erected here by General Norris, in the reign of Elizabeth, to guard the pass between Armagh and Newry—the low country to the east being then a morass; and Charles the First granted a large tract to found a college here, the rent of which, amounting to £1,377 annually, goes towards the support of the college of Armagh. Adjoin-

ing *Glenanne* is a small sheet of water called Shaw's Lough, the stream from which turns several weaving and spinning mills. *Ballymyre House* lies about two miles south from *Glenanne*, on the cross-road leading to Newtownhamilton. About two miles and a half to the east of *Loughgilly*, and seven from Newry, on the road leading thence to Tanderagee, is *Drumbanagher*, the fine seat of Colonel Close, which we noticed in connexion with the neighbourhood of Newry, No. 184.

Resuming our route, at about four miles from *Loughgilly* we reach the small thriving town of

MARKETHILL,

which is surrounded by the large demesne and other improvements of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Gosford. The mansion, *Gosford Castle*, is nearly finished: it is a very large fine structure, in the early style of feudal architecture. Three miles to the west of Markethill is the hill called the Vicar's Cairn, a remarkable feature. It is 814 feet high, and affords an extensive view of the beautifully undulating country which stretches far around.

Those conversant in rural affairs will observe a decided improvement in the management of the small farms into which this country is sadly divided, as compared with other districts under similar circumstances; this advancement in agricultural knowledge is principally owing to the exertions of Mr. Blacker, the well-known advocate of agrarian allotments, and the land agent to Lord Gosford and Colonel Close. The surface of the country increases in beauty, the culture is better—and what is better far, the habitations and condition of the people improve as we approach the archiepiscopal city of

ARMAGH,

the best built, one of the best managed

in everything relating to its municipalities, and one of the most interesting of all our inland towns. According to the native historians, the town was founded by St. Patrick in 445, and continued to be a celebrated place of learning and piety for many consecutive ages. Its military annals, however, are a mere reiteration of incursions, conquests, sackings, and burnings, from the earliest ages down to the close of the seventeenth century.

The principal business now carried on is the retail trade for the supply of the populous district around, and the large weekly markets, where a good deal of agricultural produce is disposed of.

The linen hall and market-house are large commodious buildings, and there are four branches of different banking companies in the city. As the county town it contains the county gaol and court-house, with various hospitals, and municipal buildings, &c. common to a large district town; also the lunatic asylum for the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan, which was erected at an expense of £20,000, and a large infantry barrack. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a small meeting-house for Independents. One of the two Presbyterian meeting-houses was built with part of the materials of the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul; and one of the two Methodist chapels is erected near the spot where, in 1767, the celebrated John Wesley often preached.

But the pride of Armagh is its large and venerable cathedral, occupying a commanding site, and extending 182 feet in length, and 119 in breadth along the transepts. It appears to have been built in the twelfth century, repeatedly burnt, and re-edified, and by the munificence

of the present primate, Lord John G. Beresford, brought to its present appearance—for this purpose his grace subscribed £10,000. On the east side of the town is St. Mark's Church, a handsome modern building. Near the cathedral is the public library, founded and endowed by Primate Robinson, in 1771, and now containing upwards of 20,000 volumes; and near St. Mark's church are the observatory and house for the astronomer, also founded and endowed by the same munificent patron of literature and science. The professor's chair is at present ably filled by Dr. Robinson. It is, however, but justice to add, that the present primate contributed £3,000 towards finishing the building and providing astronomical instruments. The free grammar school is also near St. Mark's; it is a large quadrangular building, having a royal endowment of nearly £1,400 a year for its support. We may here notice the barracks, the mall for the recreation of the citizens, and the deanery adjoining; the union workhouse, and the inns, where good post-horses and conveyances can be hired.

The primate's mansion and demesne adjoin the town. The house is a plain commodious structure; the grounds are extensive, well laid out, and liberally thrown open for the recreation of the citizens. The private chapel and obelisk in the demesne were erected by Archbishop Robinson. That excellent man built the latter to employ labourers in a time of need, and thus, as Mr. Inglis has observed, unconsciously raised a monument to his

own worth. The celebrated Ussher was one among the many eminent men who presided over this diocese.

The country about Armagh presents a pleasing contrast to that around the larger towns in the south; we mean as regards the social condition of the inhabitants. Four miles and half east of the town is the village of Hamilton's Bawn, where in 1641 great cruelties were perpetrated. This place has also been the subject of a humorous poem by Swift, entitled, "Shall Hamilton's Bawn be a barrack or a malt house?" About the same distance from Armagh, on the road leading to Portadown, is the small town of Richhill, in which considerable markets are held, and till lately a great deal of linen and yarn was weekly disposed of. There are various places of worship in this prettily situated town, and the vicinity is much adorned by the old trees which surround the venerable mansion of the Misses Richardson, the joint proprietors of the town, and a considerable extent of country around. *Castledillon*, the extensive and handsome seat of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., is about two miles and a half north-east of Armagh; adjoining it, *Hockley Lodge*, the seat of the Hon. H. Caulfield; and at five miles in the same direction, on the banks of the Blackwater, is the small town of Loughgall. Adjoining is *Loughgall House*, J. Hardy, Esq., and the small sheet of water which gives its name to the town and demesne. *Drumilly House*, — Cope, Esq., is on the west side of the little lake.

No. 188.—DUBLIN TO ARMAGH.

SECOND ROAD—79½ MILES.

BY CASTLEBLAYNEY.

| | Statute Miles. |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Castleblayney, as in No. 161 | 62½ |
| Keady | 9½ |
| Armagh | 7½ |

THIS road is travelled by one of the Armagh coaches, and the country partakes of that hilly diversified character which is common to the central parts of Ulster.

From Castleblayney, the vicinity of which we have noticed in No. 161, to Keady, we proceed through a country which is considerably diversified with hills, among which, before we enter the county of Armagh, Mullyash rises on the right to a height of 1634 feet. Four miles and a half from Castleblayney we enter the county of Armagh, and travel through a district agreeably varied with bleach-greens, flax spinning-mills, and other improvements.

We leave the small lake of Tullynawood at two miles on the right, and *Mountain Lodge, Darkley, Glen Vale, and Linen Vale*. All these places are near the road leading from the village of Crossmaglen to Keady. On the left pass *Violet Hill*, and

Clay Lake on the right—the latter about a mile from

KEADY,

a small town watered by the stream issuing from the above lake, which afterwards supplies various mills and bleach-greens in the improving country around. Keady contains a small inn, where a car can be hired; and there are in the town a church, chapel, and Presbyterian meeting-house. On approaching Keady from Castleblayney we pass the flax spinning-mills of New Holland; and as we proceed to Armagh, the linen manufactory of Dundrum, and the bleach-greens of Annvale, Greenmount, Millview, &c. lie to our right. We pass, at five miles from Keady, *Beechhill, Ballyard House, Linenhill House*, and several extensive bleach-greens near the above villas: and the country around improves in culture, appearance, and civilization, as we approach the ecclesiastical metropolis.

No. 189.—DUBLIN TO ARMAGH.

THIRD ROAD—77½ MILES.

BY DUNDALK AND NEWTOWNHAMILTON.

| | Statute Miles. |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Dundalk, as in No. 184 | 50 |
| Newtownhamilton | 16 |
| Armagh | 11½ |

THIS road is not travelled by any of the public coaches, but conveyances can readily be obtained at Dundalk. The road passes through the Fewa group of mountains, which, though

comparatively low, are important features in that part of the country. They are of the schistose formation, and are separated from the granite group of Slieve Gullien by the valley

through which the road from Forkhill to Markethill is carried. Generally speaking, they form part of the mountain chain which extends from Carlingford Lough to Newtownhamilton, a distance of twenty-six miles. Between Dundalk and Newtownhamilton there is a considerable extent of bleak, poor, hilly country, which contrasts strongly, in its nature and appearance with the richer tillage counties of Louth and Armagh, extending on either side of it. At five and a half miles from Dundalk we leave the county Louth and enter the county of Armagh, leaving at two miles to the right *Forkhill House, Forkhill Lodge*, and village, and about the same distance to the left, the villages of Creggan and Crossmaglen, with their church and chapel. Between the latter villages is *Urker Lodge*, the residence of T. B. Ball, Esq. As we advance through this diversified, hilly, bleak country, we pass, at ten miles from Dundalk, close to the road on the right, the remains of an extensive encampment, the intrenchments of which are in comparison with others of great extent. It is said to have been one of the strongholds of the Nials of Ulster; and that in 1646 a part of Cromwell's army encamped here. Thirteen miles from Dundalk we leave *Harrymount*, the residence of Henry Barker, Esq., on the left.

Newtownhamilton is romantically situated in the midst of what is called the Fewes mountains. Their principal summits, which lie to the

north of the town, are Darigry, Deadman's Hill, and Armagh Brague, respectively attaining an elevation of 1,093, 1,178, and 1,200 feet, and affording from their summits not only an extensive view of the mountain chain of which they form a part, but also of the wavy country lying around. The hills on the south side of the town do not much exceed 800 feet in altitude, with the exception of Mullyash, which rises 1,034 feet, and which we noticed in the preceding road.

This small town, which contains a church, meeting-house, and sessions-house, has sprung up since 1770. Previous to that period attempts were made to establish localities at Blackbank and Johnstown's Fewes in the neighbourhood, and barracks erected by the government for their protection. The former failed, and the ruins of the barracks still remain. Newtownhamilton carries on no trade: there are, however, regular fairs and weekly markets; and the town and surrounding country are improving.

Numerous streams here issue from the surrounding Fewes hills. These streams generally flow northward through the varied, hilly country, and join the Callanwater, which runs a little to the west of Armagh and falls into the Blackwater at Moy. On clearing the Fewes mountains we reach that fertile and populous part of the county of Armagh, which we have noticed generally in connexion with the preceding roads, Nos. 187 and 188.

No. 190.—DUBLIN TO TANDERAGEE.

79½ MILES.

BY LOUGHBRICKLAND.

Loughbrickland, as in No. 184
Tanderagee

Statute Miles.

| | |
|---|-----|
| — | 73½ |
| 6 | 79½ |

TANDERAGEE is often reached from Newry by the beautiful road along the

canal, which runs through the villages of Poyntz-pass and Acton. By

that line it is thirteen miles from Newry.

The country from Newry to Drum-banagher we have briefly noticed in connexion with the Dublin and Belfast road, No. 184. Poyntz-pass, which is eight miles from Newry, and contains a church and chapel, is pleasantly situated in the centre of a rich country, and within a quarter of a mile of the Newry canal; and about a mile beyond it is *Acton House*, the seat of — Dobbs, Esq., and the village of Acton. A little beyond the village of Acton is *Druminargol House*, — Lucas, Esq. Half a mile east from the village of Acton is the small Lough Shark.

Tanderagee is situated on the eastern confines of the county of Armagh, is watered by the small river Cushier, one of the Bann's tributaries, environed by a fertile, well-cultivated, and respectably-inhabited country, and adorned by the surrounding demesne of the proprietor, the Duke of Manchester. Till lately the linen manufacture was carried on extensively in and around the town. There are also flour, meal, and flax mills in the neighbourhood; and at the weekly markets considerable quantities of the latter article, as well as of every kind of agricultural produce, are disposed of.

The town contains some well-built houses, a handsome church, a Presbyterian, and two small Methodist meeting-houses, and several charitable establishments supported by the Duke of Manchester—among them we may notice the female orphan asylum, the loan and clothing funds, a dispensary; a Mont de Piete, on the plan of Mr. Barrington's at Limerick, has also been lately esta-

blished: to these we may add, in a general way, the numerous schools, and many other excellent institutions, which are scattered over his grace's improving estate, and the delightful annual festival where all the scholars assemble at the castle.

Tanderagee appears to have been a place of importance so early as the reign of James the First, who granted to Sir Oliver St. John the castle and estate forfeited by the O'Hanlons, on the site of whose residence stands the Duke of Manchester's castle. Near the town is the rectory, also the villas of *Cooley Hill*, *Orange Hill*, &c. Near Scarva, which we passed on our road from Loughbrickland to Tanderagee, are the ruins of Glen Flusk castle, erected by Colonel Monck, afterwards Duke of Albemarle.

"In the demesne of *Scarva* is the 'Dane's Cast;' it is principally composed of earth, and resembles the Roman wall in Scotland, and Offa's Dyke in North Wales; it traverses southward through the demesne of *Union Lodge*, where it is a single rampart and foss, northward it extends towards the fort of Lisnagade, terminating at a stream that forms the boundary between the townlands of Scarva and Lisnagade. 'Lisnagade is one of the most extensive and best-preserved of its kind—it consists of treble ramparts and intrenchments; the entrance is from the east, leading into an extensive circular enclosure, whence are obtained prospects of the entire country for many miles around; and a great number of forts or raths are seen, from which circumstance it is supposed this fort took its name, being the chief or centre of a hundred others."

No. 191.—DUBLIN TO PORTADOWN.

84½ MILES.

BY LOUGHBRICKLAND.

| | Statute Miles. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Loughbrickland, as in No. 184 | — 73½ |
| Gilford | 5 78½ |
| Portadown | 5½ 84½ |

THE village of Gilford is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Bann; and in its linen, flax-spinning, and bleaching trade, may be considered as a branch of Banbridge, from which it is only four miles distant. Adjoining the village is *Gilford Castle*, the residence of Sir William Johnston, Bart. Above and below the village the banks of the Bann are highly adorned with handsome villas and bleach-greens; and factories are seen in various directions. The villas and factories towards Banbridge we have already noticed in our brief description of the environs of that town; and those below Gilford, and around the beautiful vicinage of Moyallen, we pass as we proceed to Portadown.

Two miles and a quarter below Gilford we enter the county of Armagh, pass *Carrick*, the seat of Colonel Blacker, and *Brackagh* and *Ballyworken* on the opposite side of the Bann, near where the Newry canal joins that river.

Portadown is situated on the upper Bann, which falls into Lough Neagh about seven miles and a half below the town, and communicates with the Newry canal about a mile and a quarter above it. The Bann is here navigable for vessels of sixty tons burden. This town, as well as Tanderagee, belongs to the Duke of Manchester, and has of late years been much improved. The principal trade carried on is at the weekly markets, where a great

deal of corn and other agricultural produce is bought, and forwarded by canal to Newry—the returning barges bringing timber, slates, coals, iron, &c., for inland consumption. A good many hands are employed in and around the town in manufacturing linen and cotton goods, which are sent to Banbridge and Belfast. It contains a church and Presbyterian meeting-house, and at the inn post-horses and conveyances can be hired.

This town is a considerable thoroughfare, being on the main line between Belfast and Armagh, and the present terminus of the Belfast and Armagh railroad. By the railroad it is twenty-five miles distant from Belfast, and one of the Dublin coaches now runs to Portadown in connexion with the trains. A steamer also crosses Lough Neagh from Ballyronan daily, bringing goods and passengers from various parts of the counties of Antrim and Londonderry to the steam carriages and Dublin coaches. The new bridge across the Bann adds much to the improvement of the town and neighbourhood. There are several villas adjoining. The country around is generally flat; towards Lough Neagh it is low, bleak, and boggy—a great extent of flat peat moss lying along the dreary southern shores of Lough Neagh.

No. 192.—DUBLIN TO COLERAINE.

FIRST ROAD—147½ MILES.

BY ARMAGH AND DUNGANNON.

| | Statute Miles. |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Armagh, as in No. 187 | — 81½ |
| Charlemont | 7 88½ |
| Dungannon | 5½ 94½ |
| Stewartstown | 7½ 101½ |
| Cookstown | 6½ 108 |
| Money more | 4 112½ |
| Magherafelt | 5½ 117½ |
| Maghera | 9 126½ |
| Garvagh | 10½ 136½ |
| Coleraine | 11 147½ |

From Armagh to Coleraine there is a regular communication by the Dublin mail via Newry, and a coach also runs from Dublin to Dungannon.

On passing the vicinity of Armagh, already noticed, at about four miles from that city we pass, at about two miles to the right, the prettily situated village of Loughgall, adjoining which are *Drumilly* and *Loughgall demesnes*—all noticed in connexion with the city of Armagh, No. 187. On the left, about the same distance from Armagh, and a mile from our road, on the banks of the Ulster canal, is the village of Blackwatertown.

Charlemont and Moy may be said to form one town—they are merely separated by the Blackwater, the former being on the Armagh, the latter on the Tyrone side of the river.

Charlemont was formerly a place of some importance in a military point of view, from its commanding the pass of the Blackwater—and is now the ordnance depot for the north of Ireland, and head-quarters for the artillery of that district. The castle is a place of considerable strength; and the barracks are capable of containing two companies of artillery. The town contains about 130 houses, and 600 inhabitants.

Moy, the larger and more important town, carries on a little trade in corn, timber, coal, slate, and other articles suited to the wants of the populous surrounding country, for which it is well situated—the Blackwater being navigable for barges of considerable burthen down to Lough Neagh, and the Ulster canal joining that river near the town. There are several large bleach-greens; and the weaving of linen, till lately, was carried on to a considerable extent.

About three miles and a half east from Charlemont is *Ardress*, the seat of George Ensor, Esq.; one mile farther, *Crow Hill*, J. Atkinson, Esq.; and at two miles farther, *Clontyleu House*, E. O'Brien, Esq.—and connected with these seats are several neat villas. On the right bank of the Blackwater, a little below the junction of the Callan, is *Argory*, the seat of W. M'Geough Bond, Esq.; and at four miles, also on the Blackwater, adjoining Verner's bridge, are the hamlet and demesne of *Church Hill*, the latter the handsome seat of Colonel Verner. From the high ground which this demesne occupies, it is a striking feature in the flat country around. *Church Hill* is only three miles from Lough Neagh, and from the village of Maghera, where the Blackwater falls into the

lough. A canal of four miles in length runs from the Blackwater at Church Hill to the Dungannon coal works. The shores of this part of Lough Neagh, and for several miles northward and eastward, are flat, boggy, and desolate—the peat moss extending in large unbroken tracts. *Roxborough Castle* adjoins Moy; and three and a half miles above the town, on the banks of the Blackwater, is the hamlet of Benburb, near which are the parish church, meeting-house, schools, and interesting ruins of Benburb castle; also an aqueduct, and some deep excavations connected with the Ulster canal. At Benburb the English army, in 1597, under Lord Deputy Boroughs, was twice defeated by the Irish under the Earl of Tyrone; and in 1696, the forces under General Munroe sustained another defeat from the Irish under Sir Phelim O’Nial.

Proceeding through a thickly inhabited and considerably diversified country, we pass on the right *Grange House*, and drive through *Northland Park*, the seat of the Earl of Ranfurly, the proprietor of

DUNGANNON,

which appears to have been the chief seat of the O’Nials, from the earliest period of Irish history to 1607, when the last of these powerful chieftains fled to the Continent, and his possessions were granted by James the First to Sir Arthur Chichester, ancestor of the present Marquis of Donegal. Like all our towns, its history is a continued series of war and waste down to 1689. The only remarkable historical event connected with this place since that period, is the assembling of the delegates from the Ulster corps of volunteers in 1782, who passed resolutions declaratory of the independence of the Irish parliament.

Dungannon is the largest town in

Tyrone. It returns a member to the imperial parliament, and is situated at the termination of the hilly grounds near the east end of the county, and within seven miles of Lough Neagh. It is well laid out, contains many good houses, and is lighted with gas. Like all our northern towns, the business, in addition to the retail trade, consists of weaving and bleaching linen, and the sale of agricultural produce—both of which were, till lately, carried on extensively. There are also a large distillery, a brewery, and several corn mills: and to these we may add the small manufactories for coarse earthenware in the neighbourhood; and, about a mile from the town, the Drumglass collieries, the most extensive in Ulster, and now worked by the Hibernian Mining Company.

In the market-house, court-house, church, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist places of worship, and union workhouse, there is nothing remarkable. The college was founded in 1628, and the present house built in 1786, during the primacy of Dr. Robinson, who contributed towards its erection. The lands with which this school is endowed produce at present a yearly rent of £1,430. At the inn good post-horses and carriages can be hired.

The country immediately around the town is generally fertile, and densely peopled. On the east, towards the shores of Lough Neagh, it is flat, featureless, and swampy; but on the west, the hills which diversify the surface blend at about eight miles with the group of mountains which extend to Newtown-Stewart, and which we have adverted to in connexion with the towns of Omagh, Gortin, and Newtown-Stewart, in No. 161. At two miles and a half, on the road leading to Omagh, is the neat thriving village of Donaghmore, where it is said St. Patrick founded an abbey, over which

he placed St. Columb; no vestiges of it, however, now remain, save an ancient stone cross. At Donaghmore is an extensive and celebrated ale brewery; and adjoining the town is *Mullagruen*, the residence of A. M'Kenzie, Esq.; to whose exertions the present neat appearance of the town is owing; and it appears that *Mullagruen* was at one time the residence of the celebrated Rev. G. Walker, defender of Londonderry. At nine miles, on the road leading to Newtown-Stewart, is the village of Pomeroy, close to which is *Pomeroy House*, the seat of R. W. Lowry, Esq. This little village is on the outskirts of that vast tract of mountain, moor, and bog, which occupies so great a portion of the counties of Tyrone and Derry, which we have already noticed, and shall still have occasion to refer to as we proceed northward.

Two and a half miles from Dungannon, and also on the road to Omagh, is the village of Castle Caulfield. This town was founded by Sir Toby Caulfield, afterwards Lord Charlemont, whose castle, with the additions made to it by the succeeding Earls of Charlemont, were suffered to go to ruin. In the church is a neat mural monument to the memory of the Rev. G. Walker, the defender of Londonderry; and there is also a Presbyterian meeting-house in the village. A mile from the village is *Parhanour*, the seat of J. Ynyr. Burgess, Esq., where a very fine mansion, in the Tudor style, has lately been built. To the votaries of Sylva we may notice that there are three of the largest ash trees in the north of Ireland in this vicinity—one in *Northland Park*, one in *Church Hill demesne*, (Colonel Verner's, about six miles from the town,) and the other in the churchyard of Tullyniskan.

Leaving Dungannon for Coleraine

we pass, at three miles from the former, *Lisdhue*, the seat of the Hon. A. Stewart—a mile to the east of which is the small trading village of Coal island. This village is connected with the Blackwater by a canal cut of about four miles, along which the coals raised here are borne to Lough Neagh, and to the Newry navigation. The coals are only fit for lime or brick works; and in these branches of manufacture they are here found useful. At Coal island, Oghran, and New Mills, in the neighbourhood, are small iron works, where spades and shovels are made. Roughan Castle and lake are near *Lisdhue*; *Mullinagore Lodge*, the residence of Mrs. Strafford, is three miles to the west; and *Bloom Hill*, at two miles to the north.

Stewartstown is a thriving, well-built town, where, till of late years, a considerable trade in the manufacture of linen and union cloth was carried on. The town, which is situated about three and a half miles from the western shores of Lough Neagh, has a neat, cheerful appearance, and contains places of worship for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics.

The country immediately around the town is fertile and waving; but along the shores of the lake it is low and marshy. *Mullantain*, Mrs. Hall, adjoins the town; and two miles to the east of it and a like distance from Lough Neagh, is *Stewart Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Castle-Stewart, and *Belmount*, — Bell, Esq.; *Barnskill*, *Belleville*, and *Donaghhenry*, are in the vicinity of Stewartstown; and near *Belleville* are the ruins of Mountjoy Castle.

A road branches off at Coal island to Moneymore, by Stewartstown, passing within two miles of the village of Coagh; but the line we have laid down, although two miles longer, is that travelled by the public conveyances.

At three miles from Stewartstown the traveller reaches the hamlet of Tullyhog, close to which is the rectory; *Lime Park*, the Hon. A. Stewart; and *Loughry*, J. Lindsey, Esq. On passing the latter we skirt *Killymoon*, the beautiful demesne of Lieut.-Col. W. Stewart, and enter

COOKSTOWN,

which will strike the traveller forcibly from the length and breadth of its single street, the style of the buildings, the market square, and the cheerful yet rural character imparted by the trees which line the houses. Beautiful and interesting as are many parts of the country through which we have travelled, still there is about Cookstown, straggling though it be, and the adjacent demesne of *Killymoon*, a simplicity and beauty of character which cannot fail to arrest the attention of the passenger, and to suggest to him how much might be done by the proprietors in increasing the comforts of the people, and improving the appearance of the country. The trade is precisely of the same nature as that so often detailed in the larger towns through which we have passed, as are also the various places of worship. *Killymoon*, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Stewart, the proprietor of Cookstown, is justly considered one of the best wooded demesnes in this part of the north of Ireland. The mansion is a fine castle, from designs by Nash; and the beautiful grounds of the park are watered by the Ballinderry river.

Cookstown contains a church, a Methodist and three Presbyterian meeting-houses; and in the vicinity a Roman Catholic chapel and union workhouse.

Three miles west of the town is *Oaklands*, W. J. Richardson, Esq.; and near it, *Wellbrook*, J. Gunning, Esq. To the north of the town

about two miles is *Lissan*, the beautiful seat of Sir Thos. Staples, Bart.

Lissan, which is watered by the Loughry stream, is romantically situated at the base of Slieve Gallion, rising 1730 feet, and the highest of the mountain chain which commences here and runs northward to Magilligan point. A little beyond Cookstown we enter the county of Derry, in which we continue for the remainder of our journey.

If Cookstown attracts attention from its rural character, the various places of worship, court and market-houses, linen-hall, and inn of

MONEYMORE

will arrest the observation of the traveller from their style and elegance. These buildings were erected, the improvements throughout the pretty little town made, and all that neatness and good culture which are seen around, effected by the Drapers' Company of London, to whom Moneymore and a large adjacent tract of country belong. The linen manufacture was till lately carried on extensively throughout the district; and at the weekly markets and monthly fairs considerable quantities of linen, corn, butter, &c. are still sold. There are several handsome houses in the town and vicinity; in the town are the residence of R. Millar, Esq., agent of the Drapers' Company, and the rectory; in the vicinity, *Spring-hill*, the old mansion and well-wooded demesne of W. L. Conyngham, Esq.

Moneymore is one of the oldest places in this part of the country; the fragments of the castle, the principal remnant of its antiquity, and the scene of many a feudal fray, were unfortunately taken down in 1760, to make room, as it is said, for a small public-house. The town is only six miles from Lough Neagh, and from the village of Ballyronan,

on the estate of the Salters' Company. Goods are forwarded across the lake and along its various connecting rivers.

Though the country towards the lake is generally bleak and boggy, and on the north and west wild and mountainous, it is gratifying to see the rising improvements, particularly that part of the large district belonging to the Drapers' Company. These improvements consist of roads, plantations, schools, dispensaries, places of worship, and every kind of encouragement connected with territorial property.

Beyond Moneymore there is little to remark till we reach the improving town of

MAGHERAFELT,

where there are markets for linen, corn, &c., and the cattle fairs, which are considered the largest in the country, are held monthly. Magherafelt belongs to the Salters' Company of London. It contains the places of worship common to the Ulster towns, a sessions-house, and union workhouse.

Adjoining the town, on the road to Coleraine by the Bann, is *Millbrook*; at a mile, *Farmhill*; and at two and a half, the small town and demesne of *Castle Dawson*—the latter the seat of the Right Honourable G. R. Dawson. The Moyola river, which runs between the demesne and town of Castle Dawson, falls into Lough Neagh three miles below them. At three miles west from Magherafelt, on the road leading across the Slieve Gallion mountains to Dungiven and Derry, is the hamlet of Desartmartin; and at eight miles, the village of Draperstown. The scenery connected with Desartmartin and Draperstown including the views of Ballynacreen, as seen from various points, is beau-

tiful; and near Draperstown, romantically situated among the hills, is *Derrynoyd Lodge*, the seat of the Hon. Judge Torrens.

Resuming our route and proceeding along the bleak and diversified moorland country, which skirts the eastern slopes of the Carnogher mountains, we pass at six miles through the small town of Tubbermore; and leaving *Cloverhill*, the residence of R. Forrester, Esq., the *Rectory*, the Rev. J. Spencer Knox, a little to the right, and *Fortwilliam* on the left, at about three miles we reach the town of

MAGHERA,

a place of long standing, and frequently noted as well in our ecclesiastical as historical records. The ruins of the old church are interesting and at the same time a proof of its antiquity. The town, which contains a church and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, is a considerable thoroughfare from the various roads branching off to Dungiven and Belfast; and at the weekly markets, considering the great tracts of uncultivated country around, till lately, considerable quantities of linen and agricultural produce were disposed of.

As we proceed to Garvagh, at two miles from Maghera we pass, at a mile to the right, *Upperland*, the residence of A. Clarke, Esq.; at five, the village of Swatragh; and passing along the eastern slopes of the hill of that name, at nine miles and three quarters reach

GARVAGH,

a neat and respectably inhabited little town, containing various places of worship, and adorned by the adjacent demesne of Lord Garvagh. It is watered by the Agivey river,

which rises in the adjacent hills and falls into the Bann about five miles below the town. Adjoining *Garvagh* demesne is the vale of Glenullen and the vicarage; below, on the banks of the Agivey, on the northern side of the town, are several villas.

On leaving *Garvagh*, and clearing the eastern slopes of the hills, the plain extends, and the surface presents a more cultivated aspect, gradually improving in appearance as we approach Coleraine. At three miles from *Garvagh* we cross the *Aghadowey* river, another of the Bann's tributaries, on the banks of which are *Rushbrook*, J. Knox, Esq., and a little to the right, *Ballyderitt*, T. Bennett, Esq. Passing at eight miles from *Garvagh* the hamlet of *Macosquin* and several neat villas and farm-houses, we reach at nine miles *Somerset*, the handsome seat of the Rev. T. Richardson, which adorns the banks of the Bann, and contributes to the beauty of the southern environs of

COLERAINE,

the second town in the county of Derry, situated on the right bank of the Bann, four miles above the mouth of its estuary, and connected by a wooden bridge with the suburbs of *Waterside* and *Killowen*, which lie on the west side of the river. Looking at the map, Coleraine and its eastern liberties appear naturally to belong to Antrim, and to have been severed from that county as the city of Londonderry and its liberties were from Donegal.

Coleraine, which returns a member to the imperial parliament, is irregularly built, and can boast of only one good street; but in the square called the *Diamond*, and the other streets which branch off it in various directions, there are many well-

built houses. The town, however, is improving and increasing as regards both extent and trade, notwithstanding the almost insuperable obstacles presented by the bar at the mouth of the river. Vessels of 200 tons burthen come up to the town, and it is hoped that the river will soon be rendered navigable to *Lough Neagh*. The imports are timber, iron, coals, flax, &c. The exports are principally pigs, grain, bacon, butter, and other provisions, among which we may particularise salmon, about 40 tons of which are annually caught in the Bann. The manufactures in the town and neighbourhood are trifling, if we except the linen weaving, which till lately was principally done in the cottages of the surrounding peasantry. The linen made here is well known in trade as "*Coleraines*," and a good deal is bleached in the neighbourhood for the London market.

At the weekly markets extensive sales of corn and other provisions are made. There are branches of three banking companies in the town, numerous retail shops, and a commodious market-house.

The town hall is in the *Diamond*. The church, Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian, Independent, and Methodist meeting-houses are scattered throughout the town, and as buildings are not remarkable. To these we may add the union workhouse, and the inns where post-horses and conveyances can be obtained.

Though this town lays claim to very remote antiquity, there does not appear any thing very interesting in its history till the reign of Elizabeth, when the whole district became forfeited to the crown, and was granted in 1613, by her successor, under restrictions, to a number of London merchants, incorporated by charter, under the designation of the "*Governor and Assistants of the New Plan-*

tation in Ulster." To this society Coleraine, and a great part of the county of Londonderry, under certain conditions, still belong; but the town is let on leases under the society; and also under it, in this part of the country, the Marquis of Waterford holds an extensive and valuable property in perpetuity. The nature of the leases will account in a great degree for the state of many parts of the town.

By the Bann are the vast overflowings of Lough Neagh borne through a rich valley to the Atlantic. At twenty-five miles from where it leaves the lough, and a mile above Coleraine, this fine river falls over the Salmon Leap, a ledge of rocks 13 feet in height, where it meets the salt water, and thence, as a broad and deep tidal stream or estuary, at five miles onward, mingles with the ocean. Above the town, the scenery along the river banks for several miles is soft and beautiful.

Below the suburb of Killowen is *Jackson Hall*, the residence of Mrs. Maxwell; and adjoining Coleraine is *Millford*, S. C. Bruce, Esq. A mile south of the town, at *Mount Sandell*, is a remarkably large ancient mound. Five miles north-west from the town, and a little below the mouth of the Bann on the bleak shores of Magilligan, is *Down Hill*, the seat of Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart. The mansion is a handsome Grecian building, erected by the late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, on the edge of the shore, and so exposed to the storms of the Atlantic that, except in the adjacent glens, not a tree can be reared beyond the walls which protect them. Four miles south-west from *Down Hill* is Benyevenagh, which attains an elevation of 1260 feet, and is the highest summit in the group of hills lying between Lough Foyle and the Bann, and across which hills the road

from Coleraine to Newtown Limavady is carried.

The pretty little bathing town of Portstewart is four and a half miles from Coleraine. It is now well frequented, and contains a small inn, and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors. The town is sheltered, and the beach, which is well suited for bathing, commands a good view of the coast, from the mouth of the Bann to the entrance of the Foyle, including Inishowen Head. John Cromie and Henry O'Hara, Esqrs., the principal proprietors, have built handsome houses in the town; and adjoining is *Cromore*, the demesne of Mr. Cromie, to whom also the greater part of the parish belongs. The celebrated commentator, Dr. Adam Clarke, of the Methodist connexion, was born in this neighbourhood.

Portrush, which is only about three miles east from Portstewart by the shore, but six miles by the road, and the same distance from Coleraine, to which it may be considered an outport, as it is controlled by the committee of traders of that town, has, since the harbour was enlarged, greatly increased in its exports and imports. There are three steamers connected with this small port, which sail to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry. It is romantically situated in a small cove, which is protected by a point of greenstone rock jutting about a mile into the sea, and is now considerably frequented in the bathing season. From the delightful promenade on the rocks a most extensive view is obtained of the northern coast, including the headlands of the Giant's Causeway on the east, and Magilligan point and Inishowen head^e on the west. The Skerries, three small rocky islets, lie about a mile and a half off Portrush.

No. 193.—DUBLIN TO COLERAINE.

SECOND ROAD—147 MILES.

BY BANBRIDGE, LURGAN, ANTRIM, AND BALLYMONEY.

| | Statute Miles. | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------|
| Banbridge, as in No. 184 | — | 76½ |
| Lurgan | 9 | 85½ |
| Crumlin | 13½ | 99 |
| Antrim | 7½ | 106½ |
| Randalstown | 5 | 111½ |
| Ballymena | 9½ | 120½ |
| Ballymoney | 18 | 138½ |
| Coleraine | 8½ | 147 |

To Banbridge there are the various public conveyances noted in No. 184; from Banbridge to Antrim a mail car runs in connexion with the Dublin and Belfast mail; at Antrim the traveller will meet the Londonderry and Belfast coach; and at the inns at Antrim, and along the remainder of the road, conveyances can be hired.

From Lurgan to Antrim our road skirts the eastern shores of Lough Neagh; and from various places adjacent good views are afforded of that immense sheet of water.

From Banbridge we proceed along the right bank of the upper Bann—so called to distinguish this tributary of Lough Neagh from the river of the same name, which bears the overflowing waters of that lough to the sea; and, passing through a beautiful and highly-cultivated country, adorned with numerous villas, bleach-greens, and factories, we reach the small town and demesne of

WARINGSTOWN,

the latter the seat of the Rev. H. Waring, proprietor of the town, and whose ancestor, in the reign of Queen Anne, was instrumental in founding the manufacturing prosperity of this district. Till of late years linen weaving, in common with

the whole of this part of the country, was carried on in almost every house in the town and neighbourhood.

A mile beyond Waringstown we enter the county of Armagh, and at two and a half miles reach

LURGAN,

situated in a flat tract of country at the northern end of the county of Armagh, and two miles from the southern extremity of Lough Neagh: it is one of the neatest, cleanest, and most improved of our smaller inland towns. Here the linen manufacture in its various branches was, till within these few years, carried on extensively, every family being more or less engaged in it; and here still every encouragement is given to trade and agricultural improvement by the proprietor, Lord Lurgan, whose handsome residence, *Lurgan House*, adjoins and adorns the town. The mansion is one of the finest of our Elizabethan structures, built of Scotch freestone, from designs by Playfair of Edinburgh; and in the demesne much has been done to beautify the flat surface. Lurgan is a great thoroughfare, various conveyances running from it to Belfast, and the coaches from Belfast to Armagh passing through it. It contains a church, meeting-houses for

Presbyterians and Quakers, a sessions-house, union workhouse, and a comfortable inn where post-horses and conveyances can be obtained.

The village of Magheralin and the small town of Moira are on the road to Lisburn—the latter five miles from Lurgan, the former three. Adjoining Moira, which is a neat little manufacturing town, and contains a church and several meeting-houses, are the remains of the demesne of the former Earls of Moira, now forming part of the estate of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.; and near Magheralin is *Grace Hall*, the seat of C. Douglass, Esq. The school at this village marks the site of the former see-house of Dromore. The country around is well 'cultivated, respectably inhabited, and the surface, particularly around Moira, agreeably diversified. A little beyond Moira, on the cross-road to Crumlin, are *Broomount*, S. Gordon, Esq., and the hamlet of Soldierstown. Limestone abounds here, and great quantities of that rock are forwarded along the Lagan navigation. Between Moira and Lisburn are the old church and ruins of the round tower of Trummery. Excavations were made in the bottom of this tower in June, 1842, when a skull and other human bones were found. This circumstance, in connexion with similar discoveries made in the round towers of Ardmore, in the county of Waterford, and of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, about two years ago, favours the theory maintained by some antiquarians, that these ancient towers were erected as sepulchral monuments.

Towards Lough Neagh, and a little below Lurgan, is *Annesborough*, and near it *Silverwood*; and at three miles from Lurgan, on the shores of Lough Neagh, opposite to the little island of Rathlin, is Rockland; and Bannfoot ferry, where the upper

Bann falls into the lough, is about eight miles north-west from the town.

The district of country through which our road lies from Lurgan to Antrim is bounded on the west by Lough Neagh, and on the east by the chain of hills which spring from the vicinity of Moira and dip into the sea at the mouth of Belfast Lough, and of which Divis, 1,567 feet, and Cave Hill, 1,185, are the highest summits.

Two and a half miles from Lurgan we leave the county of Armagh, run through a point of Down, and enter the county of Antrim, in which we continue till we reach the vicinity of Coleraine. At five miles we cross the Lagan navigation, which joins Lough Neagh three miles to the left, pass through the straggling hamlet of Aghalee, and at six miles and a half reach the village of Ballinderry. To the left of this village, near the flat shores of Lough Neagh, is Portmore Lough, or Lough Beg, a circular sheet of water of a mile in diameter, and close to it the prostrate ruins of Portmore Castle, erected by Lord Conway in 1664, and which afforded an asylum to Dr. Jeremy Taylor during the protectorate. Portmore now forms part of the extensive estates of the Marquis of Hertford. Adjoining Portmore lough are *Portmore House* and *Brook Lodge*.

About three miles and a half from the village of Ballinderry, we pass at a mile on the right the small town of Glenavy, in the vicinity of which are *Goremount*, *Crewmount*, and *Crew House*, and on the left Ram's island. The latter, though containing only seven statute acres, is the largest island on Lough Neagh. It is about a mile and a half from the shore, and contains one of the ancient round towers, and it is conjectured that some monastic buildings once existed here. It belongs to Lord

O'Neill, who, with his usual good taste, has planted and otherwise adorned the tiny island. From the acclivities above the romantically situated little town of Glenavy, a good view is obtained of Lough Neagh, its tame shores, and the circumjacent country. The prospect, however, is better and more extensive from numerous points of the higher hills to the eastward. From either place the traveller will be able to form some idea of the visual area of this, the largest of our lakes, the surface of which is unbroken save by the speck of Ram's island and its lonely grey tower; and to see that, however much such melancholy wastes of water may excite emotions of sublimity from extent, they are less effective in scenery than those smaller and lovelier lakes the shores of which the unaided eye can readily embrace. Lough Neagh, the largest sheet of fresh water in the British isles, is in length, from north to south about fourteen miles; in breadth from east to west eleven; and, following generally its outline, about sixty-six in circumference. According to the Ordnance Survey it contains 98,255½ statute acres, and is 48 feet above the sea at low water. The principal feeding rivers are the Upper Bann, the Blackwater, the Maine water, Six-mile water, and Ballinderry river, with the streams of Crumlin, Glenavy, and Mayowla. The only discharging river is the Lower Bann.

The pretty little town of Crumlin is situated near the Crumlin stream, which impelled the wheel of the first flour mill erected in this part of the country by Mr. Heyland, in 1765, and still drives the machinery connected with the extensive mills of Messrs. Macauley, by whom large quantities of flour and oatmeal are manufactured, and sent to England and Scotland. The Crumlin river, so

famed for its imaginary petrifying qualities, issues from the acclivities of Divis, seven miles to the east of the town, and falls into Lough Neagh two miles below it.

Adjoining the town are *Glendaragh*, the pretty residence of Col. Heyland, and *Ben Neagh*, J. Macauley, Esq.: in the vicinity are the villas of *Thistleborough*, J. Whittle, Esq., *Gobrana*, J. Whittle, Esq., and *Cherry Valley*, C. W. Armstrong, Esq.; and on the headland which forms the northern boundary of Sandy bay, an inlet of Lough Neagh, is *Langford Lodge*, the beautiful seat of the Hon. General Pakenham. The plantations of this demesne stretch along the shores of Lough Neagh, and from many points form a striking feature; and the country around wears a rich and cheerful aspect. From this we proceed through a fertile and pleasingly diversified country, passing *Clover Hill*, at two miles on the left, having the lake on one hand and the heights of Divis on the other.

At five miles from Crumlin we pass, on the right, *Greenmount*, and on the left the demesne of Viscount Massareene, which stretches along the shores of Lough Neagh to

ANTRIM,

which, like all our northern towns, commences its ecclesiastical history with some church or monastery founded by St. Patrick. Passing over the doleful series of battles and burnings, which occupy so much of its political history from 1600 to 1798, when Lord O'Neill, father of the present earl, was killed in endeavouring to prevent the conflict which ended in the rout and slaughter of many of the insurgents, we may notice, as a proof of its antiquity, in the vicinity of the town, the round tower, one of

the most perfect of these ancient structures.

The town stands on the banks of the Six-mile water, one of the tributaries to Lough Neagh, and it is only separated from the lake by *Antrim Castle* and demesne, the fine baronial seat of the Viscount Massareene. It consists principally of two good streets, and carries on some trade in bleaching, paper-making, hosiery, weaving of linen and calico. The weekly markets are comparatively small. There are two meeting-houses for Presbyterians, two for Methodists, and the parish church; a union workhouse, and an inn, where conveyances can be obtained. We may state that Antrim is among the thousand and one places which lay claim to the honour of having been the birth-place of the late celebrated Dr. John Abernethy.

A little to the west of the town is *Steeple*, the residence of G. Clark, Esq., in whose grounds the round tower stands; and adjoining it *Spring Farm*, *Birch Hill*, and *Holywell*. On the Belfast road, within two miles of the town, are *Muckamore Abbey* and *Summerhill*, &c.; and at five miles is the village of Templepatrick, and near it *Castle Upton*, the seat of Lord Templetown. The venerable mansion, originally built by Sir Robert Norton in the reign of Elizabeth, has been repaired, and the estate has been of late much improved. Templepatrick was among the earliest settlements of the Presbyterians in Ireland; and Josias Welsh, grandson of the celebrated reformer John Knox, is said to have presided over the infant church. Eight miles from Antrim, on the road leading across the hills to Larne, is the village of Doagh; and near it, *Fisherwick Lodge*, a hunting seat of the Marquis of Donegal, and *Holestone*, Jas. Owens Esq.

In pursuing our journey to Coleraine, we reach at two miles from Antrim the demesne of *Shane's Castle*, the seat of Earl O'Neill, by far the largest and most extensively planted in this part of Ulster. It stretches for two miles along Lough Neagh, and is enlivened by the Maine water, which runs through the centre of the demesne in its progress to the lake. In 1816, Shane's Castle, the baronial residence of the O'Neills for many centuries, was accidentally burned—the plate and family papers only saved. It rose proudly from the shores of the lake, on the western side of Antrim bay; and previous to the destruction of the old building a magnificent addition was in progress. His lordship, however, has fitted up a temporary residence at a considerable distance adjoining the offices, and abandoned to the ruthless hand of time the old castle and its unfinished appendages, save the large fortified esplanade and modern conservatory. Strangers have access to this demesne; and the views of the lake, the ruins, the extent of young and old plantations, the associations connected with the place as the residence of the O'Neills of the feudal times, will render it interesting both to the antiquarian and admirer of rural scenery.

Randalstown adjoins the demesne. It is a neat little town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Maine water, and contains a comfortable inn where conveyances can be hired, market-house, church, chapel, and two places of worship for Presbyterians. The trade carried on is principally spinning cotton and weaving calico. At the weekly markets there is abundance of agricultural produce for sale; and till lately at the monthly fairs a great deal of linen manufactured in the densely-peopled surrounding country, was disposed of.

At Randalstown we leave Lough Neagh and proceed through a bleak, and in the arable parts thickly-inhabited tract of country, which is greatly cut up into small farms, diversified with low hills and isolated patches of marsh and bog. This undulating plain is bounded on the east by the chain of low mountains which stretch along the coast from Carrickfergus to Ballycastle, and on the west by the hills which form one of the boundaries of the valley of the Bann: and bleak and dreary though many parts of this district be, it every where, as regards civilization and all the blessings which follow in its train, exhibits a pleasing contrast to some similar divisions in the more southerly parts of the kingdom.

The mountain range along the coast is about thirty-six miles in length, and maintains on an average a breadth of ten miles. The highest summits range from 1,000 to 1,800 feet in height above the sea; and with the exception of the group of micaceous mountains in the above chain, lying between Cushendall and Ballycastle, are, in common with nearly all the county of Antrim, of the tabular trap formation. Through the glens which intersect these mountains roads are carried from the central valley to the sea; as from Antrim to Larne, Ballymena to Glenarm, Clogh to Cushendall and Cushendun, and from Ballymoney to Ballycastle. The line of hills which limit the central valley, stretch from the vicinity of Randalstown to the neighbourhood of Ballymoney. They hold a course parallel to the chain of mountains along the coast, at the same time form the eastern boundary to the valley of the Bann, and range, in their altitude, from 400, at their southern commencement, to 700 feet at their northern termination. Considerable tracts of the

mountain glens are cultivated, and exhibit in many parts wild and picturesque scenery. The mountain acclivities are generally moorland, pasture, and bog; and in their outlines are tame and monotonous. The central valley which may be said to extend from the base of the Divis or Belfast mountains to the hills near Bush Mills, a distance of forty miles, maintaining an average breadth, in the central parts, of six miles, is, as we have already observed, in its surface undulating, divided into small farms, and much diversified by isolated patches of marsh and peat moss. With the exception of the streams that flow down the eastern acclivities of the mountain ranges, and thence by the lateral glens to the sea, the waters of the valley are borne by the Maine water to Lough Neagh—that stream flowing along the base of the hills from Dunloy to Randalstown, and thence through the demesne of *Shane's Castle*, where it pays its ample tribute to the great basin of the district, the largest of British loughs.

Big Collon and Slemish, the nearest of the summits of the mountain range to which we have just adverted, lie from six to eight miles to the east of our road to Ballymena; and the united villages of Kells and Connor, through which one of the roads from Antrim to Ballymena runs, are left about a mile to the right.

In point of population and trade, Ballymena is the second town in the county of Antrim. It is situated near the centre of the plain we have just noticed, and watered by the Braid rivulet, which unites with the Maine water two miles below the town. The linen trade was carried on very extensively here, and in the neighbourhood; the brown linen sales alone averaged £70,000 annually. There are numerous bleach-greens in the vicinity. At the weekly mar-

kets great quantities of linen were disposed of; also corn and other provisions for exportation. A good deal is done in the general retail trade. There are three branch banks, a flax-spinning mill, and distillery; and, altogether, this thriving and generally well-built town wears a very business-like aspect. The market-house is a commodious edifice in the centre of the town. The church and other places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists are not, as buildings, remarkable. At the inn conveyances can be hired; and there is a union workhouse connected with the town.

A mile to the west of the town, on the road leading to Portglenone, is *Galgorm Park* and *Galgorm Castle*; the latter the seat of the Earl of Mountcashel; and at two miles, on the right bank of the Maine water, are the village and Moravian settlement of Grace hill. The latter was established in 1746. Three and a half miles from Ballymena, and also on the Portglenone road, is the village of Ahoghill, where there are a church and two Presbyterian meeting-houses. About three and a half miles from Ballymena, on the road to Gleanarm, is the small town of Broughshane, which is adorned by the plantations of *Tullamore Lodge*, a seat of the Lord O'Neill. This place is refreshed by the Braid rivulet, which issues from the romantic neighbouring hills. Adjoining *Tullamore Lodge* are *Knockboy*, *Bushyfield*, *Whitehall*, and *Oakfield*. The country around Ballymena is interesting, and everywhere bears marks of improvement and industry.

Between Ballymena and Ballymoney the country is in many places flat, boggy, bleak, and uninteresting. At seven miles from the former we leave *Springmount* and the village of Clough from one to two and a half miles to the right, and pass the hills

of Dunloy, which attain an elevation of 707 feet, on our left. The village of Dunloy, where there is a small inn, is near the base of the highest summit, and within six miles of Ballymoney. To the east of Dunloy hill are the Craigs rocks, where there are some Druidical remains and artificial caverns—whence, and still better from Dunloy hill, good views of the Lower Bann, Lough Neagh, and the adjacent country are obtained. Four miles north-east from Dunloy village, on the road leading from Ballymena to Ballycastle, is *Lisnoure Castle*, the seat of G. M'Cartney, Esq. This romantically situated demesne was the residence of the late Earl Macartney; and it is said, that the fragment of the old building removed in 1829 to make room for the present mansion, was part of the castle erected by Sir Philip Savage, in the reign of King John.

Ballymoney is not so important a town as Ballymena; it is, however, improving, and carries on the same description of trade, but to a much less extent. It is irregularly built; but there is nothing remarkable in its town-hall, church, and various meeting-houses for Presbyterians. It is situated within three miles of the Lower Bann; the country around is fertile and much improved, and the general intercourse of the town and neighbourhood have been benefitted by the new roads lately run to Ballycastle by Garry Bog, and to the county of Derry, crossing the Bann at Agivey. A union workhouse has also been erected here—and at the inn in the town conveyances can be hired.

Adjoining Ballymoney is *O'Hara-brook*, the seat of C. O'Hara, Esq.; *Leslie Hill*, J. Leslie, Esq.; *Greenville*, J. R. Moore, Esq.; *Ballynacree*, S. Moore, Esq.; and *Moore Fort*, J. Moore, Esq. Five miles to

the north-east, on the road to Ballycastle, are *Stranocum*, J. Thompson, Esq., and near it *Bushbank* and *Clover-hill*; and at eight miles, *Grace-hill*, H. J. Stuart, Esq. The improved little town of Dervock, on the banks of the Bush river, is four and a half miles from Ballymoney, on the road to the Giant's Causeway; near it is *Lisconnan*, J. Allen, Esq.;

and a mile to the west, *Benavardin*, the seat of John Montgomery, Esq.

Resuming our route, on leaving Ballymoney we pass along a considerable extent of bog; at three miles enter the county of Londonderry, where we meet the Bann, and thence keep along its right bank to Coleraine.

No. 194.—DUBLIN TO NEWTOWNLIMAVADY.

148½ MILES.

BY DUNGANNON, MAGHERA, AND DUNGIVEN.

| | | | | | | Statute Miles. |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Maghera, as in No. 192 | . | . | . | . | . | — 126½ |
| Dungiven | . | . | . | . | . | 12½ 139 |
| Newtownlimavady | . | . | . | . | . | 9½ 148½ |

THE Derry and Belfast coach, by Dungiven and Toomebridge, waits the arrival of the Dublin and Coleraine mail at Maghera, and conveys passengers across to Dungiven and other parts along the line towards Derry; and conveyances can be hired at Maghera and Dungiven.

From Maghera to Dungiven we proceed through the Pass of Glenshane, a glen which traverses the eastern end of the Munterlony mountains, the chain that extends from near Drapers-town-west to Gortin, a distance of eighteen miles. Glenshane is bounded on the west by the White Mountain, 1996 feet—and on the east, by Carnatogher, 1521 feet. A varied succession of mountain, pasture, bog, marsh, and moorland is presented to view, in which reclamation has made some advances. We pass, at nine miles from Maghera, the small hamlets, if such they can be called, of Carn and Boviell, where we meet the infant Roe as it leaves the declivities of the White Mountain, and thence

hold a course nearly parallel to its meanderings, till we reach

DUNGIVEN,

which is romantically situated in a rich sheltered vale, and watered by the Roe, the bearer of all the streams issuing from the surrounding hills to Lough Foyle. This little town, which contains a church, chapel, Presbyterian meeting-house, and a public-house, where a car can be hired, is more remarkable for its beautiful localities than its appearance or trade. The single long street is straggling, the houses are generally poor, and the business very limited. In the places of worship there appears nothing deserving particular notice; but the conspicuous and picturesque ruins of the old abbey on the right bank of the Roe, are well worthy of observation. Near the town are the remains of a castle and bawn, built in 1618 by the Skinners' Company of London, to whom the town and

a great tract of the surrounding mountain district belong, and under whom Robert Ogilby, Esq., holds his adjacent beautiful seat of *Pellipar*.

The town is surrounded by lofty hills, of which Benbradagh, Streeve, Mullaghash, and Mullagh Meash, are the principal summits—their altitude above the sea, in the above order, is 1,490, 1,280, 1,518, and 797 feet.

Three miles from Dungiven, on the road leading to Derry, are the glebe-house and church of Banagher, and *Ash Park*, J. Stevenson, Esq.; and at seven, to the south of the town, near the base of Mullaghash, near where the Faughan river rises, are *Kilcreen*, *Tamnagh*, and *Learmount*. These places are about a mile asunder, and noticed in our references to the country around Londonderry, No. 161. Two miles west of Dungiven is *Ballyhargan*, W. Osborne, Esq.; and below the town, on the banks of the Roe, are the glebe-house of Dungiven and Ardinarive.

From the summits around Dungiven magnificent views are obtained of the surrounding mountains, of the tract around the town, and generally of the country in connexion with the Roe, and of the high moorlands along parts of the coast.

From Dungiven to Newtownlimavady a road runs on both banks of the Roe. On the east side of the beautiful vale which that river refreshes is Donald's hill; and on the west the lesser heights, which belong to the higher and more distant hill of Legavannon.

Newtownlimavady is the third town in point of extent in the county of Londonderry. It comprises three pretty well-built streets—the others are inferior. It is, however, respectably inhabited, although the principal trade is retail business—and on market days, the sales of

agricultural produce. There are two distilleries. Formerly the linen trade was carried on to a considerable extent—now, but little is done. It contains a market-house, a union workhouse, a handsome church, and the other places of worship common to the Ulster towns; and what is of some importance to a traveller after a long journey, a comfortable inn, where cars can be hired.

Close to the town, in the beautiful vale of the Roe, is *Roe Park*, the fine seat of E. C. M'Naghten, Esq., near which is an ancient round tower, and a mile east of the town is *Fruit Hill*, M. M'Causland, Esq. On the road to Londonderry, which skirts the south and uninteresting shores of Lough Foyle, are *Bessbrook*, *Finlagan* and *Sheephill*; and at three miles from the town, on that road, is the village of Ballykelly, where there is a handsome Presbyterian meeting-house; also *Drummond*, the residence of A. Sampson, Esq. agent to the Fishmongers' Company; and a little beyond the village, *Walworth Wood*, part of the estate of this company, now occupied by the Rev. G. V. Sampson. In that demesne are the remains of the castle, erected by the fishmongers in 1619. At three miles from Ballykelly is the village of Faughanvale, and at five miles *Creggan*, and at six *Longfield beg*; and nine miles from Newtownlimavady is the village of Muff; and near it, Grocer's-Hall and the agricultural school of Templemoyle. Close to Muff are *Coolafinny* and some 'small villas; and along the coast, *Foyle View*, *Campsie*, *Willsborough*, &c.—These places, however, are more immediately connected with the environs of Derry.

But the most interesting vicinage of Newtownlimavady is the district which lies to the north of the town,

and stretches along the eastern shores of Lough Foyle. This includes the rich tract locally known as Myroe, the verdant mountain of Benyevenagh with its columnar cliffs, and the desert shores of Magilligan. In that part of Myroe which adjoins the town are the villas of *Ardnargle* and *Rush Hall*; and at four miles, near the mouth of the Roe, is *Belarena*, the residence of C. Gage, Esq.; near it *Magilligan Glebe*, the residence of the Rev. John Graham, author of the History of the Siege of Derry, &c. The latter adjoins the beginning of the tract of sand hills which sweep round Magilligan Point to the vicinity of Downhill—a distance, measuring along the water's edge, of

twelve miles. Its breadth is very variable. A road runs along the base of the mountains with numerous paths diverging from it through the sand hills, to the sea.

We recommend the traveller who is interested in the topography of this part of the country and the adjacent coast, to ascend Benyevenagh, whose verdant summit is 1260 feet above the sea. From it and even from many of the lower prominent parts of its beautiful cliffy sides, under favourable circumstances, he will learn more of this district and its shores, from Bengore-head to Inishowen-head, than from the most minute and lengthened description. In addition to this, Benyevenagh is rich in objects of natural science.

No. 195.—DUBLIN TO KILREA.

FIRST ROAD—135½ MILES.

BY DUNGANNON AND MAGHERA.

| | Statute Miles. |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Maghera, as in No. 192, | — \| 126½ \| |
| Kilrea | 9 \| 135½ \| |

SECOND ROAD—130½ MILES.

BY RANDALSTOWN AND PORTGLENONE.

| | Statute Miles. |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Randalstown, as in No. 193 | — \| 111½ \| |
| Portglenone | 11½ \| 123½ \| |
| Kilrea | 7½ \| 130½ \| |

KILREA is a small town on the left bank of the Bann, about mid-way between Toomebridge and Coleraine.

By the first road we branch off No. 192, a mile and three quarters beyond Maghera, cross the Clady stream, pass on the left, at three miles from Maghera, *Upperland*, A. Clarke, Esq., and *Harvey Hill*, the latter within two miles of Kilrea.

By the second road, which runs on the east side of the valley of the Bann, we leave Toomebridge, which is six miles west from Randalstown, about three miles and a half to the left; and pass also on the left, at four miles from Randalstown, and from one to two miles from our road, *Lakeview*, *St. Helena*, — Reford, Esq., and *Drumraymond*, a cottage

of Lord O'Neill's. At seven miles the road approaches within a mile of the Bann, and keeps that distance for the next four and a half miles when we reach

PORTGLENONE,

which has been much benefitted by the bridge built across the Bann, and would be still farther improved by the removal of the impediments which not only destroy the navigation of the river, but greatly injure the adjacent country. As it is, there is a little trade by the lighters which carry corn, timber, slates, &c. In the small town and neighbourhood some weaving is carried on. Portglenone contains a church, chapel,

and meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Methodists; also a little inn, where a car can be hired.

Toome, the first bridge that spans the Bann, is, as we have just remarked, six miles west from Randalstown, and ten above Portglenone. It is situate on the neck of land which separates Lough Neagh from Lough-beg. The Bann, which issues from the former, expands at half a mile into Lough-beg, which is about four miles long by one and a half broad; and resuming the river character, proceeds through a flat and uninteresting country to Portglenone. We may add that from Lough Neagh to within four miles of Coleraine, it forms the boundary of the counties of Londonderry and Antrim.

Adjoining Portglenone is *Portglenone House*, and at five miles, on the road to Ballymena, *Mount Davies*, Alexander M'Manus, Esq. On crossing the Bann we pass through the hamlet of Clady, near which are

Inisrush and *Glenburn*, and proceed along the flat, boggy tract skirting the western side of that river to

KILREA,

which forms part of the large estates belonging to the Mercers' Company of London, who, we are glad to see, have commenced its improvement. An inn, market-house, police barrack, agent's house, and public school, have already been built; and as the leases expire it is the intention of this company to carry on extensive improvements in the town and in the large tract of dreary, wild, and uncultivated country around. From what has already been done much may be expected. A little trade is carried on in weaving, sales of agricultural produce, and in the conveyance of goods along the Bann. The new lines of road in progress will greatly facilitate intercourse and increase business.

No. 196.—DUBLIN TO BALLYCASTLE.

146½ MILES.

BY BALLYMENA.

| | Statute Miles. |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Ballymena, as in No. 193 | 120½ |
| Clogh | 8 |
| Ballycastle | 18 |

THE country through which the first fifteen miles of this road runs, namely, from Ballymena to *Lissanoure Castle*, the seat of George Macartney, Esq., we have briefly noticed in connexion with the road No. 193.

Two miles from Lissanoure we cross the Bush river, just as it escapes from the mountains of Slieve-anierin; at four and a half miles from *Lissanoure Castle* we meet the junction of the Ballymoney cross-

road, leaving the village of Armoy and its ruined round tower a little to the left; and thence pursuing the romantic glen which runs along the western slopes of Knocklayd, reach, at six miles from the cross road, the small seaport town of

BALLYCASTLE,

picturesquely situated on the shores of the small bay bearing its name,

and at the foot of Knocklayd, the most westerly and one of the highest mountains on the Antrim coast, its altitude being 1685 feet. It contains a church, chapel, meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Methodists, a sessions-house, union workhouse, and a small inn. As a town, this place dates its origin from 1770, when the Irish parliament aided the late Mr. Boyd, lessee under the Earl of Antrim, in the formation of a harbour and other improvements connected with the neighbouring coal works. The mining operations failed, and the harbour filled with sand. Ballycastle is now only remarkable from its singularly romantic situation, and as a halting place for tourists who wish to examine the interesting shores and mountains around it—all which we notice more particularly in our coast road to the Giant's Causeway.

In connexion with Ballycastle, however, we may notice the ruins of Bonamargy, the burial place of the Earls of Antrim, the great proprietors of this district; they are situated a mile and a half to the east; the fragment of Dunninny Castle, and the remains of Kenbane Castle, near the promontory of that name, together with the picturesque Glensheak, which lies to the east of Knocklayd.

THE ISLAND OF RATHLIN,

which is about five miles north from Ballycastle, contains above 1,000 inhabitants, and 3,398 statute acres. The nearest point of the island, however, is about three miles from the shore. In form it is rectangular; the shores, except some parts on the eastern side, are rugged and precipitous; and exhibit masses of chalky cliffs and trap rocks. The highest summit on the island is Kenramer, which is 449 feet above the sea. The greater part of the surface is rocky and rough pasture. The valleys and more sheltered places, however, are fertile and yield good crops. A little barley is exported, also a few horses, sheep, and horned cattle of very small breeds. The manufacture of kelp, formerly carried on to some extent, has greatly fallen off. The inhabitants, whose houses are scattered throughout the island, are principally employed in fishing and farming. The Rev. R. Gage, the proprietor, who is also a magistrate, is generally resident. Bruce's Castle is a mere fragment of a wall, on the eastern side; it is so called from Robert Bruce having sheltered here, when driven from Scotland by Baliol. There are a small church and Roman Catholic chapel on the island.

No. 197.—DUBLIN TO GLENARM.

FIRST ROAD—136½ MILES.

BY BELFAST, CARRICKFERGUS, AND LARNE.

| | Statute Miles. | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|----------|
| Belfast, as in No. 184 | . | . | . | . | . | 101 |
| Carrickfergus | . | . | . | . | . | 10½ 111½ |
| Larne | . | . | . | . | . | 12 123½ |
| Glenarm | . | . | . | . | . | 12 135½ |

From Belfast to Glenarm forms part of the magnificent line of road which leads to the Giant's Causeway, and extends along the whole line of the

coast of Antrim. The greater part of the line, that is from Larne to Ballycastle, has been recently formed, or is in progress of completion—the cost is estimated at £37,000. From Belfast to Cushendall the road keeps close to the shore, exhibiting at every turn different combinations of mountain, glen, headland, and bay. The mountains along the coast rise from 1,000 to 1,800 feet above the ocean; and from the windings of the road their grassy slopes and rocky precipices are presented in endlessly varying forms; modified, of course, by distance and the nature of the foreground.

There are various public conveyances from Belfast to Larne, and a daily two-horse mail-car now extends to Glenarm.

The first five miles of this road we have noticed in our glance at the environs of Belfast. We continue along the shores of the lough, passing the village of White Abbey, and the villas of *Sea Park* and *Scout-bush*, before we reach

CARRICKFERGUS,

the county town of Antrim, of which, even to enumerate all the sieges, sanguinary conflicts, and burnings, from the founding of the castle by Sir John de Courcy in 1128, to its occupation by the French under Thurot, in 1760—as detailed by Mr. M'Skimin, in his interesting history of this place—would far exceed our limits. The castle, which forms one of the government forts, now used as an ordnance depot, stands on a low rock that projects into the sea, and in a good position for commanding the entrance to Belfast Lough. It is a picturesque object, and small as it is, comparatively speaking, and changed as it has been by incongruous additions, it is the only building extant in the kingdom that conveys

the idea of the old Norman military stronghold. The greater part of the walls of the old town and a portion of the north gate still remain.

Many of the streets, both within and without the walls, are narrow; and though a few of the houses have an antique appearance, there is nothing very remarkable in their style.

The church, which occupies an elevated spot near the centre of the town, and said to have been built on the site of a pagan temple, is a plain venerable-looking building. In the other places of worship, for Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, &c., there appears nothing worthy of particular note. A little trade is carried on in the manufacture of leather and cottons—the fishing and shipping are hardly worth noticing. Carrickfergus, though now a very unimportant place, contains, as the shire town of Antrim, the court-house, gaol, and other offices appertaining to the county. On Saturday, the 14th of June, 1690, William III. landed here. He was accompanied by Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Ormonde, the Earls of Oxford, Scarborough, and Manchester, and the Hon. M. Boyle, and many other persons of distinction.

The hills adjacent to the town attain a considerable elevation, and afford good views of the surrounding country and coast. There are some cairns on their summits which may be interesting to the antiquarian; and behind them, the road from Belfast to Larne by the village of Ballynure runs. Between Carrickfergus and the hamlet of Eden we pass *Thornfield*, the seat of P. Kirk, Esq., M.P., and several other neat villas; beyond Eden, *Castle Dobbs*, the seat of R. Dobbs, Esq., and *Bella Hill*, M. Dalway, Esq.; and at five miles we reach Ballycarry, near which are

the ruins of Templecorran church, the first living to which Dean Swift was appointed, and where, in 1611, the first Presbyterian congregation in Ireland was established.

An interesting pedestrian detour may be made from Carrickfergus to Larne, by the mountain road leading by the village of Gleno. It is ten miles in length, exhibits some picturesque and romantic scenery, and commands extensive views of the lough and country around Belfast, of the mountains of the county of Down, and of the northern coast.

At Ballycarry commences the peninsula called Island Magee. It is a bleak but very fertile tract, about eight miles long, by one and a quarter broad, containing 7,036 statute acres, and separated from the mainland by Larnelough. It contains some church, castle, and pagan ruins; and the Gobbins, a range of trap-rock cliffs along the coast, of considerable elevation.

Leaving Ballycarry we pass *Red Hall*, the seat of G. Kerr, Esq., M.P., on our right; and at two miles, the extensive lime works and house of *Magheramorne*—the latter the improved seat of J. Irvine, Esq., M.P. Gleno, the mountain village to which we referred, lies two miles to the left; a beautiful view of the coast is obtained, and the hamlet of Glynn is passed, as we descend by the shores of the lough to the small seaport town of

LARNE,

beautifully situated in a sheltered bay at the mouth of Lough Larne, about half a mile from the coast. There is a good natural harbour for small vessels in which they frequently lie; and numbers from Scotland anchor off this place, while waiting for their cargoes of lime from the extensive adjoining works of Magheramorne.

The exports, in addition to the large shipments of lime, are limited to provisions. About the middle of the last century a good deal of business was done here; now it is merely an outport of Belfast.

In the town there is nothing to detain the traveller; the older streets are narrow, ill-paved, and the houses very inferior. In the modern parts the buildings are better, and more attention has been paid to arrangement and comfort. The retail trade is very limited, as is also the weaving. The places of worship are those usually met with in all the northern towns. It also contains an inn, where cars can be hired; and a union work-house has lately been erected.

Larne, from its position on the coast, was the scene of frequent incursions. Here, in 1315, Edward Bruce, with an army of 6,000 men, landed for the conquest of Ireland. On a little headland near the town are the prostrate ruins of Olderfleet Castle, under the protection of which the town arose. This castle was erected by a Scotch family named Bisset, to whom Henry the Third granted a settlement on this part of the coast.

In the vicinity of Larne is *Gardemore*, the villa of S. Darous, Esq., with several other small seats, and one or two cotton mills; and Agnew's hill, which, at four miles west from the town, rises 1,558 feet, affords a magnificent view of the coast, of the Mull of Cantire, and many other parts of the Argyleshire shores. These views, however, on a considerably modified scale, can be obtained from the acclivities adjoining the town.

At about three miles from Larne, the circular precipices called the Sallagh Braes form a picturesque object. They are about a mile and a half to the left of our road; and along their summits a pleasant walk

may be enjoyed—an extensive view of the coast obtained—and in clear weather the Scotch coast can be plainly descried.

About mid-way between Larne and Glenarm we pass on the shore the ruins of Cairn Castle; and near it, at Ballygalley head, the old residence of the Shaw family. As we advance coastward the scenery increases in interest; and there are few scenes on this part of the coast finer in its way than the last five miles of our journey. We allude to that part of it which connects with the road lately formed along the shore by the Board of Public Works, and laid out by William Bald, Esq. It is a fine specimen of road-making, alike worthy of the government and the magnificent line of coast along which it is carried; and while it exhibits much skill, both in design and execution, displays the hard chalky cliffs through which it is cut in their sternest and most striking points of view. As this road rises only ten feet above high water mark, it is in times of storm subject to the effects of the sea spray.

Glenarm, the most interesting of all the little towns on the northern coast, is picturesquely situated at the foot of a levelly glen which separates the mountains connected with Collon top and Slemish, whose heights above the sea are 1419 and 1437 feet. It is washed by the ocean wave on the east; protected from the boisterous winds on the north-west by the moun-

tain of Nachore, (1179 feet,) which blends with the beetling promontory of Garron Point; and beautified on the south by the trees which adorn the residence of the Earl of Antrim.

Glenarm carries on a little trade with Scotland—the vessels which bring coal, taking back corn and other provisions. In summer it is considerably frequented by bathers, for whom it is well adapted.

The park connected with the residence of the Earl of Antrim extends far up the glen, and displays some very romantic scenery. It is enlivened by a pretty stream which runs through the town, and is crossed by a handsome bridge at the approach to the bold massive gateway guarding the modern picturesque castle. While there is much to excite our admiration in the general scenery around the spot where once stood the proud feudal castle of the M'Donnells of Antrim, there is also much to please us in the situation of the peaceful little town, with its inn, neat church, chapel, prettily situated meeting-house, and comfortably circumstanced inhabitants. Of late years a great deal of lime has been burned here for agricultural purposes, as well for home use as export. The quarrying and burning has been undertaken by Mr. Macdonnell, and is carried on in a very superior manner. A good deal of the stone in its native state is sent to Scotland.

No. 198.—DUBLIN TO GLENARM.

SECOND ROAD—137 MILES.

BY ANTRIM AND BALLYMENA.

| | | | | | | Statute Miles. |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----------------|
| Ballymena, as in No. 193 | : | : | : | : | — | 120½ |
| Broughshane | : | : | : | : | 3½ | 124½ |
| Glenarm | : | : | : | : | 12½ | 137 |

BROUGHSHANE and its immediate vicinity we noticed in No. 193. At four miles from Broughshane we pass *Claggan*, a beautiful hunting seat of Lord O'Neill's; and thence follow

the interesting mountain glen noticed in the preceding road. From the windings of the road we enjoy as we descend, views of the glen, the coast, and the adjacent hills.

No. 199.—DUBLIN TO THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

FIRST ROAD—158½ MILES.

BY COLERAINE AND BUSHMILLS.

| | | | | | | Statute Miles. |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|----------------|
| Coleraine, as in No. 192 | : | : | : | : | — | 147½ |
| Bushmills | : | : | : | : | 8 | 155½ |
| Giant's Causeway | : | : | : | : | 2½ | 158½ |

THIS is the easiest and shortest way of reaching the Causeway: conveyances can be readily obtained at Coleraine, and there are good inns both there and at Bushmills; but by this road the traveller loses all the splendid scenery connected with the more eastern part of the coast, and which is briefly noticed in Nos. 196, 197, and 200.

In the country between Coleraine and Bushmills there is little to remark beyond the diversified surface, and the views obtained of the coast and surrounding hills. At three miles from Coleraine we pass, on the right, *Cloufin*; at five on the left, *Beardiville*, Sir F. W. M'Naghten, Bart. where we enter the county of Antrim.

Bushmills is an improving little place, for which it is wholly indebted to the exertions of one of the pro-

prietors, Sir F. W. M'Naghten, Bart. whose modern mansion and improved demesne adjoin the town. It already contains a commodious and comfortable hotel, built for the accommodation of visitors to the Causeway, where horses and carriages can be hired; a large distillery, the produce of which is famed and exported to various parts; paper and flour mills; a small factory for spades and shovels; a court-house; and various places of worship. It is watered by the Bush river, which falls into the sea a little below the town. The vicinity is also improving, and various neat villas and bathing lodges are springing up in various directions along the coast; among them we may notice *Seaport*, J. Leslie, Esq.

Two miles and a quarter west from Bushmills are the ruins of

Dunluce Castle. They are situated on a rock which is separated from the main land by a chasm of about thirty feet in width; and which on the opposite side rises about a hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. By whom this castle was founded is not known; but at a very early period it was occupied by M'Quillan, a local chief, and afterwards by the Earls of Antrim, who greatly enlarged it. The separating chasm is now crossed by the wall of an old archway; and from the castle windows a magnificent view is obtained of the headlands along the coast. The ruins of Dunluce are more remarkable from their extraordinary position on the summit of the high wave-worn caverned rock, than for their extent or character.

About a mile to the west of Dunluce are the ruins of Ballymagarry, which was the residence of the noble and ancient family of Antrim, from the time Dunluce became untenable till 1750, when Ballymagarry was burned.

The Giant's Causeway, which is about two miles north from Bushmills, derives its name from a popular tradition that it was formed by giants as the commencement of a road across the channel to Scotland. Apart from all geological considerations, the objects of interest here may be thus classified—The Causeway—the Cliffs—and the Caves.

The whole are included in that part of the coast which runs westward from Benbane head to the termination of the Cliffs at the Blackrocks, a distance of three miles. This range of the shore, in common with the whole line of coast, has been worn by the ceaseless action of the ocean waves into numerous sinuosities or ports, as they are called. Thus from Benbane head to the Blackrocks there are,—first, Port-na-Plaiskin; secondly, Port-na-

Tobber; thirdly, Port-na-Collian; fourthly, Port-na-Spania; fifthly, Port-na-Reostan; sixthly, Port-na-Noffer; seventhly, Port-na-Gannaiy; and lastly, Port-na-Baw. Now the Giant's Causeway is the little promontory separating Port-na-Noffer and Port-na-Gannaiy; and its greatest length from the base of the cliff towards the sea is about 700, and in breadth 350 feet. Its surface is very uneven—the height ranging from one to thirty feet above the strand; and the area, the outline of which is very irregular, may be generally stated at about two acres. With the exception of the whin dykes, which separate it into three divisions, it is composed of columnar basalt; and these divisions are termed the eastern, middle, and western Causeway—the latter much the largest. These three divisions are supposed to comprise about 40,000 distinct and perfect polygonal columns, rising, as we have just observed, above the surface, from one to thirty feet, and sinking to an unknown depth, and each composed of several pieces, the joints of which are articulated with the greatest exactness, and in a strictly horizontal direction, varying in their length from five feet to four inches. Generally the columns are pentagonal and hexagonal, and the basalt of a very dark colour. When viewed from any part of the strand, the whole platform has the appearance of a vast unfinished pier.

The cliffs, at least those which are remarkable for their columnar shape, extend from Weir's Snout (where the path-way leads down by the little rocks called the Stookans to the Causeway,) to the Plaiskins, a distance of two miles. The more striking features in this wonderful formation are, Aird's Snout, near the Shepherd's Path; the chimney

tops, so called from their height and isolated position; the theatre, from its colonnade in successive tiers; the organ, from its numerous pillars, in shape and arrangement like the pipes of that instrument; and the Plaiskins, not only the highest of the cliffs but by far the most beautiful and interesting as regards its mineral formation. This cliff attains an elevation of 395 feet, and affords decidedly the finest view of this extraordinary coast. Benbane and Bengore heads lie a little to the east of the Plaiskins; and a mile east from Bengore head are the almost prostrate ruins of Dunseverick castle. They occupy the summit of an isolated rock, near the centre of a little bay, and are said to be the celebrated Dunsovarke of ancient Irish history, in the early accounts of which antiquarians are at issue. All, however, seem agreed that a fortress existed here long before the introduction of Christianity; and that the castle, of which the present ruins are a part, was erected in the twelfth century, and occupied by the M'Quillans, down to the time of Elizabeth. The particulars of the coast and country eastward we shall notice in the next road.

The caves of Portcoon and Dunkerry lie to the west of the Causeway—the former about a quarter, the latter half a mile. They are both readily approached, and exhibit much of that scenery peculiar to ocean caverns.

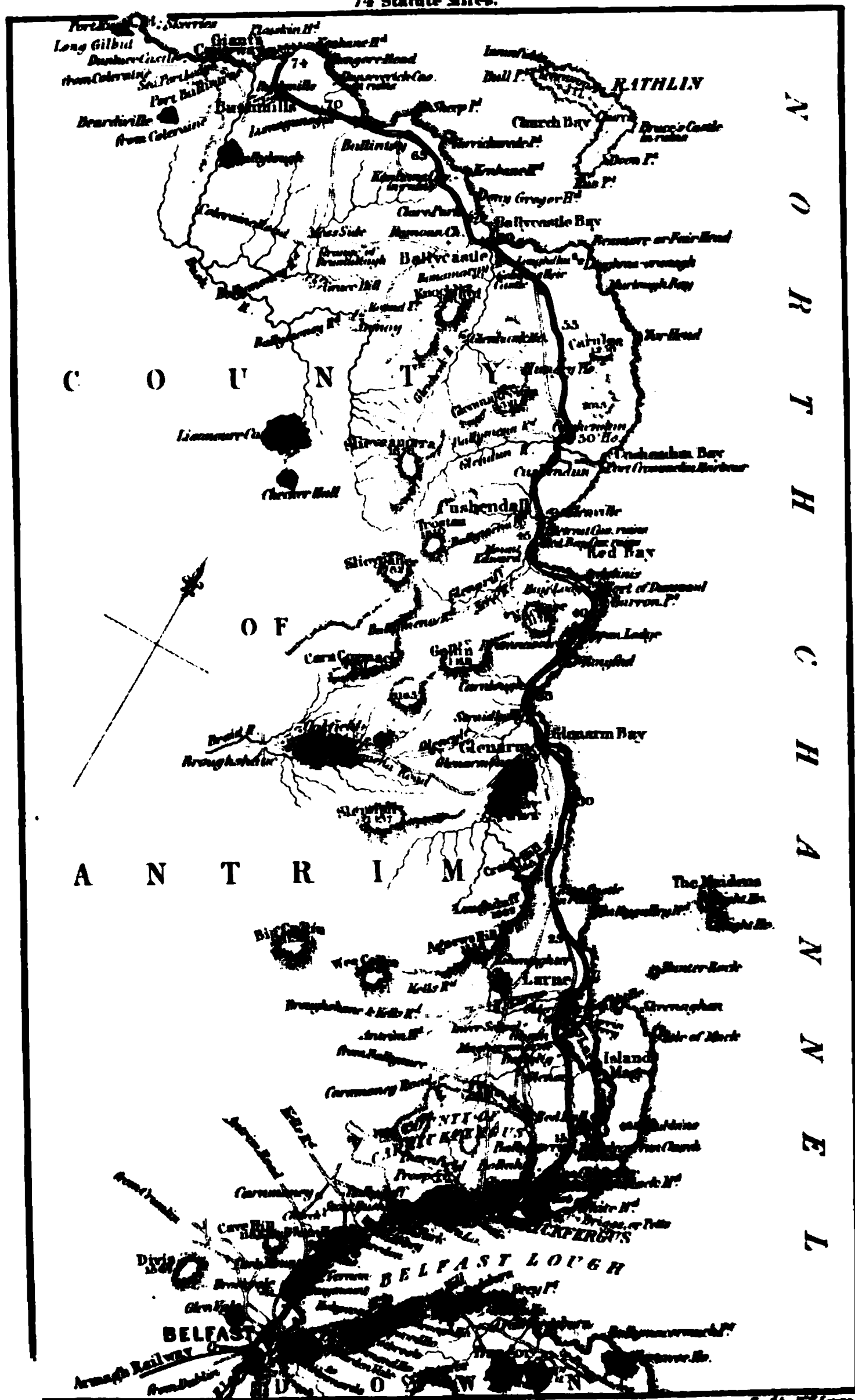
Boats and guides under proper regulations are always at hand; and we need scarcely remind the tourist, that like all marine scenery, the Causeway and its adjoining cliffs are seen to most advantage from the water.

While we admit that a certain knowledge of mineralogy and the sciences connected with it are necessary to the full enjoyment of this

magnificent coast, distinguished as it is from all others by the wonderful assemblage and formation of its trap rocks; and also that in several other parts of our shores its cliffs and caves, merely considered as such, are far surpassed in extent, grandeur, and sublimity; insensible must he be to the beauties and wonders of nature's works, who would not assign the Giant's Causeway and its promontories a high place in British scenery.

"In 1814, Sir Walter Scott visited the Giant's Causeway, in a nautical excursion made chiefly round the Scottish coast. He does not appear to have landed here; but the following summary of his impressions derived from his sail along the shore will, no doubt be interesting. He describes the shores as 'extremely striking as well as curious.' They open into a succession of little bays, each of which has precipitous banks, graced with long ranges of the basaltic pillars sometimes placed above each other, and divided by masses of intervening strata, or by green sloping banks of earth of extreme steepness. These remarkable ranges of columns are in some places chequered by horizontal strata of a red rock or earth, of the appearance of ochre; so that the green of the grassy banks, the dark grey or black appearance of the columns, with those red seams, and other varieties of the interposed strata, have most uncommon and striking effects. The outline of these cliffs is as singular as their colouring. In several places the earth has wasted away from single columns, and left them standing insulated and erect, like the ruined colonnade of an ancient temple, upon the verge of the precipice. In other places the disposition of the basaltic ranges presents singular appearances, to which the

74 Statute Miles.



guides give names agreeable to the images which they are supposed to represent. Each of the little bays or inlets has also its appropriate name."

We cannot leave this place without indulging a hope that the Earl of Antrim, who is the proprietor

of this highly interesting district, will direct a carriage road to be made round the promontory of Weir's Snout to the Causeway. The distance is about half a mile. The present foot-path was made by the late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry. How different at the cliffs of Moher!

No. 200.—DUBLIN TO THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

SECOND ROAD—175½ MILES.

BY GLENARM, CUSHENDALL, AND BALLYCASTLE.

| | Statute Miles. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Glenarm, as in No. 197 | 135½ |
| Cushendall | 12½ 148½ |
| Ballycastle | 14½ 162½ |
| Ballintoy | 5½ 168 |
| Giant's Causeway | 7½ 175½ |

THIS line as compared with the preceding, increases the distance seventeen and one quarter miles; but it is merely used by tourists who wish to see this interesting line of coast. A mail car runs from Belfast to Ballycastle, and cars can be hired at the different towns along the line.

Glenarm, and the country between it and Belfast, we have noticed in No. 197; and on leaving Glenarm for Cushendall we proceed along the bold and interesting shores of its bay, crossing at two miles from the town, Glencyle, through which a road from Broughshane runs. We pass through the village of Cairnlough at two and a half miles; and at five reach *Drumnasole*, the romantic seat of A. Turnley, Esq., near which is *Nappan*, formerly the residence of the Higginson family. Passing the plantations which skirt the base of Nachore mountain, at eight miles we round Garron Point, near which is a coast-guard station and the fort of Dunmaul, and where we advise the traveller to pause and view the mineral formation of the cliffs, and

from the high promontory the magnificent surrounding scenery. In addition to the view of the line of coast northward, for at least six miles, in clear weather the isles of the Argyle-shire coast, and the Paps of Jura, are distinguishable; and the Mull of Cantyre seems close at hand. Dunmaul, as the name implies, contains an ancient fort, some of the outlines of which can still be traced. In an old burying ground, situated on the shore about midway between Garron Point and Bay Lodge, in which are the ruined walls of an ancient church, is a tombstone, said to cover the grave of Shane O'Neil. The red band is still visible, but the motto, "*Lamh dhearg Eirin*," can scarcely be deciphered. From this we proceed along the rugged shores of Red Bay, passing at two and a half miles from Cushendall, *Bay Lodge*, which is close to the mouth of the beautiful and thickly inhabited Glenariff. This glen is watered by a pretty little stream, traversed by a road to Clogh, and bounded on the east by the acclivities of Nachore mountain—

and on the west by those of Trostan—the latter 1810, the former 1179 feet in elevation above the sea.

CUSHENDALL,

where there is a comfortable inn to regale the traveller, and around much to interest him, whether the objects of his pursuit be the external appearances of nature, as manifested along a wild, varied, and mountainous sea coast, or to scan the causes which have led to such wonderful formations, is situated within a quarter of a mile of the shores of Red bay, one of the best defined inlets on this line of coast. It contains a small church, a comfortable inn, as we have just observed, and is well frequented during the bathing season. The mountain and cliff scenery are interesting; among the former may be reckoned the highest summits on this line of coast. These mountains are separated by Glenariff, already noticed—Glenballyemon, Glenane, and Glendun, which are all in the vicinity, and full of picturesque beauty. A mile south of the town, near the glen road leading to Clogh, are the ruins of Red bay castle; and the traditions of the district point out the old grave-yard of Layde, which is a mile north from the town, as the resting-place of Ossian. In this church-yard are some monastic ruins which still possess some interest; and close to the village is an ancient intrenchment, or fortified earth-work, known by the name of Court-Mac-Martin.

On leaving Cushendall, at the distance of about three miles, a road branches off to the village of Cushendun, which is about a mile from the main line of road, and four from Cushendall. It is situated on a little bay which bears its name, into which the stream that waters Glendun empties itself. A pier has been

erected close to the village, called PortCrommelinharbour, which greatly assists the little fishing and export trade carried on, and also the small vessels which occasionally run in for shelter. Along the shore there are some small caves formed in the conglomerate rock—and on the opposite side of the little bay are the uninteresting ruins of Castle Carey and *Cushendun House*, E. A. M'Neill, Esq. At Cushendun the road again leaves the coast, keeping about two and a half miles inland from that village to Ballycastle. Those who are interested in sea cliff scenery, and do not regard a walk of thirteen miles, will keep the path along the coast. It is, however, only fit for pedestrians. It leads along the high, heathy wastes of Carnlea, Torhead, and round the fertile lands of Murloch to Benmore, or Fairhead, which is much the highest, boldest, and most extensive promontory on this line of coast. Benmore head is four miles north-east from Ballycastle; and is also approached from that town by a path along the shore. It attains an elevation of 636 feet, being 241 feet higher than the Plaiskins, the highest cliff connected with the Giant's Causeway—and exhibits, though in a ruder, yet in a much more extensive state, much of the columnar formation and other strata peculiar to the Causeway. Some of the basaltic pillars are said to be the largest yet discovered; and it is also stated, that more than an acre of the promontory has crumbled away in the memory of persons still living. The Greyman's path will be pointed out, by which the more expert descend to the base of this magnificent promontory; and the views from its summit, particularly of the Atlantic which washes its base—the coast—the island of Rathlin in all its varied outline—and the opposite shores and mountains of the western highlands of Scotland, are

highly imposing. In the high moorland adjacent to Fairhead are two small loughs, one of which discharges its overflowing waters by a fissure down the precipice. Tor-head, which is four miles south from Benmore-head, has been called in the old maps of Ireland, of Elizabeth's time, "*the Scots' warning fyre*," from the Scots who had settled in those parts making fires on it, to bring over their friends to their assistance, when about to be assailed by the English or Irish. It is the nearest point to Scotland, being but eighteen miles in a direct line. Adjoining Tor-head is the hill of Carnlea, (1250 feet)—the highest in the bleak moorland on this part of the coast.

"Returning to the new line of road, at three and a half miles from Cushendall, the viaduct by which the road is carried across the valley of Glendun presents itself. It spans the valley by three arches; at the centre one, it is eighty feet in height above the river Dun, which passes under it; through one of the side arches is the road leading up the glen to the interior of the country. The scenery from the top of the viaduct is striking—but the traveller should also descend to the bottom of the valley, both to see the fine effect of the bridge, and also the view of the valley through the centre arch, which must be seen, in order to be duly appreciated. The viaduct was commenced in the year 1836, it is faced with the Cushendun sandstone, which gives it a beautiful tone of colour, and promises great durability to the work, the cost of which, we are informed by the architect, Mr. Charles Lanyon, was about six thousand pounds. About a mile and a half above the viaduct, at Dumfersky, a pretty cottage has been lately built by Mr. Turnley, surrounded by young thriving plantations.

The road now leads by an easy

ascent over Carey mountain; when the traveller has reached the highest point, an extensive view expands itself behind him, which he should stop for a few minutes to look back upon. The bay and village of Cushendun, the windings of the river Dun, the viaduct, the beautiful glen beneath him; further off, the long line of headlands, and the magnificent outline of mountains ending at Garron Point; and lastly, the broad blue sea, bounded by the shores of Scotland—all combine to form a picture of no common degree of beauty. Resuming our route, the lofty mountain of Knocklayd, ascertained to rise to an elevation of 1685 feet, relieves the eye, which has perhaps been wearied by the bleak level of the last three or four miles, exhibiting nearly one continuous tract of bog and heath. At length Ballycastle comes in view, and seaward lies the island of Rathlin or Raghery; while to the right, though not in view, lie the high cliffs of Fairhead."

Ballycastle collieries lie along the shore about a mile to the west of Fairhead—having turned out unprofitably, they have not been worked for some years. A curious circumstance connected with their history is related by Mr. Hamilton in his letters on the Antrim coast, of the miners in 1770, in pushing forward an adit, unexpectedly breaking through a rock, and finding a narrow passage, into which two lads with lighted candles entered. They reached a labyrinth of apartments, out of which they found it impossible to return, till they were relieved on the following day, by their fellow workmen cutting a way into them. On examination, the miners found a complete gallery, evidently worked long since.

Ballycastle and its interesting neighbourhood we have noticed in No. 196, and in connexion with that

Groomsport. Of the old abbey of Bangor there is a fragment remaining in the garden wall of the glebe-house.

At Bangor we again leave the coast and proceed through an interesting country to

DONAGHADEE,

one of the government steam-packet stations; and the shortest point of communication between Ireland and Scotland, being only twenty-two miles from Port Patrick; the voyage by steam is generally made in three hours. A large pier, harbour, and light-house have been lately formed, which have added considerably to the import and export trade of the town. A number of the females of the town and neighbourhood are employed in embroidering muslin for the Glasgow manufacturers. There are various places of worship and schools. The town with its white-washed houses, forming a crescent around the harbour, has a neat and cheerful appearance.

The residence of the proprietor of the town, D. Delacherois, Esq., and of several other gentlemen are in the town; and near it are, *Carrodore*, N.D. Crommellin, Esq. *Ballywilliam Cottage*, Lady Charlotte Jocelyn. *Portavoe*, the seat of D. Kerr, Esq. is about a mile and a half to the north along the shore.

The Copeland isles are situated between two and four miles north from Donaghadee. The larger island, which is two miles from the town, contains 220 acres of land, mostly arable, and about 100 inhabitants. The other two, which are more seaward, contain each about 30 acres—on one of them a light-house has been erected, and is called Light-house island; the other, called Mew island, is low and uninhabited.

From the high ancient mound at the end of the town, now crowned by a powder magazine, an extensive view is obtained of the coast and adjacent country.

No. 203.—DUBLIN TO DONAGHADEE.

SECOND ROAD—119 MILES.

BY BELFAST AND NEWTOWNARDS.

| | | | | | | Statute Miles. |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Belfast, as in No. 184 | . | . | . | . | . | — 101 |
| Newtownards | : | : | : | : | : | 10½ 111½ |
| Donaghadee | : | : | : | : | : | 7½ 119 |

On this road a mail car runs daily to Donaghadee; and there are various caravans and other conveyances to Newtownards. We pass through the suburb of Ballymacarret, along a well-cultivated country, beautified with several neat villas, and at five miles through the village of Dundonald,

with its church, meeting-house, and large bleach-green.

NEWTOWNARDS

is the fourth town in extent and importance in the county of Down, and one of the neatest, best built and

best arranged of the smaller towns in the north. It is the property of the Marquis of Londonderry, whose father, the late Marquis, took great interest in its improvement. The principal manufacture carried on is muslin weaving, and a considerable number of females are employed by the Glasgow merchants in its embroidery. There is a large brewery; a great deal of provisions are sold at the weekly markets; and the retail trade of the town is extensive. There are a small court-house, a town-hall, and market square. The church is a handsome structure; there are four or five Presbyterian meeting-houses and numerous schools; a union workhouse, and two inns, where conveyances can be hired.

The town is situated at the foot of Strangford lough, an inlet of the sea, which, exclusive of the channel above Portaferry, is fourteen miles long—its greatest breadth four. From the numerous sandy shoals and rocks which pervade nearly its whole area, that is, exclusive of the channel above Portaferry, it is comparatively of little use for the purposes of navigation; and during ebb tides, from the extent of slob and muddy sand exposed to view, has a very unpleasant appearance. Six of the islands, varying in extent from 16 to 130 acres, are inhabited, namely, Castle Island, Red Island, Wood Island, Taggart, Islandbawn, and Maghee.

Four miles from Newtownards, on the east side of the lough, is *Mount Stewart*, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry; in the demesne is a model of the Temple of the Winds, erected under the superintendence of Mr. James Stuart, architect, generally known as the Athenian Stuart: at seven miles, the village of Grey-abbey, which takes its name from the venerable ruins of

the adjoining monastery, founded in 1192 by the wife of John de Courcey, for Cistercian monks. It is also situated on the shores of the lough, and contains a church and Presbyterian meeting-house. At three and a half miles south from Grey-abbey, and ten and a half miles from Newtownards, is the thriving village of Kircubbin. Close to the village of Grey-abbey is *Rosemount*, the seat of — Montgomery, Esq. Three miles east from Grey-abbey, on the road which leads along the sea-coast from Donaghadee to Portaferry, is the village of Ballywalter, and a mile from it the ruins of Black-abbey. The country along the sea-shore is thickly inhabited, and the above road continues along the coast for eleven miles. Along this part of the sea-coast isolated masses of protruded rocks are thickly scattered. The tract of land lying between Strangford lough and the Irish Channel is not more, on an average, than four miles wide. It is fertile and thickly inhabited, and the road which skirts the sea exhibits from the more elevated points extensive views of the adjacent lands and of the rocky coast.

Comber is on the west side of Strangford lough and four miles south from Newtownards. It is situated on a small inlet which runs off the lough. The town, which is well built, contains three streets and a square, a church and meeting-house. Till of late years a considerable number of the inhabitants were employed in weaving. There are two distilleries and a large bleaching-green; and the erection of a pier at the Water foot would add much to the improvement of the town.

This place, in common with Newtownards, Grey-abbey, Bangor, and the greater part of this district, was granted by James the First to Sir James Hamilton, who converted the materials of the extensive abbey

founded here in 1201, into a castle called *Mount Alexander*—now in its turn a heap of ruins. Civilised and cultivated as are many parts of the county of Down, there are few portions of it more highly improved than the interesting vicinity of Comber. From Scrabo-hill, about a mile from Newtownards, on the Comber road, and which rises 534

feet, a good view is obtained of the surrounding country, including the particulars we have so briefly sketched.

Resuming our road to Donaghadee, there is little to remark in the varied and thickly-inhabited tract of country passed over between Newtownards and that town.

No. 204.—DUBLIN TO BALLINAHINCH AND SAINTFIELD.

99½ MILES.

BY NEWRY AND DROMORE.

| | | | | | | | Statute Miles. |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Dromore, as in No. 184 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 83½ |
| Ballinahinch | . | . | . | . | . | . | 94 |
| Saintfield | . | . | . | . | . | . | 99½ |

In the undulating country we travel over, which is bounded on the south by Slieve Croob and the other hills which connect with the mountains of Mourne, there is little beyond what is common to the surrounding district, to attract attention, till we reach the small town of

BALLINAHINCH,

where a skirmish took place between the king's troops and the insurgents in 1798. This town and the surrounding manor is now the estate of D. Kerr, Esq., of *Portavo*. There are numerous cattle fairs held here, and at the weekly markets a good deal of agricultural produce is disposed of. It contains a small inn where cars can be hired, a church, and three Presbyterian meeting-houses. The town is watered by the Annacloy river, which carries down all the streams of this immediate district to Strangford Lough. In a picturesque and fertile valley, two miles south of the town, is a power-

ful sulphureous chalybeate spring: there are two wells, one for drinking and the other for bathing.

These wells, which have been in estimation for more than one hundred years, have long been the resort of many during the summer and autumnal seasons. The upper well being a pure chalybeate spring; the second or lower well contains a smaller portion of iron, and it has often been found a valuable remedy in cutaneous and eruptive diseases. This place has undergone considerable improvement by enlarging the pleasure-grounds and planting them. The houses over both wells have been rebuilt; and with a view of augmenting the comforts of the visitors resorting to the spa, a spacious building has been erected, which contains a news-room on the ground floor, and a very fine ball-room above. These improvements have been executed at the expense of David Kerr, Esq., M.P., the proprietor of the estate. This estate was originally granted by Charles II.

to Sir George Rawdon, the ancestor of the present Marquess of Hastings; and remained in the possession of the noble family of Moira till 1810. *Montalto*, which adjoins the town, is now the seat of D. Kerr, Esq. It was formerly the principal seat of the Earls of Moira. Like all the more fertile parts of the county of Down, the country around is greatly diversified with little hills, cut up into small farms, and thickly inhabited. Slieve Croob is five miles south-west from Ballinahinch; it attains an altitude of 1755 feet, and is the principal summit in the group of hills lying around it, and affords a very extensive view of the thickly-inhabited and undulating country lying to the north and east; and of the Mourne mountains on the south. The river Laggan

has its source on the northern acclivities of Slieve Croob.

Saintfield as well as Ballinahinch shared in the insurrectionary movements of 1798. It has not, however, like it changed the line of its proprietary. This town has been much improved, and for its extent carries on a considerable trade in weaving linens, calicoes, corduroys, &c. There is a good inn, at which cars can be hired. The markets and fairs are well attended: the church is a handsome building, and there are also two commodious Presbyterian meeting-houses.

Adjoining the town is *Saintfield House*, the handsome seat of N. Price, Esq., under whose liberal encouragement the town and the extensive tract of country forming his estate has been much improved.

No. 205.—DUBLIN TO DOWNPATRICK, STRANGFORD, AND PORTAFERRY.

101½ MILES.

BY NEWRY, RATHFRILAND, AND CASTLEWELLAN.

| | | | | | | | Statute Miles. | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|------|
| Newry, as in No. 184 | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | 63 |
| Rathfriland | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9½ | 72½ |
| Castlewella | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9½ | 81½ |
| Clough | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 86½ |
| Downpatrick | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6½ | 93 |
| Strangford | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 101 |
| Portaferry | . | . | . | . | . | . | 0½ | 101½ |

A MAIL-CAR carrying passengers, with various other conveyances, runs from Newry to Downpatrick—and carriages and horses can always be hired at the former place. Our road crosses the high grounds which connect with the western slopes of the Mourne mountains, and we have little to notice in addition to the observa-

tions connected with the environs of Newry, No. 184, till we reach

RATHFRILAND,

situated on elevated ground, down which the streets radiate to meet the five public roads leading from different points to the town. On the

summit of the little hill round which the town is built, are some slight remains of the castle of the Magennis, the great feudal chieftains of this district. From the hill we command an extensive view of the surrounding country. Rathfriland, which now contains some good houses, several places of worship, and carries on a little trade in the manufacture of linen, was, with the surrounding manor, granted by Charles the Second to Alderman Hawkins, of London, in consideration of services he rendered the Protestant refugees at that time, and now belongs to his descendant, the Hon. Gen. Meade.

Three and a quarter miles south from Rathfriland, where the mountain roads leading from Newry to Bryansford, and from Rathfriland to Rosstrevor meet, is the village of Hilltown. This village is situated near the base of the Eagle mountain, one of the most elevated of the Mourne group, being 2,084 feet in height. The upper Bann issues from its sides, and near Hilltown waters the first of the numerous bleach-greens we meet along its interesting banks.

From this point the Mourne group of mountains can be conveniently visited; they do not occupy more than fifteen miles in length, by eight in breadth. Their principal summits are Eagle mountain, 2,081 feet—Slieve Muck, 2,198—Slievebeg, 2,384—Slieve More, 2,443—Slieve Bingham, 2,449—and Slieve Donard, 2,796. Geologically, the axis of the group consists of granite, flanked by masses of greenstone, hornblende schists, &c. A road skirts their seaward base—and through their three intersecting glens roads from Rosstrevor and Kilkeel to Rathfriland, by the village of Hilltown, are carried; so that they are accessible to the tourist from different points.

As we proceed from Rathfriland

to Castlewellsan we cross, at two miles from the former, the upper Bann, here an insignificant stream, and pursue our way among the little hills which lie along the base of the Mourne mountains, where all that indifferent and mixed culture peculiar to small upland farms is exhibited.

The neat little town of Castlewellsan, which contains a market-house, sessions-house, small infantry barrack, Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian meeting-house, and a small inn where conveyances can be obtained, is interesting from its situation, its manufactures, and the surrounding improvements of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Annesley, whose beautiful seat, *Castlewellsan*, embracing a pretty little natural lake, adjoins the town. To the east of the town are the villas of *Annsborough*, *Woodlawn*, *Wood Lodge*, and *Woodhouse*—and a mile and a half to the north of the town is Clarkell-wood; and at two miles and a half, near the base of Slieve Croob, is *Ballywillwill*, the residence of the Rev. G. H. M'Dowell Johnston. But, as a residence, the most attractive in this romantic part of the country is *Tollymore Park*, the seat of the Earl of Roden, which is situated at the base of Slieve Donard, the highest and most northerly summit of the Mourne group of mountains; and we may add, the highest mountain in Ulster. *Tollymore Park* is three miles south from Castlewellsan, and adjoining the village of Bryansford, which contains a church, chapel, and inn where post-horses and conveyances can be hired.

Mr. Whately, in his observations on modern gardening, finely observes, "that one of the noblest objects in nature is the surface of a large thick wood, commanded from an eminence, or seen from below, hanging on the side of a hill. The latter is generally the more interesting object—

its aspiring situation gives it an air of greatness; its termination is commonly the horizon; and, indeed, if it is deprived of that splendid luminary, if the brow appears above it (unless some very peculiar effect characterizes that brow), it loses much of its magnificence." Here the brow which crowns the noble wood is Slieve Donard, and here the whole train of ideas is fully realized as we enter the park from the pretty village of Bryansford.

The plantations of *Tollymore Park* stretch for nearly two and a half miles along the base of Slieve Donard, advance for at least half a mile up its bold acclivities, and contain some of the finest larch in Ireland. The mansion is a plain commodious building, and the demesne is watered by the Shimna stream, which rushes over a rocky bed in its progress to the sea at Newcastle.

Newcastle, a small seaport town, is about four and a half miles south-east from Castlewellan—and three miles, in the same direction, from Bryansford. It is situated on the western shores of Dundrum bay, one of the wide circular inlets which diversify this line of coast. The bay is nine miles across from the base of Slieve Donard to St. John's Point, and about four miles deep.

Newcastle derives its name from a castle erected here by Felix Magennis, in the memorable year of the Spanish Armada; and though previously to the year 1822, only an inconsiderable fishing village, has since been gradually increasing in importance. In addition to its trade as a port, it has made great advances as a fashionable place for sea bathing, and is now nearly a mile in length, containing several large and handsome private dwellings, and numerous comfortable and respectable lodging-houses. It contains several places of worship, and exports

some agricultural produce to the larger towns. The castle, built by Magennis close to the sea-shore, has been taken down, and on its site Earl Annesley has erected a good hotel. His lordship has also a marine residence, *Donard Lodge*, at the foot of Slieve Donard. The other seats are *Tollymore* and *Brook Lodge*. A commodious pier has been erected at an expense of £30,000, which has been very beneficial to the trade of the town.

Slieve Donard, which is only two miles from Newcastle, is not difficult of ascent; and from its summit a magnificent view of sea and land is obtained. From its acclivities, however, much more beautiful views are obtained than from its summit, of the bay, adjacent coast, and of the finely diversified country lying around its base.

Newcastle is admirably circumstanced for bathing; a fine smooth strand stretching northward for six miles. Connected with the large accumulations of sand hills along these shores, there are extensive rabbit warrens, particularly on the margins of the little sea lough or inner bay that runs up to the village of Dundrum, which is about four and a half miles north from Bryansford, and the same distance from Newcastle.

Dundrum is considerably frequented as a bathing place, and has been improved by the proprietor, the Marquis of Downshire, who has built a bathing lodge for himself, and an inn for visitors. An occasional vessel leaves this little port with corn and potatoes. The conspicuous ruins of the castle built by Sir John de Courcey, in 1313, occupy the summit of an adjacent rock. At Sliddery Ford, which is about half way between Newcastle and Dundrum, there is a cromlech, or pagan altar. *Tyrella House*, the residence of A. H. Montgomery, Esq.,

lies two miles west of the town on the road to Killough.

The traveller anxious to sojourn in this interesting part of the country will find comfortable accommodation at the inns of Bryansford, Newcastle, or Dundrum, which are from two to four miles from each other.

The mountains of Mourne, which we have just briefly noticed, occupy that southern point of the county Down which reaches from Carlingford lough to Dundrum bay; or, more exactly, from Rosstrevor on the south, to Newcastle on the north, a distance of fourteen miles in a straight line; the greatest breadth from Kilkeel to Hilltown, being about eleven miles. Their principal summits, their outlines and intersecting roads, we have also noticed above.

Resuming our road, and proceeding from Castlewellan to Downpatrick, we run through an undulating country, passing at three and a half miles, *Mount Panther*, the residence of J. Reed Allen, Esq.; and at five miles reach the village of Clough—a mile north from which are the village and demesne of *Seaforde*, the latter the fine residence of Lady Harriet Forde. On the summit of Slieve Croob, which lies five miles north-west of Seaforde, is a very large and remarkable cairn; and two miles north from the village of Seaforde is Loughin-island lake.

Downpatrick, the county town of Down, returning a member to parliament, and, as the name imports, the hill of St. Patrick, is said to be the most ancient town in Ireland. It is situated near the head of Lough Strangford, built on an undulating surface, and encircled by a series of low hills. Like many of our ancient towns, it is divided into the English, Scotch, and Irish quarters. It is composed of four main streets diverging from a point, which contain numerous well-built houses. The public

buildings are the county court-house and gaol, union workhouse, with several hospitals and other offices common to county towns. At the inn post-horses and carriages can be hired. The old cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Patrick shortly after his arrival here in 432, and also to contain his remains, together with those of Saints Bridget and Columbkil, was, with the town, repeatedly plundered and burnt. It was restored for divine worship in 1790, when the adjoining round tower (of which the foundations only remain) was taken down. It occupies a conspicuous site, and is now a venerable and remarkable structure. The parish church is at the opposite or west end of the town. The places of worship for Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and other Dissenters, are not, as buildings, remarkable. There are extensive barracks for infantry. Till of late years, about six hundred persons were employed in the manufacture of linen; the general retail trade is considerable; and the weekly markets are well supplied with various commodities.

The river Annacloy empties itself into Lough Strangford, about a mile below the town, where a quay has been formed, and an embankment made to stop the tide water. Vessels of considerable burden sail up to the quay, bringing coals, timber, slates, iron, &c., and carrying away very considerable quantities of agricultural produce.

From the death of St. Patrick in 491, to the reign of James the Second, Downpatrick, in its annals, exhibits only a series of battles, incursions, sackings, and burnings. There is a very large and remarkable ancient fort near the town; and in the immediate vicinity are the ruins of Saul abbey, said to have been founded by St. Patrick in 432; and Inch abbey, erected by Sir John de Courcsey in 1180.

Slieve-na-griddle is the highest of the hills about the town. It attains an elevation of 414 feet, and commands a view of the town and surrounding country, including the mountains of Mourne and Lough Strangford, with its flat shores, sandy shoals, and numerous islands. The latter are all named, and several of them inhabited; the larger we have noticed in connexion with Newtownards, No. 203. Slieve-na-griddle is about two miles and a half east from the town, and not far from its base are Struel, or as they are sometimes called St. Patrick's wells, where, at midsummer many resort from various parts of Ireland to do penance, and to partake of the supposed sanative qualities of the waters. St. Finian's well is near the race-course on the south of the town.

A little to the west of Downpatrick, near the road to Clough, is *Hollymount*, the seat of Thomas Forde, Esq.; near it are Ballydugan lake and house; and *Vianstown*. *Finnabrague House*, the seat of J. W. Maxwell, Esq., is near the town, on the road to Belfast, and beautifully situated on the shores of the lough.

The little town of Killyleagh is six miles from Downpatrick, on the western shore of Lough Strangford, and appears to have been a place of some importance so early as 1180, when De Courcey erected the castle of Killyleagh. This fortress appears to have been the scene of many a bloody fray from that period till its demolition by General Monk in 1648. It was shortly afterwards repaired by the ancestors of the late celebrated A. Hamilton Rowan, and is now the property of his grandson. The cotton manufacture is carried on to some extent, and considerable imports of cotton wool, iron, timber, &c.; and exports of corn and other

articles of provision are effected at the little port, which has been of late improved by the principal proprietor, Lord Dufferin. The places of worship are a handsome parish church and Presbyterian meeting-house. Sir Hans Sloane, the celebrated physician and naturalist, was born here in 1660. The country around is highly improved. Among the villas we may notice *Delamont*, *Ringdufferin*, and *Ardigon*.

The village of Killinchy is about five miles from Killyleagh and eleven from Downpatrick. It is on the road to Comber from Killyleagh, and within a short distance of Lough Strangford. At Whiterocks Pier, about two miles from the village, shipments of corn and other provisions are made in vessels of considerable burden. Near the village are *Ardview*, *Hollypark*, and *Rockmount*. A little to the north of the village, on the road from it to Belfast is *Florida*, the seat of J. P. Gordon, Esq.

The village of Crossgar is five miles and a half north from Downpatrick, on the cross-road to Belfast, by Saintfield. Adjoining it are *Crossgar House* and the demesne of *Redemon*.

Six miles and a half south from Downpatrick, at the head of a creek branching off Killough bay, which lies about half way between St. John's Point and the entrance to Lough Strangford, is the small seaport town of Ardglass. In the reign of Henry the Fourth, this appears to have been a port of some consequence, as the remains of the long range of buildings which are supposed to have been erected and occupied by some London merchants of that period show. A part of this building, now called *Ardglass Castle*, was elevated, rendered habitable, and occupied by Lord Charles Fitzgerald in 1789, and still forms the

occasional residence of — Ogilvie, Esq.; the present proprietor. The ruins of Jordan's Castle, so called from the defence made by Simon Jordan against the Earl of Tyrone, in the reign of Elizabeth; Margaret Castle and Cowed Castle, two other ancient but plain embattled structures, are in the town; and the ruins of the castles of Bright and Screen are on the road between Ardglass and Downpatrick.

Ardglass is extensively engaged in the fishery; it possesses a good many smacks and yawls, besides a few sloops, and two or three packets, which ply to the Isle of Man. It is the place of rendezvous for the fishery on this line of coast, and numerous vessels assemble here to dispose of and purchase herring, cod, haddock, &c. The town has been much improved, and is considerably frequented by bathers during the summer season.

From the ward of Ardglass, a green hill which adjoins the town, a good view is obtained of the bold coast, the Isle of Man, the Mourne mountains, and beautiful scenery around.

The small town of Killough is also situated at the head of a creek running off the bay of that name, and about a mile and a half west from Ardglass. Like Ardglass, it possesses several small craft, is extensively engaged in the fishery, and also the rendezvous for numerous vessels in selling or purchasing fish. It is also a considerable port for the corn and coal trade, having fifteen carrying vessels; and has the only salt work in this neighbourhood. The pier and quays were greatly improved by the late Viscount Bangor, proprietor of the town.

The bold rocky promontory of St. John's Point is about two miles from Killough. *Jane-ville*, the resi-

dence of Captain Brown, is near the headland. *Oakley*, the seat of James Binney, Esq., is about two miles and a half west from Killough, and a mile and a half to the left of the road, between that town and Downpatrick.

Pursuing our journey from Downpatrick to Strangford and Portaferry, we proceed through the tract of country which lies along the southern shore of Strangford Lough, passing at two miles from Downpatrick the ruins of the abbey of Saul, the first founded by St. Patrick, and where he is said to have ended his days; at three miles and three quarters the village of Raholp; and at five, *Castle Ward*, the seat of Viscount Bangor. This beautifully situated and improved demesne, stretches along the shores of the lough, and around the neat little town of

STRANGFORD,

situated near the head, and on the western side of the channel, which forms the entrance to the lough of that name, and contains a chapel of ease to the parish church, and a small Methodist meeting-house; also a quay for the convenience of the fishing vessels and the boats which convey passengers across the ferry. There is a violent tide in and out of Strangford lough, and it makes a heavy swell when running against the wind, but it is not dangerous to persons acquainted with the passage. The channel, which is about five miles long and about half a mile broad, presents in many places bold, rocky shores, and is every where interesting—not alone for its scenery, but as the medium of an extensive, natural, inland navigation.

Of the twenty-seven castles built by De Courcey around Strangford

lough on the conquest of Ulster, the remains of four are in the neighbourhood of Strangford, viz.: Kilclief Castle, near the entrance of the channel; Audley's Castle, above the town, near Lord Bangor's demesne; Portaferry Castle, opposite the town; and Walsh's Castle, on the south shore of the lough, a little above Audley's, now occupied by — Anderson, Esq., whose ancestors have possessed it since the reign of Charles the First, and said to be the only one now inhabited.

The thriving and important town of Portaferry is about three quarters of a mile from Strangford, on the opposite side of the channel. It consists of a small square, three streets, and a range of houses along the quay, with several places for public worship. There is a distillery in the town, and a considerable trade is carried on with Liverpool and Glasgow, whither it sends agricultural produce, receiving in exchange coals, timber, slates, iron, and various other articles suited to the wants of the surrounding country.

Adjoining is *Portaferry House*, the seat of A. Nugent, Esq. the proprietor of the town, who has aided much in its improvement. His demesne occupies an elevated site on the banks of the channel. Portaferry owes its origin to the castle erected here by De Courcey, the ruins of which we have referred to. It shortly after became the residence of the Savage family, the ancestors of the present proprietor.

At Portaferry cars and horses can be obtained at the inn, and roads extend along the shores of Strangford lough to Newtownards, by Grey-abbey, and along the coast by

Ballyhalbert to Donaghadee. The former presents many interesting views of the lough, and leads to several remarkable places along its shores, while the latter exhibits that part of the Irish channel which stretches from Strangford lough to Belfast lough, together with the numerous creeks and bays into which the rocky coast is broken. One half of this peninsula, if we may so term it, has been glanced at in connexion with our second road to Donaghadee, No. 203; the remainder we shall notice briefly as the termination of our present route.

Three miles from Portaferry is Tara bay, the best natural harbour in the whole line of coast; and a mile and a half to the north of it, Quintin bay, on the shores of which are the remains of one of the castles erected by the followers of De Courcey. The fragments of another castle, erected by Roland Savage of Ardquin, ancestor of Mr. Nugent, of Portaferry, can also be traced at Kirkistown, which is on the coast, about five and a half miles north-east from Portaferry; and various others are recorded, of which scarcely a vestige now remains.

On the road to Grey-abbey, at two and a half miles from Portaferry, on a bold little headland rising over the lough, are the ruins of the castle of Ardquin; and as we proceed through this peaceable, interesting, and respectably-inhabited country, we pass, at six miles on the right, *Echlinville*, the seat of John Echlin, Esq. This seat is near the village of Kircubbin, the country from which to Newtownards we have noticed in No. 203.

No. 206.—DUBLIN TO ROBSTREVOR, KILKEEL, AND
NEWCASTLE.

94 MILES.

BY NEWRY.

| | | | | | | Statute Miles. | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|-----|
| Newry, as in No. 184 | . | . | . | . | . | — | 68 |
| Warrenspoint | . | . | . | . | . | 6½ | 69½ |
| Robstrevor | . | . | . | . | . | 2½ | 72 |
| Kilkeel | . | . | . | . | . | 9½ | 81½ |
| Newcastle | . | . | . | . | . | 12½ | 94 |

By branching off the Dublin and Newry road at Flurry-bridge, and crossing the estuary at Narrow-water ferry, a saving of six miles may be effected; but this route only suits pedestrians, or those travelling in private conveyances. From Newry to Robstrevor there are numerous daily conveyances, and post-horses and carriages can always be hired at the former place.

The immediate vicinity of Newry we have noticed in No. 184. We proceed along the picturesque and beautiful banks of the fine tidal river, commonly called the Newry-water, passing at four miles from Newry, *Narrow-water*, the beautiful seat of Roger Hall, Esq. A handsome Elizabethan mansion has lately been erected here, and the finely-wooded grounds of the demesne stretch for two miles along the river banks. At five miles we pass the ferry of Narrow-water, noticed above, where boats ply regularly, and connect the roads from Flurry-bridge and Carlingford with those on this side of the river. Near the ferry are the ruins of Narrow-water castle, supposed to be the remains of a fort erected by the Duke of Ormonde, in 1663, to guard the pass. The river is here contracted by the protruding rock, from which rise the

massive walls of the ancient military defence.

The small town of Warrenspoint, which is about a mile and three quarters below Narrow-water ferry, is delightfully situated near where the estuary of the Newry-water merges into Carlingford lough, one of the most lovely of all our sea bays. Warrenspoint has sprung up since 1780, and contains several streets, radiating from a square on the shores of the bay. This rapid increase is wholly owing to the beauty of its situation, and the numerous attractions which it offers for bathing and recreation. It may be considered as the principal port of Newry, from which it is six miles and three quarters distant, the estuary being unfit for steamers, and other vessels of heavy burthen. Here the steamers, which ply weekly to Liverpool and Glasgow, and other large ships, load and receive their cargoes; great quantities of agricultural produce are exported, and British and foreign goods received in return. Warrenspoint has also its church, meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Methodists, and a large chapel for Roman Catholics. In addition to the fishing and shipping, we may notice the large distillery.

Though in point of beauty there are few rides to excel that from Newry to Warrenspoint, whether we take the right or left bank of the river, still the scenery improves as we round the shores of Carlingford lough, and advance towards the base of the Mourne mountains. A little beyond Warrenspoint the numerous villas which adorn and form part of the environs of Rosstrevor, commence; and as we proceed along the sandy beach we pass several of them, and also the monument erected to the memory of General Ross, who fell in the battle of Bladensburg, near Baltimore, in September, 1814.

In No. 205, in connexion with Rathfriland, we have noticed generally the situation, extent, height, and other particulars, of the Mourne mountains, as also the relative position of

ROSSTREVOR,

which lies near their southern termination, and at the foot of Slieve Bane, one of their lower summits—its height being 1595 feet. The town, which consists of about two hundred well-built houses, is delightfully situated at the head of a small cove running off Carlingford lough. It carries on no trade; an occasional coal sloop, however, sails up, and a few fishing boats shelter at the quay. It contains a neat church and Roman Catholic chapel; an inn and numerous lodging-houses for bathers, many of which are neatly fitted up. The town and country immediately adjacent are part of the estate of David Ross, Esq., whose seat, *The Lodge*, is distinguished from the smaller villas by the extent of its grounds and plantations. Roads run around and penetrate the mountain glens in various directions; and on that leading to Castlewellan and Rathfriland, by the village of Hilltown, at a mile from Rosstrevor, are

the ruins of the church of Kilbroney, and a bleaching mill of considerable extent.

The bay of Carlingford, or, as it is generally termed, Carlingford lough, is about nine and a quarter miles in length—that is, from Warrenspoint to the light-house, and two wide. It is one of the most important inlets of the eastern coast. The bottom of the bay, which is in some places very deep, is occupied in different parts by immense beds of oysters, of which vast quantities are taken to Dublin and other towns. It is bounded on the north by the Mourne mountains, which are wholly in the county of Down; and on the south by that mountainous part of the county of Louth which forms the bold and remarkable headland of Carlingford.

Rosstrevor is one of the most interesting of our watering places; and though there are in many other parts of our coast situations where the scenery is more varied, more picturesque, and far more magnificent; where all around, sea and mountain, are presented on a much greater and grander scale; and where the billowy Atlantic rolls and breaks with tenfold more force against the high impending cliffs; yet, as Mr. Inglis says, “for summer quarters commend me to the beautiful seclusion of Rosstrevor. Behind the village, picturesque and broken hills screen it from the east and north; and fine oak woods fill their ravines, and climb almost to their summits: the little cove in front of the village, opening out into the wide circular bay, with its elevated, dark, and abrupt mountain boundaries; while on either side the village is flanked by the happiest combination of wood and lawn, copse and garden, villa and cottage. Nature has certainly done much for Rosstrevor, and art, enough.”

As we proceed from Rosstrevor to Kilkeel we pass along the base of Slieve Bane, and under the detached rock of Cloughmore, from whence a view of the splendid surrounding scenery is obtained. We keep *The Woodhouse* and Killowen Point on our left, and at two miles and three quarters, on the right, pass the small straggling hamlet of Ballyneddan, near which is the beautifully situated villa of *Ballyedmond*. A mile and a half beyond the latter we cross the Causeway water, a small mountain streamlet, where our road leaves the coast. Passing now through a more open and cultivated tract of country, with the villas of *Mount Loftus* and *Shannon Grove* on our left, and crossing the White water, at seven miles from Rosstrevor, we reach *Mourne Park*, the seat of the Earl of Kilmorey. The extended plantations of this romantically situated demesne, stretching along the base of the hills, form a remarkable feature along the remainder of our road to

KILKEEL,

situated within half a mile of the coast, the last intermediate town on this line of road, and the only one lying between Rosstrevor and Newcastle. It contains a few shops for the supply of the adjacent mountain district; a small church and various places of worship for dissenters.

Three miles and a half from Kilkeel, at the mouth of Carlingford lough, are Cranfield Point, the light-house, and coast-guard station—the light-house is on the rock of Hawlboline, which is about a mile off the shore; and

two miles west from Cranfield Point is Greencastle Point, and the ruins of Green Castle. This fortress was erected by De Burgo, Earl of Ulster, and is considered to have been among the first built by the English to guard this entrance to the bay. There are several small islands at the mouth of the lough, and the shores on either side exhibit vast accumulations of sand. About a mile and a half east from Cranfield Point is Low-stone Point, and coast-guard station.

Our road from Kilkeel to Newcastle keeps generally along the shore; and although the mountains slope down to the water's edge, yet, for the first six miles, they rise so gradually as to admit of cultivation being carried for two miles up their sides. Beyond that point they are steep and precipitous; and for the last four miles the road, close to the sea, and not many feet over it, winds along the base of Slieve Donard, and displays magnificent scenery—a combination of mountain and of sea.

About six miles from Kilkeel we pass the hamlet of Annalong, where the only creek in which fishing vessels can shelter on this rugged line of coast is met. From that station to Newcastle the shores are rocky, and a heavy sea, during east or north-east winds, beats against them. For eight miles this line of coast is thickly inhabited; and for so far cabins, on either hand, line the road. Along the eastern acclivities of Slieve Donard there are some wild dells and ravines: and from the sides of the mountain, contiguous to the road, magnificent views of the coast and of Dundrum bay are obtained.

No. 207.—DUBLIN TO CARLINGFORD.

64½ MILES.

BY DUNDALK.

| | Statute Miles. |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Dundalk, as in No. 184 | 50 |
| Carlingford | 14½ |
| | 64½ |

CARLINGFORD is also reached from Flurry-bridge, along the southern shore of Carlingford Lough; but this increases the distance about five miles. The route we have given is the nearest and most convenient, as conveyances can be readily obtained at Dundalk.

The first four and a half miles of this road, that is, as far as the demesne of *Bellurgan*, we have noticed in connexion with Dundalk, No. 184. On passing *Bellurgan*, we keep for three miles along the sandy shores of Dundalk bay; at five miles we cross the Big river, the principal stream in this limited peninsular district—close to which is the village of Riverstown. Our road, now, keeping inland, passes through a bleak, uninteresting, and poorly cultivated country, having a great extent of high moorland on our left. We command, however, from various parts of the road, but better far from the adjoining acclivities, magnificent views of the bay, the channel, Dundalk, and the fertile plains of Louth.

Carlingford is situated on the southern shore of the sea lough bearing its name, about midway between Warrens-point and Ballagan-point, the limits lengthways of the lough, and at the base of Carlingford mountain, which rises 1,935 feet over the ocean, and is the highest of the granitic group of summits which are associated with it. It terminates the range of mountains which run eastward from Newtownhamilton, and forms a remarkable feature for many

miles along the coast. From its situation near the head of the promontory, and elevation above the sea, it affords a view of every remarkable feature on both sea and land for many miles around.

This place, from its position, was early seized on by the English invaders; and it appears that the town gradually rose from the castle founded here by order of King John in 1210. In the following century a monastery was founded by Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster. And notwithstanding all the changes, wars, and tumults to which this town was subjected during the long reign of feudal outrage, considerable portions of the time-worn walls of these venerable ruins still remain, and form a feature in the landscape, as well as a memorial of other days.

The town, which is chiefly composed of cabins, and principally inhabited by fishermen, contains a church, a chapel, and a dissenting meeting-house. Some trifling quantities of corn and other provisions are exported to Dublin. The land immediately around is fertile, and in some places well cultivated. Among the villas in the vicinity, we may notice *Nootha Lodge, Grange, Monksland, Willville, Castleview, Balleycastle, and O'Meath*. At Cooley Point, which is about five miles from the town, there is a coast-guard station; and at Greenore Point, which is opposite Green Castle, a light-house has lately been erected.

Roads are led in various directions across the mountains, through the fertile lands which skirt the coast, and along the sandy shores of the headland close to the sea, from Cooley Point, by Ballagan, to Greenore Point, a distance of four and a half miles.

No. 208.—DUBLIN TO SKERRIES.

18½ MILES.

BY SWORDS.

| | | | | | | | Statute Miles. |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Swords, as in No. 181 | : | : | : | : | : | : | — 8½ |
| Lusk | : | : | : | : | : | : | 5 13½ |
| Skerries | : | : | : | : | : | : | 5 18½ |

In proceeding to Skerries, to which two large cars run direct from Dublin, besides the numerous conveyances plying on the Drogheda road, we branch off No. 181, three miles beyond Swords, and proceed by the village and interesting ruins of Lusk, noticed in the following road, No. 209. We may here notice that the Dublin and Drogheda railroad runs within a mile of Skerries, and through the town of Balbriggan.

Skerries, the largest fishing town on this part of the eastern coast, is situated on a little headland about three miles and three quarters south-east from Balbriggan. It has a clean, cheerful appearance; and the main street, which is wide and irregularly built, is nearly a mile in length. It contains a church, small Methodist meeting-house, Roman Catholic chapel, a small inn, and several public-houses and retail shops. A few years ago, according to the late Mr. Nimmo's report, it possessed eighty fishing smacks and wherries—that number, we regret to state, has been considerably reduced. At the point of a little peninsula close to the town there is a good harbour, which affords shelter to the fishing vessels of the place, and occasionally to those of the neighbouring small ports. Opposite to the town, and from one to two miles from the shore, are three

small but verdant islands, which add much to the beauty of the scenery. They are Shenick's island, Colt island, and Patrick's island. On the latter is a martello tower; Patrick's contains some remains of an ancient church; and on Colt island is a coast-guard station. The islet of Rockabill, about a furlong in diameter, is four and a quarter miles off the coast.

A good many of the inhabitants of Skerries are occupied in fishing, and tilling the little spots of land attached to the houses. As in the vicinity of Balbriggan, a number of females, in and around Skerries, are engaged in embroidering muslins for the Glasgow and Belfast manufacturers.

The country around Skerries is very fertile, and the surface is beautifully diversified. *Milverton*, the seat of G. Woods, Esq., is about a mile from the town. It occupies a conspicuous site near the Dublin road, and commands good views of the beautiful country and coast around. In the fertile undulating grounds which lie to the south of Skerries, along the shore and close to the town, is *Hacketstown*, the residence of — Johnston, Esq. From Skerries to Balbriggan, a very interesting road lies along the shore which is here bold and rocky. It

holds, for the greater part of the way, a course generally parallel and conterminous to the railway, skirting the beautifully-situated demesnes of

Ardgillan Castle and *Hampton*, noticed in connexion with *Balbriggan*, No. 181.

No. 209.—DUBLIN TO RUSH.

16½ MILES.

BY SWORDS.

| | | | | | | | Statute Miles. |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Swords, as in No. 181 | : | : | : | : | : | : | — 8½ |
| Lusk | : | : | : | : | : | : | 5 13½ |
| Rush | : | : | : | : | : | : | 2½ 16½ |

THERE are two public conveyances from Dublin to Rush, as well as Skerries, and the Dublin and Drogheda railroad also passes within a mile of the town. As in the preceding road, we branch off No. 181 at three miles from Swords, and proceed through a very fertile tract of country to the poor village of

LUSK,

adjoining which is the ancient church and round tower of that name. The former, supposed to have been erected on the site of an ancient abbey, presents some architectural features of a very unusual character. It consists of two long aisles, divided by a range of arches. The east end of one of the aisles having been fitted up for the parish church. At present the whole building is in a state of sad dilapidation, but the part used as the church is about to undergo a thorough repair. On the floor of this division of the building is the fine monument of Sir Charles Barnwall; and there are also several tombs in this and in the other parts of the church.

At the west end is an ancient square tower, beneath which is a crypt. The three angles of the

towers are flanked by small attached round towers; close to the fourth angle, but detached, is one of the ancient round towers, the whole forming a very remarkable group.

The village contains a chapel; and adjoining it the commons, where races are annually held.

Between Lusk and Rush there is a considerable extent of rich lands. At a mile from Lusk we pass *Beau*, the residence of — Smith, Esq. In the vicinity of Rush, and for some distance on either side of the town along the shores, there is a considerable extent of reclaimed sandbanks, held in small patches by poor people, who raise, by the application of seaweed as a manure, large quantities of the earlier sorts of potatoes for the Dublin markets, also carrots, mangle-wurzel, rye, &c.

Rush will not long detain the traveller. It principally consists of one street of nearly a mile in length, which runs along a slightly elevated sandy ridge from the chapel to the pier. The dwellings, which consist of a mixture of thatched cabins and slated houses, are very irregularly built, and are principally inhabited by poor people, who are occupied in labouring work, fishing, and tilling their little spots of land. It

contains only one good retail shop, with several smaller ones, and various public-houses, and a dispensary. There is also a coast-guard station here; and adjoining the small harbour, which affords shelter to about a dozen fishing wherries, is a martello tower. Off the little headland at the pier the coast is rocky, and there is also some extent of bold rocky coast between Rush and Skerries; but between Rush and Portrane it is flat and sandy.

Adjoining the town, on the south, is Rogerstown bay. It lies between the headland formed by Rush and Portrane. There are there a small store, and a pier, up to which an occasional vessel, laden with coal, timber, or seed potatoes, sails. Close to the town, on the north, is *Kenure Park*, the seat of Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., the principal proprietor of this immediate district, where a fine mansion has lately been built, and corresponding improvements effected in the grounds. In short, where a large demesne may be said to be in progress.

In the demesne are the ruins of the old church of Kenure, the resting-place of the Palmer family, which contains a monument to George Hamilton, the fourth Baron of Strabane. There are also the fragments of an ancient castle at a short distance from the church.

About a mile north-east from *Kenure Park*, on the ridge of fertile land, which stretches from the coast near Skerries to the Man-of-War hill, are the conspicuous church and castle ruins of Baldangan. This building is supposed to have been founded by the Barnwall family late in the thirteenth century, and to have passed by marriage to the family of De Bermingham. It was originally a spacious structure—but all that now remains are the tower and portions of the church, and some

fragments of the outer walls and towers of the castle. From the fertile ridge of land on which the ruins stand, and still better, from the top of the church tower which is easy of access, a fine view of the bay, coast, and very rich country lying around is easily obtained.

From Rush to Skerries the coast is bold, and considerably elevated; the soil is good, though but indifferently cultivated. About a mile north from *Kenure Park* is a copper mine, which has been long, but not very successfully worked.

The island of Lambay is about three miles south-east of Rush. Its outline is very irregular; the west and south sides are concave, and worn by the action of the waves into innumerable little creeks and bays; and on the north-east angle of the island, the bold cliffy shores rise to a very considerable elevation. It is about a mile square. Though generally rocky, it contains a considerable extent of good pasture lands, attains an elevation of 418 feet, and is a very remarkable feature along this line of coast. There is a coast-guard station on the island, and on the north-west or Scotch point, on a cluster of rocks called the Tailors, is a beacon. To the south of these rocks is the small harbour, enclosing three acres. There are about one hundred inhabitants—the proprietor, Lord Talbot de Malahide, occasionally visits the island, when he resides in the ancient small polygonal castle said to have been built by John Challenor about the middle of the sixteenth century. Mr. Dalton, in his *History of the County of Dublin*, states that, so early as the days of Pliny, Lambay was known by the name of Limnus, or Limni; and that, in 1184, Prince John bestowed it on the see of Dublin, an endowment which Pope Clement the Third confirmed in 1188. In 1551 it was, with the con-

sent of Christ's church, let to fee-
farm, to John Challenor—and in the
time of Elizabeth, to Sir William
Ussher, ancestor of the celebrated
Primate Ussher. The latter is said
to have retired there during the con-
tinuance of a plague in Dublin, and

during his abode to have composed
some of his works. It is now, as we
have already remarked, the property
of Lord Talbot de Malahide. Lob-
sters and crabs are caught in con-
siderable abundance on the rocky
ground around the island.

No. 210.—DUBLIN TO MALAHIDE.

9½ MILES.

| | | | | | | | Statute Miles. | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|----|
| Artane | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | 3 |
| Coolock | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 4 |
| Balgriffin | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1½ | 54 |
| St. Doulough's | . | . | . | . | . | . | ½ | 6½ |
| Malahide | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3½ | 9½ |

THE portion of the northern envi-
rons of the metropolis through which
this road runs is more remarkable
for its fertility than for its beauty of
surface. At no very distant period
it was a place of considerable resort;
and there is still a succession of neat
villas, and we are happy to add, as
compared with other outlets, clean
villages along this line of road.
The country, in common with the
great plain around, is very flat, and,
generally speaking, miserably culti-
vated. This latter circumstance is
the more remarkable, from its con-
tiguity to the metropolis, and from
the numerous examples of good cul-
ture which are to be met with in the
various villas scattered throughout
this particular district.

On crossing the Grand Canal and
the narrow estuary of the river
Tolka, clearing the suburban village
of Ballybough, and passing on the
right the portion of the bay cut off by
the railroad, and on the left the fine
entrance to *Marino*, the seat of the
Earl of Charlemont, we branch off the
Howth road, and leaving the Cres-
cent on our right, skirt, on the left,
the demesne of *Marino*, in which the

Casino, designed by Sir William
Chambers, is a beautiful object; and
passing several neat villas on either
hand, we run through the rural
hamlets of Donycarney, Artane,
Coolock, Balgriffin, and St. Dou-
lough's. For particulars relative to
the little ruined church of St. Dou-
lough's, we refer the traveller to
page 45, where, in connexion with
the environs, it is more particularly
noticed.

About a mile from St. Doulough's
we pass on the left *Abbeyville*, one of
the largest of the older mansions in
this part of the environs; about half
a mile beyond which, and a little to
the left of the road, is the little hill
of Feltrim, on which stood the resi-
dence of the Fagans. This rocky
summit, which is crowned by the
old tower of a windmill, is suffi-
ciently elevated above the adjacent
plain to command a good view of
the vast tract of flat rich country
lying around, of the bay of Dublin,
of a considerable extent of its shores,
and of the Dublin and Wicklow moun-
tains.

About a mile from Feltrim the
demesne of *Malahide*, the seat of

Lord Talbot de Malahide is reached ; and, as we have noticed this place at some length in connexion with the environs of the city, page 46, we beg to refer the traveller for further information to that part of our work, and in addition we have only to add, that though the grounds are very flat, and in themselves featureless, the views from the castle of the southern environs of the city are very fine.

Adjoining the castle, which is a very venerable-looking structure, and in some places finely covered with ivy and other climbing shrubs, are the interesting remains of its ancient church, around which is an extensive cemetery, the northern entrance to which is guarded by two large sycamore trees. A number of fine shrubs surround the castle, but the demesne, which is very limited, contains but few fine trees.

The small town of Malahide adjoins the demesne. It is situated on the shores of the bay, which takes its name, and contains several good shops, two or three public-houses, a church, and chapel, a salt work, and a small silk manufactory. Till of late years a little was done in the fishing trade, but even that little has greatly fallen off. The oyster-bed, however, maintains its ancient celebrity ; and an occasional

vessel sails into the bay with coals, taking as a return cargo agricultural produce. The Dublin and Drogheda railway passes through the town, and crosses the centre of the little bay, on the shores of which it is situated. Malahide is considerably frequented by bathers during the summer season ; its shores, however, which are generally tame and sandy, apart from the sea views which they afford, possess but little interest.

The Warren, a sandy beach of four miles in length, extends from the little town of Malahide to the low headland which forms the entrance to the bay of Portmarnock. Although the Warren extends the whole way, about a mile of the shore is rocky. A mile from Malahide, on the sea-side margin of the Warren, are the ruins of Robertswall's Castle ; and at two miles, near the centre of the Warren, are the ruins of a small church. Near the church ruins, and close to the road that leads from Malahide to Baldoyle, and about two miles from Malahide, is Carrickhill, which commands very fine views of the coast, bay, and country around, also of the island of Lambay, Ireland's Eye, Howth, and of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains.

No. 211.—DUBLIN TO HOWTH AND BALDOYLE.

FIRST ROAD—9½ MILES.

BY RATHENY

| | | | | | | | | Statute Miles. |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Ratheny | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | — 4½ \| |
| Howth | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 4½ \| 9½ \| |

By this line, as in the former, we proceed as far as the Crescent of

Clontarf, which we pass on our left, and crossing the Dublin and Drogheda

railway at about a quarter of a mile from the shore, keep generally a course parallel to and within a few perches of it to Ratheny. We pass at a mile from the Crescent, *Killester demesne*, now intersected by the railway, pass several handsome villas, on the left side of the road, and at four miles from the city reach the neat hamlet and church of

RATHENY.

Here the road tends towards the sea, which it reaches at about half a mile from the village, and thence keeps generally along the low and bleak shore to Howth. As in the preceding road, and generally throughout the environs, our limits prevent us even enumerating all the villas which adorn the suburbs of the city; and even if we had noticed them all in detail, from their limited extent and in many places, from their proximity to each other, a mere enumeration would have been of little use, unless to those intimately acquainted with the localities.

About two miles from Ratheny we pass the church ruins of *Kilbarrack*, near which the road branches off to the village of

BALDOYLE,

which is situated on the shores of *Portmarnock bay*, about three quarters of a mile from the Howth road, and within three miles of Ratheny. It contains a spacious modern chapel, possesses a few fishing wherries; and occasionally a vessel laden with coal and timber sails into the little harbour, taking in exchange agricultural produce. The bay of *Portmarnock* is about two miles long, by one third of a mile in breadth; its shores are flat, and add but little to the scenery. They are, however, interesting to the botanist, from the various species of native plants found growing on them. About a mile and

a quarter from Baldoyle, at the head of the bay, is *Portmarnock House* and church, the former the residence of — Plunkett, Esq.

From where the road branches off to Baldoyle and Portmarnock we proceed across the sandy isthmus which connects the peninsula of Howth with the mainland. The isthmus is about a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth.

Before reaching the peninsula of Howth, a road branches off on the right to the *Byron Hotel*, Sutton—a sheltered spot, now much recommended to invalids—the lighthouse, and generally to the south side of the peninsula.

Proceeding towards Howth, we pass on the right the race-course, in which is *Corr Castle*, an ancient tower which formed part of the former castle of the Earls of Howth, and adjoining the race-course is the demesne and castle of that noble family. A private road lined with plantations leads from the church to the castle, which is a long, plain, embattled structure, flanked by square towers at each extremity; and from the offices, projecting on either side of the entrance front, the castle is approached through a courtyard. The entrance hall is reached by an external flight of steps, leading to a terrace raised to the level of the living rooms. The hall is spacious, compared with the very limited size of the castle, and is enriched with ancient weapons, the bells of the old abbey, and other antiquities. Among the weapons is pointed out the two-handed sword of the founder of the family, *Sir Armory Tristram*. The demesne, which is not extensive, contains, even with a due regard to its exposure, but few large trees. From the drawing-room windows of the castle a charming view is obtained of the upper part of the park, and of the craggy rocks by

which it is bounded. The Earl of Howth is proprietor of the greater part of the peninsula; and, it is worthy of note, that this estate has been in the uninterrupted possession of his ancestors since it was granted to Sir Armory Tristram, by right of conquest, in 1177.

Between the road leading to the castle and the town, the harbour is passed. It encloses an area of 52 statute acres, and was built according to the plans of the late celebrated Mr. Rennie at an expense of £305,000.

It is, however, very far from being perfect, or suited to the objects for which it was constructed; and from the great quantity of rock, not only within the harbour, but also in the entrance thereto, is never likely to answer for large vessels. It is rapidly filling with mud and sand, and is now abandoned as a packet station. It has, however, become the rendezvous of the fishing vessels engaged in the supply of the Dublin market. George the Fourth landed here on the 12th of August, 1821—and we may add, that William the Third slept in the castle in 1690.

From the harbour the traveller ascends to the town of

HOWTH,

which consists of a single street, on the side of the hill, with numerous small cabins straggling around. It contains a church, which we have already noticed—a chapel, a commodious hotel, and several shops.

In the centre of the town are the ruins of the abbey, which, as a writer in the *Dublin Penny Journal* observes, “from its natural situation, and artificial defences, may be considered half temple, half fortress. It was erected a short time after the establishment of the noble family of St. Lawrence at Howth, early in the thirteenth century—and in the year

1235, was constituted a member of the chapter of Saint Patrick’s, Dublin. It owes its origin to the noble house of St. Lawrence, and was endowed by Almericus, the ninth baron, with thirty acres of arable land in Howth, which he gave to the vicar, William Young, and his successors for ever. It still continues to be the cemetery of the Earls of Howth and their families, and within its mouldering walls repose the mortal remains of many by-gone generations. Their tombs occupy a considerable portion of the interior.”

From the high road leading from the church to the town, beautiful views are obtained of the harbour, the island of Ireland’s Eye, and generally of the country and coast lying to the north of the peninsula.

Ireland’s Eye, which is situated a mile due north of Howth harbour, is a small rocky islet of about a mile and a quarter in circumference. It is principally composed of quartz rock, and rises boldly from the ocean to a considerable elevation on the north, east, and west sides. It contains the ruins of a very small ancient building, said to have been erected as a place of penance, by St. Necessan, in the sixth century. There are also the remains of an ancient round tower, a modern martello tower, and light-house on the island. The lower lands afford good pasturage; and various species of the rarer sea birds frequent the rocks. This tiny islet is a remarkable feature from many parts of the coast, particularly from Howth, and the opposite shores of Malahide bay.

The peninsula of Howth, or, as it is generally termed, the Hill of Howth, is one of the most remarkable features in the vicinity of Dublin. It forms the northern entrance to Dublin bay—is about three miles in length, by two in breadth, and lifts its rocky summit 563 feet above the

level of the ocean. The parish contains 2,760 statute acres. The ridge of the hill, which is considerably diversified, rocky, and covered with heath and dwarf furze, affords extensive views of the bay, its shores, the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, a great extent of coast and land on the north, and generally of the country around the city. Indeed, from no point around the metropolis is Kingstown and the southern environs of Dublin so well seen, as from the summits and southern acclivities of Howth; and we may add that, in the ascent from the town of Howth to the summit of the hill, the coast and country lying to the north of the peninsula, are also seen in their most attractive points of view.

The northern sides of the peninsula of Howth we have briefly glanced at—its southern acclivities are much more extensive, much more fertile, more attractive, and more diversified. They present a considerable extent of gently sloping cultivated lands, a variety of clifly coast, and of picturesquely varied surface.

The Baily light-house, which is two miles south from Howth, on the point of a narrow rocky promontory, projecting about a quarter of a mile into the sea, is worthy of a visit. It presents to the mariner a steady light, and affords the tourist, from its gallery, a magnificent view of the clifly shores, rocky precipices, and grassy slopes which constitute the southern shores of the peninsula.

The tourist who ascends the summit of Howth, is recommended to return to the main road by the southern side of the peninsula, along what is called the Sutton road. Here, although the road is hilly, he will be amply repaid by the splendid views which it affords; and at the same time, he will be happy to see that advantage is at length being taken of the numerous lovely sites for villas along its highly diversified surface. This road only increases the distance about two miles—it being four miles and a quarter from the town of Howth, round the southern side of the peninsula, by Sutton, to where the roads unite.

For particulars relative to the geology of Howth, we refer to Professor Scouler's observations on the geology of the county of Dublin—and to his outline of the mineral structure of Ireland appended to this work; and generally, in regard to the botany of Ireland, to Mackay's *Flora Hibernica*.

On the flat shores of the east side of the peninsula are the Byron Hotel, and several comfortable bathing lodges.

In conclusion, we may observe that while Howth affords to the tourist considerable variety in its very diversified surface—and from its summits magnificent views of the coast and country around, it also presents to the mineralogist a rich and varied field of inquiry; and to the botanist, numerous objects worthy of research.

NO. 212.—DUBLIN TO HOWTH.

SECOND ROAD—9 MILES.

BY CLONTARF.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clontarf | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | Statute Miles. |
| Howth | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | $\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 6 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

By this road the traveller keeps along the northern shores of the bay of Dublin for six miles. He leaves the preceding road, No. 211, at Marino,

passes under the Dublin and Drogheda railway, and rejoins No. 211 about a mile beyond Ratheny. About half a mile of the extremity of this line being on the strand, is not available at full tide, in which case those adopting it must rejoin the preceding road by a branch leading up from Ratheny strand to the hamlet of Ratheny.

From *Marino* to Dollymount, a distance of about three miles, is nearly a continuation of cabins, cottages, shops, ordinary houses, bathing lodges, and villas, as various in their qualities and degrees of comfort as in their characters. The shores are low and flat, consequently the road does not command very extensive views of the bay. The shores, too, are shallow, and at ebb-tides present a great extent of muddy strand.

About a mile from *Marino*, we reach the beautiful road, adorned with handsome modern villas, which leads to *Clontarf Castle* and church. The former, the residence of C. V. Vernon, Esq., is a small but beautiful specimen of mixed Elizabethan and castellated architecture, lately erected from designs by Morrison. It is near the site of the ancient castle of the Vernons, who have long possessed this valuable estate. We may here remark, that in this vicinity the famous and bloody battle of Clontarf was fought "on Good Friday, the 23d of April, 1014, between the Irish, headed by Brian Boromhe, monarch of Ireland, and the Danes, headed by Sitric, king of the Ostmen, in which the former were triumphant, although Brian received his death-wound in the arms of victory, in the twelfth year of his reign, and eighty-eighth of his age. In this battle fell Brian's son, Murchad, a great number of the nobility, and 11,000 men. After the battle, Sitric, with the relics of the Danes,

retired to Dublin." Adjoining the castle, and throughout the whole tract of flat rich lands lying between this and the preceding road to Howth, which is about three miles in length, by one in breadth, there are numerous handsome villas.

At two miles from *Marino* we reach the Clontarftide-wall—a mole, the foundations of which extend a mile and a half from the beach into the bay; and of this structure about 1,800 yards are finished. It is about 27 feet in width at top, and the space between the sand-bank, called the North Bull, and the shore, which the mole traverses, is connected by a wooden bridge on piles, of 366 feet in length, that admits the ingress and egress of the tide. The bridge is connected with the public road by a raised causeway of 200 feet, which is faced with cut stone, and parapetted. The mole is firmly constructed of rough stones, and for 200 feet beyond the bridge is topped by square blocks, but the remaining part is merely composed of rock and shingle, thrown in promiscuously, constituting, however, a sufficient breakwater. It was erected chiefly with the view of accelerating the current of the retiring tide-waters of the Liffey, and by confining them at the outlet, so augmenting their force, as to free the channel of impediments to its navigation—and this it has effected.

The mole affords at all times, from some part of it, according to the state of the tide, good bathing; and from it good views are also obtained of the city, bay, shores, and surrounding country.

Adjoining the mole on the east is the North Bull, a flat sand-bank, of about two miles in length, and variable in its breadth, being a branch of the sand-banks forming the bar. It rises a few feet above the ordinary tides, is thinly covered with

marine grasses, and in summer pastured with sheep.

On passing the mole, the views of the bay are limited by it and the North Bull, to the shallow uninteresting strand along which our road lies for the next mile and a half. We pass, before we reach the road leading up from Ratheny strand to Ratheny church and village, some handsome modern villas, the larger

and more remarkable of which are *Baymount Castle*, the seat of ——— Warren, Esq., and *St. Anne's*, ——— Guinness, Esq.

We have already stated, that when the tide is out, cars can cross the head of the strand from the lane leading to Ratheny to the Howth road—the distance across the strand being about half a mile.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CROSS-ROADS

NOT GIVEN IN THE COURSE OF THE WORK.

(As in the direct roads, the distances are here given in Statute Miles.)

CROSS MAIL ROADS.

BELFAST TO DERRY.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Antrim . . . | 17 |
| Ballymena . . . | 10½ 27½ |
| Ballymoney . . . | 18 45½ |
| Coleraine . . . | 8½ 54 |
| Newtn.-limavady . . . | 13½ 67½ |
| Derry . . . | 13½ 81½ |

BELFAST TO DOWNPATRICK.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Dundonald . . . | 5½ |
| Comber . . . | 4 9½ |
| Corragh . . . | 8 17½ |
| Killyleagh . . . | 4 23½ |
| Downpatrick . . . | 6 29½ |

BELFAST TO ENNISKILLEN.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Lisburn . . . | 9 |
| Lurgan . . . | 13½ 22½ |
| Armagh . . . | 16½ 38½ |
| Monaghan . . . | 15½ 54½ |
| Clones . . . | 12½ 66½ |
| Lisnaskea . . . | 13 79½ |
| Enniskillen . . . | 11½ 91½ |

CORK TO LIMERICK.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Mallow . . . | 20½ |
| Buttevant . . . | 7½ 28½ |

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Charleville . . . | 9½ 37½ |
| Kilmallock . . . | 7 44½ |
| Bruff . . . | 5½ 50 |
| Limerick . . . | 14½ 64½ |

CORK TO TRALE.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Ballincollig . . . | 6 |
| Macroom . . . | 18½ 24½ |
| Millstreet . . . | 13 37½ |
| Killarney . . . | 21½ 58½ |
| Trale . . . | 19½ 78 |

CASTLEBAR TO SLIGO.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Pontoon Hotel . . . | 9½ |
| Ballina . . . | 11½ 21½ |
| Dromore West . . . | 15½ 36½ |
| Ballysodare . . . | 16½ 53½ |
| Sligo . . . | 4½ 58 |

GALWAY TO LIMERICK.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Oranmore . . . | 6½ |
| Ardrahan . . . | 9½ 15½ |
| Gort . . . | 7½ 23 |
| Ennis . . . | 18½ 41½ |
| Newmarket-on-Fergus . . . | 7½ 49 |
| Bunratty . . . | 6½ 55½ |
| Limerick . . . | 9½ 64½ |

GALWAY TO TUAM.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Clare-Galway . . . | 7½ |
| Tuam . . . | 12½ 20½ |

SLIGO TO LONDONDERRY.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Grange . . . | 9½ |
| Cliffoney . . . | 4 13½ |
| Bundoran . . . | 7½ 21½ |
| Ballyshannon . . . | 4 25½ |
| Donegal . . . | 14 39½ |
| Stranorlar . . . | 17½ 56½ |
| Strabane . . . | 14 70½ |
| Londonderry . . . | 14½ 85 |

WATERFORD TO LIMERICK.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Moncoln . . . | 7½ |
| Piltown . . . | 5 12½ |
| Carrick-on-Suir . . . | 4½ 17 |
| Clonmel . . . | 13 30 |
| Cahir . . . | 9 39 |
| Bansha . . . | 8½ 47½ |
| Tipperary . . . | 5 52½ |
| Limerick . . . | 24½ 77 |

WEXFORD TO WATERFORD.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Ros . . . | 22½ |
| Waterford . . . | 14 36½ |

OTHER CROSS-ROADS.

ANTRIM TO LARNE.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Doagh . . . | 8 |
| Ballyclare . . . | 1½ 9½ |
| Larne . . . | 10½ 20½ |

ARDDR TO DUNDALK.
First Road.

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Corballis . . . | 4½ |
| Stephenstown . . . | 3½ 8 |
| Dundalk . . . | 5 13 |

ARDDR TO DUNDALK.
Second Road.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Tallonstown . . . | 4½ |
| Louth . . . | 3½ 7½ |
| Dundalk . . . | 7½ 15½ |

ARKLOW TO TINAHELY.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Wooden-bridge Inn . . . | 4½ |
| Tinahely . . . | 12 16½ |

ARKLOW TO HACKETSTOWN

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Aughrim . . . | 8½ |
| Sandyford . . . | 7½ 16½ |
| Hacketstown . . . | 5 21½ |

ATHLONE TO MULLINGAR.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Ballymore . . . | 14½ |
| Loughnavalley . . . | 6½ 20½ |
| Ballina-bridge . . . | 4½ 25½ |
| Mullingar . . . | 3½ 29 |

ATHY TO MOUNTMELICK.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Stradhally . . . | 7½ |
| Maryborough . . . | 6½ 14½ |
| Mountmellick . . . | 6½ 20½ |

ATHY TO KILDARE.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Boley Cross-roads . . . | 6 |
| Kildare . . . | 7½ 13½ |

BALLINA TO EASKY.

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Castleconner . . . | 4 |
| Easky . . . | 12 16 |

BALLINASLOE TO BOYLE.
First Road.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Ahascragh . . . | 8 |
| Ballinamore . . . | 7 15 |
| Glinsk . . . | 13 28 |
| Ballymoe . . . | 6 34 |
| Castlereagh . . . | 5½ 39½ |
| French Park . . . | 8½ 48½ |
| Boyle . . . | 8½ 57 |

BALLINASLOE TO BOYLE.
Second Road.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Ahascragh . . . | 8 |
| Ballyforan . . . | 6½ 14½ |
| Athleague . . . | 8½ 23 |
| Roscommon . . . | 8½ 31½ |

| | | |
|---------------|----|-----|
| Tulsk . . . | 11 | 39½ |
| Elphin . . . | 6 | 45½ |
| Croghan . . . | 4½ | 50 |
| Boyle . . . | 6 | 56 |

BALLINASLON TO ROSCOMMON.

| | | |
|------------------|----|-----|
| Dundonnell . . | | 6 |
| Thomasstreet . . | 5 | 11 |
| Athleague . . . | 8 | 19 |
| Roscommon . . . | 5½ | 24½ |

BALLYMONEY TO BALLYCASTLE.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|
| Dervock . . . | | 4½ |
| Ballycastle . . | 11½ | 16½ |

BALTINGLASS TO KILCULLEN.

| | | |
|-----------------|----|----|
| Dunlavin . . . | | 19 |
| Kilcullen . . . | 14 | 33 |

BANBRIDGE TO CASTLEWELLAN.

| | | |
|------------------|---|----|
| Kate M'Kay's Br. | | 7 |
| Castlewellan . . | 9 | 16 |

BANTRY TO KENMARE.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|
| Ballylickey . . | | 3 |
| Kenmare . . . | 21½ | 24½ |

BELFAST TO DOWNPATRICK.

| | | |
|------------------|----|-----|
| Newtownbreda . . | | 3½ |
| Saintfield . . . | 8½ | 11½ |
| Croesgar . . . | 5½ | 17 |
| Downpatrick . . | 6 | 23 |

BELFAST TO DUNGANNON.

| | | |
|------------------|----|-----|
| Lisburn . . . | | 9 |
| Moirs . . . | 8 | 17 |
| Lurgan . . . | 5 | 22 |
| Portadown . . . | 5½ | 27½ |
| Churchhill . . . | 9 | 36½ |
| Dungannon . . . | 6½ | 43 |

BELFAST TO KILLYLEAGH.
First Road.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----|
| Ballygowan bridge | | 9½ |
| M'Crevy's Cross-roads . . . | 5 | 14½ |
| Killyleagh . . . | 5 | 19½ |

BELFAST TO KILLYLEAGH.
Second Road.

| | | |
|------------------|---|-----|
| Dundonald . . . | | 5½ |
| Comber . . . | 4 | 9½ |
| Corragh . . . | 8 | 17½ |
| Killyleagh . . . | 4 | 21½ |

CAHIR TO CLOGHEEN.

| | | |
|----------------|--|----|
| Clogheen . . . | | 7½ |
|----------------|--|----|

CALLAN TO KILLYNAULE.

| | | |
|------------------|--|-----|
| Killynaule . . . | | 12½ |
|------------------|--|-----|

CARLOW TO TINAHELY.

| | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|
| Tallow . . . | | 8½ |
| Tinahely . . . | 12½ | 21½ |

CARLOW TO HACKETSTOWN.

| | | |
|-----------------|----|-----|
| Coolmanagh . . | | 14½ |
| Hacketstown . . | 2½ | 16½ |

CARLOW TO MOUNTMELICK.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| Ballickmoyler . . | | 4½ |
| Stradbally . . . | 11½ | 16½ |
| Maryborough . . | 6½ | 22½ |
| Mountmellick . . | 6½ | 29½ |

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON TO ENNISKILLEN.

| | | |
|-------------------|----|-----|
| Keshcarrigan . . | | 8½ |
| Ballinamore . . . | 8 | 16½ |
| Bawnboy . . . | 8 | 24½ |
| Swanlinbar . . . | 6 | 30½ |
| Enniskillen . . . | 12 | 42½ |

CASHLEH-BRIDGE TO OUGHTERARD.

| | | |
|------------------|--|-----|
| Oughterard . . . | | 17½ |
|------------------|--|-----|

CASTLEBLAYNEY TO CLONES.

| | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|
| Ballybay . . . | | 7 |
| Newbliss . . . | 10½ | 17½ |
| Clones . . . | 5 | 22½ |

CASTLEDAWSON TO RANDALSTOWN.

| | | |
|------------------|----|----|
| Toombridge . . . | | 4½ |
| Randalstown . . | 6½ | 11 |

CASTLEDERG TO OMAGH.

| | | |
|----------------|----|-----|
| Drumquin . . . | | 8 |
| Omagh . . . | 8½ | 16½ |

CASTLEDERG TO STRABANE.

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----|
| Clady . . . | | 6½ |
| Strabane . . . | 4 | 10½ |

CASTLEISLAND TO BALLYBUNNION.

| | | |
|------------------|----|-----|
| Listowel . . . | | 21 |
| Liseltin . . . | 5½ | 26½ |
| Ballybunnion . . | 4½ | 31 |

CASTLEISLAND TO CHARLEVILLE.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| King-William's-town . . . | | 11½ |
| Newmarket . . . | 11 | 22½ |
| Charleville . . . | 16½ | 39½ |

CASTLEISLAND TO MALLOW.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| King-William's-town . . . | | 11½ |
| Mallow . . . | 25½ | 37 |

CASTLEISLAND TO MILL-STREET.

| | | |
|------------------|----|-----|
| Scartaglin . . . | | 4½ |
| Lisheen . . . | 8½ | 13½ |
| Millstreet . . . | 10 | 23½ |

CASTLEREAGH TO BALLINROBE.

First Road.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| Ballinlough . . | | 6½ |
| Ballyhaunis . . | 5½ | 12½ |
| Claremorris . . . | 11½ | 23½ |
| Hollymount . . . | 8½ | 31½ |
| Ballinrobe . . . | 6 | 37½ |

CASTLEREAGH TO BALLINROBE.

Second Road.

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| Ballinlough . . | | 6½ |
| Ballindine . . . | 18½ | 24½ |
| Roundfort . . . | 6½ | 31½ |
| Ballinrobe . . . | 5½ | 37 |

CASTLEREAGH TO BALLAGHADERRREEN.

| | | |
|--------------------|----|-----|
| Loughglinn . . . | | 6 |
| Ballaghaderrreen . | 6½ | 12½ |

CASTLEWELLAN TO KILLOUGH.

| | | |
|----------------|----|-----|
| Clough . . . | | |
| Killough . . . | 9½ | 14½ |

CAVAN TO CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

First Road.

| | | |
|--------------------|----|-----|
| Crossdoney . . . | | 5½ |
| Killeshandra . . | 6 | 11½ |
| Newtowngore . . | 6½ | 17½ |
| Ballinamore . . . | 6 | 23½ |
| Keshcarrigan . . | 8 | 31½ |
| Carrick-on-Shan. . | 8½ | 40½ |

CAVAN TO CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

Second Road.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|
| Crossdoney . . . | | 5½ |
| Killeshandra . . | 6 | 11½ |
| Carrigallen . . . | 6 | 17½ |
| Mohill . . . | 10½ | 27½ |
| Drumsna . . . | 6½ | 33½ |
| Jamestown . . . | 1 | 34½ |
| Carrick-on-Shan. . | 3½ | 38 |

CAVAN TO NEWRY.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| Ballyhaise . . . | | 4½ |
| Tullyvin . . . | 7½ | 12 |
| Cootehill . . . | 3½ | 15½ |
| Ballybay . . . | 9½ | 24½ |
| Castleblayney . . | 7½ | 32 |
| Cullyhanna . . . | 10½ | 42½ |
| Newry . . . | 13½ | 56½ |

**CHARLEVILLE TO RATH-
KEALE.**

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Ballingarry . . . | 12 |
| Rathkeale . . . | 5½ 17½ |

**CLIFFONEY TO MANOR-
HAMILTON.**

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Glenadehouse . . . | 11½ |
| Manorhamilton . . . | 5½ 17½ |

**CLONARD TO MONASTER-
EVEN.**

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Edenderry . . . | 9½ |
| Clonbulloge . . . | 6½ 15½ |
| Monastereven . . . | 9½ 25½ |

CLONKE TO RATOATH.

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Blackbull . . . | 3½ |
| Ratoath . . . | 3½ 7 |

CLONES TO GLASLOUGH.

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Smithborough . . . | 6½ |
| Monaghan . . . | 6 12½ |
| Glaslough . . . | 6 18½ |

CLONMEL TO CAPPOQUIN.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Windgap . . . | 6 |
| Ballinamult . . . | 7½ 13½ |
| Cappoquin . . . | 10 23½ |

CLONMEL TO DUNGARVAN.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Windgap . . . | 6 |
| Half-way-house . . . | 6½ 12½ |
| Dungarvan . . . | 12½ 24½ |

**COLLOONEY TO MANOR-
HAMILTON.**

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Ballintoher . . . | 5½ |
| Dromahair . . . | 4 9½ |
| Manorhamilton . . . | 9½ 19 |

**COLLOONEY TO TUBBER-
CURRY.**

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Ballynacarrow . . . | 4½ |
| Tubbercurry . . . | 9½ 14 |

DONERAILE TO NEWMARKET

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Mallow . . . | 6½ |
| Kanturk . . . | 11 17½ |
| Newmarket . . . | 4½ 22 |

**DOWNPATRICK TO ARD-
GLASS.**

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Ardglass . . . | 6½ |
|----------------|----|

**DOWNPATRICK TO DRO-
MORE.**

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Ballinahinch . . . | 10 |
| Dromore . . . | 10½ 20½ |

**DOWNPATRICK TO KILLY-
LEAGH.**

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Killyleagh . . . | 6 |
|------------------|---|

**DOWNPATRICK TO KIL-
LOUGH.**

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Killough . . . | 7 |
|----------------|---|

**DOWNPATRICK TO NEW-
TOWARDS.***First Road.*

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Killyleagh . . . | 6 |
| Conagh . . . | 4 10 |
| Comber . . . | 8 18 |
| Newtownards . . . | 4½ 22½ |

**DOWNPATRICK TO NEW-
TOWARDS.***Second Road.*

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Strangford . . . | 8 |
| Portaferry . . . | 8½ |
| Kircubbin . . . | 8 16½ |
| Grey-abbey . . . | 3½ 20½ |
| Newtownards . . . | 7 27½ |

DUNGANNON TO GORTIN.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Donoughmore . . . | 2½ |
| Pomeroy . . . | 6½ 9½ |
| Gortin . . . | 16½ 26 |

DUNGIVEN TO BALLYMONEY

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Garvagh . . . | 11½ |
| Ballymoney . . . | 9 20½ |

**DURROW TO BORRIS-IN-
OSSORY.**

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Ballycolla . . . | 3½ |
| Aghaboe . . . | 3½ 7½ |
| Borris-in-Ossory . . . | 5½ 18 |

**EDGEWORTHSTOWN TO
BALLYMAHON.**

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Carrickboy . . . | 5½ |
| Ballymahon . . . | 6 11½ |

**EDGEWORTHSTOWN TO
KILLESHANDRA.***First Road.*

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Ballinaloe . . . | 6½ |
| Arvagh . . . | 11½ 18½ |
| Killeshandra . . . | 8 26½ |

**EDGEWORTHSTOWN TO
KILLESHANDRA.***Second Road.*

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Granard . . . | 7½ |
| Glen . . . | 5 12½ |
| Bellananagh . . . | 6½ 19½ |
| Croesdonney . . . | 1½ 21½ |
| Killeshandra . . . | 6½ 27½ |

**EDGEWORTHSTOWN TO
KILLESHANDRA.***Third Road.*

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Granard . . . | 7½ |
| Scrubby . . . | 7½ 15½ |
| Arvagh . . . | 4½ 19½ |
| Killeshandra . . . | 8 27½ |

ENNIS TO CORROFIN.

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Corrofin . . . | 9½ |
|----------------|----|

ENNISCORTHY TO GRAIG.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Killyteely . . . | 9 |
| Killedmond . . . | 5½ 14½ |
| Borris . . . | 4½ 19 |
| Graig . . . | 6½ 25½ |

ENNISCORTHY TO OULART.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Oulart . . . | 8 |
|--------------|---|

**ENNISKILLEN TO CASTLE-
DERG.***First Road.*

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Ballinamallard . . . | 6½ |
| Drumquin . . . | 15½ 22 |
| Castlederg . . . | 8 30 |

**ENNISKILLEN TO CASTLE-
DERG.***Second Road.*

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Louthertown . . . | 10 |
| Ederny . . . | 4½ 14½ |
| Castlederg . . . | 13½ 28½ |

ENNISKILLEN TO GARRISON.*First Road.*

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Derrygonnelly . . . | 9½ |
| Garrison . . . | 11½ 21½ |

ENNISKILLEN TO GARRISON.*Second Road.*

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Holywall . . . | 11½ |
| Garrison . . . | 11½ 23 |

ENNISKILLEN TO GARRISON.*Third Road.*

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Church Hill . . . | 11½ |
| Garrison . . . | 13½ 24½ |

ENNISKILLEN TO OMAGH.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Trillick . . . | 14½ |
| Dromore . . . | 4½ 19½ |
| Omagh . . . | 9½ 28½ |

ENNISKILLEN TO TEMPO.

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Tempo . . . | 8½ |
|-------------|----|

ENNISKILLEN TO STRABANE

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Ballinamallard . . . | 6½ |
| Drumquin . . . | 15½ 22 |
| Ardstraw-bridge . . . | 9 31 |
| Strabane . . . | 6½ 37½ |

FERMOY TO DONERAILE.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Ballyhooly . . . | 5½ |
| Castletownroach . . . | 4 9½ |
| Doneraile . . . | 6 15½ |

FERMOY TO KILMALLOCK.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Glanworth . . . | 5½ |
| Kildorrery . . . | 4½ 10½ |
| Castleoliver . . . | 6½ 17 |
| Kilmallock . . . | 7 24 |

FERMOY TO LISMORE.

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Tallow . . . | 13 |
| Lismore . . . | 5½ 18½ |

GALWAY TO HOLLYMOUNT.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Clare-galway . . . | 7½ |
| Headford . . . | 12 19½ |
| Shrule . . . | 4½ 23½ |
| Kilmair . . . | 4½ 28 |
| Hollymount . . . | 5½ 33½ |

GRAIG TO NEWTOWNBARRY.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Killedmond . . . | 10½ |
| Newtownbarry . . . | 14½ 25 |

HILLSBOROUGH TO DONAGHADEE.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Comber . . . | 15½ |
| Newtownards . . . | 4½ 19½ |
| Donaghadee . . . | 7½ 27½ |

ENNISTYMON TO KINVARRA.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Kilfenora . . . | 5½ |
| Pollanilly . . . | 13½ 18½ |
| Kinvarra . . . | 6½ 25½ |

KANTURK TO CHARLEVILLE.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Liscartoll . . . | 8 |
| Charleville . . . | 10½ 18½ |

KELLS TO CARRICKMACROSS.

First Road.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Carlanstown . . . | 3 |
| Kilmainham . . . | 7½ 10½ |
| Kingscourt . . . | 4 14½ |
| Carrickmacross . . . | 7 21½ |

KELLS TO CARRICKMACROSS.

Second Road.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Moynalty . . . | 4½ |
| Kingscourt . . . | 10 14½ |
| Carrickmacross . . . | 7 21½ |

KENMARE TO CAHIRCIVEN.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Sneem . . . | 14½ |
| Darrynane . . . | 13½ 28 |
| Waterville . . . | 6 34 |
| Cahirciven . . . | 10 44 |

KILCOCK TO KELLS.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Summerhill . . . | 7½ |
| Trim . . . | 6½ 13½ |
| Kells . . . | 14 27½ |

KILCULLEN TO EDENDERRY.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Kildare . . . | 9 |
| Rathangan . . . | 6 15 |
| Edenderry . . . | 9½ 24½ |

KILKENNY TO GRAIG.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Gowran . . . | 8½ |
| Goresbridge . . . | 4½ 13½ |
| Graig . . . | 7½ 20½ |

KILKENNY TO MOUNTMELICK.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Ballyragget . . . | 11 |
| Durrow . . . | 5½ 16½ |
| Abbeyleix . . . | 6½ 22½ |
| Ballyroan . . . | 3½ 26 |
| Maryborough . . . | 6½ 32½ |
| Mountmellick . . . | 6½ 39 |

KILKENNY TO NEWROSS.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Bennet's-bridge . . . | 5½ |
| Thomastown . . . | 5½ 10½ |
| Inistioge . . . | 5½ 16 |
| New Ross . . . | 9½ 25½ |

KILKENNY TO THURLES.

First Road.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Freshford . . . | 9½ |
| Johnstown . . . | 8 17½ |
| Thurles . . . | 11½ 28½ |

KILKENNY TO THURLES.

Second Road.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Freshford . . . | 9½ |
| Urlingford . . . | 8½ 17½ |
| Thurles . . . | 11½ 29½ |

KILKENNY TO CLOUGH.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Blackrock . . . | 12½ |
| Dundrum . . . | 4½ 17 |
| Clough . . . | 2½ 19½ |

KILLARNEY TO DINGLE.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Milltown . . . | 11 |
| Castlemain . . . | 1½ 12½ |
| Anascall . . . | 16 28½ |
| Dingle . . . | 11 39½ |

KILLYBEGS TO ARDARA.

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Ardara . . . | 10 |
|--------------|----|

KINNEGAD TO KELLS.

First Road.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Ballivor . . . | 14½ |
| Athboy . . . | 7 21½ |
| Kells . . . | 8½ 30½ |

KINNEGAD TO KELLS.

Second Road.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Killucan . . . | 4½ |
| Castletowndelvin . . . | 9 13½ |
| Clonmellon . . . | 5½ 19½ |
| Kells . . . | 8 27½ |

KINNETTY TO FERBANE.

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Frankford . . . | 6½ |
| Ferbane . . . | 9 15½ |

LETTERKENNY TO GLENTIES.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Donaghy-boy's-bridge . . . | 12 |
| Finntown . . . | 6 18 |
| Glenties . . . | 8½ 26½ |

LETTERKENNY TO STRANORLAR.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Cornagillagh . . . | 6 |
| Convoy . . . | 2 8 |
| Stranorlar . . . | 7½ 15½ |

LIMERICK TO GORT.

First Road.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Six-mile-bridge . . . | 10 |
| Quin . . . | 8 18 |
| Cruane . . . | 10½ 28½ |
| Gort . . . | 11 29½ |

LIMERICK TO GORT.

Second Road.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Bunratty . . . | 9½ |
| Newmarket-on-Fergus . . . | 6½ 15½ |
| Ennis . . . | 7½ 23 |
| Gort . . . | 18½ 41½ |

LIMERICK TO NEWPORT.

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Annacotty . . . | 3½ |
| Newport . . . | 8½ 12 |

LIMERICK TO SCARIFF.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Bridgetown . . . | 8½ |
| Killaloe . . . | 6½ 14½ |
| Scariff . . . | 8½ 23½ |

LISNASKEA TO AUGHNACLOY.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Brookborough . . . | 5½ |
| Fivemiletown . . . | 6½ 11½ |
| Clogher . . . | 6½ 18½ |
| Aughar . . . | 2½ 20½ |
| Aughnacloy . . . | 7½ 27½ |

LONDONDERRY TO DUNGIVEN.

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Claudy . . . | 9½ |
| Feeny . . . | 5½ 15 |
| Dungiven . . . | 5 20 |

LONDONDERRY TO LETTERKENNY.

First Road.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Carrigans . . . | 5½ |
| St. Johnstown . . . | 1½ 7½ |
| Letterkenny . . . | 12½ 20 |

LONDONDERRY TO LETTERKENNY.

Second Road.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Newtowncunningham . . . | 8 |
| Manorhamilton . . . | 6 14 |
| Letterkenny . . . | 6½ 20½ |

LOUGHREA TO PARSONSTOWN.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Tynagh . . . | 9 |
| Portumna . . . | 8½ 17½ |
| Parsonstown . . . | 15½ 33½ |

LOUGHREA TO TUAM.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Athenry . . . | 13 |
| Monivea . . . | 5½ 18½ |
| Abbey Knockmoy . . . | 5 23½ |
| Tuam . . . | 7½ 31 |

MAGHERAFELT TO ANTRIM.

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Castledawson . . . | 2½ |
| Toome-bridge . . . | 4½ 7½ |
| Randalstown . . . | 6½ 14 |
| Antrim . . . | 5 19 |

MALAHIDE TO DULEEK.

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Swords . . . | 3 |
| Garristown . . . | 11 14 |
| Duleek . . . | 7 21 |

MALAHIDE TO RATOATH.

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Swords . . . | 8 |
| Ratoath . . . | 11 14 |

MANORHAMILTON TO
BALLYSHANNON.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Glenade House . . . | 5½ |
| Kinlough . . . | 7 12½ |
| Ballyshannon . . . | 5½ 18½ |

MANORHAMILTON TO GAR-
RISON AND BELLEEK.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Garrison . . . | 9½ |
| Belleek . . . | 4½ 13½ |

MILLSTREET TO KINSALE.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Macroon . . . | 13 |
| Bandon . . . | 20 33 |
| Innishannon . . . | 4½ 37½ |
| Kinsale . . . | 7½ 45 |

MONAGHAN TO NEWRY.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Clontibret . . . | 7 |
| Keady . . . | 6½ 13½ |
| Newtownhamilton . . . | 7 20½ |
| Newry . . . | 11½ 31½ |

MONEYGALL TO ATHLONE.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Shinrone . . . | 9½ |
| Blackbull . . . | 3½ 13½ |
| Parsonstown . . . | 5 18½ |
| Cloghan . . . | 9½ 27½ |
| Ferbane . . . | 4 31½ |
| Ballynahown . . . | 6 37½ |
| Athlone . . . | 7 44½ |

MOUNTMELICK TO KIL-
BEGGAN.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Rosenallis . . . | 3½ |
| Killeigh . . . | 6½ 10½ |
| Tullamore . . . | 5½ 15½ |
| Kilbeggan . . . | 7 22½ |

MULLINGAR TO KILLS.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Castletowndelvin . . . | 12½ |
| Clonmellon . . . | 5½ 18½ |
| Kills . . . | 8½ 26½ |

MULLINGAR TO VIRGINIA.

First Road.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Crookedwood . . . | 6½ |
| Castlepollard . . . | 6½ 12½ |
| Fore . . . | 3½ 16 |
| Oldcastle . . . | 7½ 23½ |
| Virginia . . . | 7 30½ |

MULLINGAR TO VIRGINIA.

Second Road.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Pass-if-you-can . . . | 3½ |
| Collingstown . . . | 7½ 11 |
| Oldcastle . . . | 13½ 24½ |
| Virginia . . . | 7 31½ |

NAAS TO BLESSINGTON.

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Blessington . . . | 7½ |
|-------------------|----|

NAAS TO EDENDERRY.

First Road.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Blackwood . . . | 8½ |
| Timahoe . . . | 3½ 12 |
| Carberry . . . | 6½ 18½ |
| Edenderry . . . | 4 22½ |

NAAS TO EDENDERRY.

Second Road.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Newbridge . . . | 6½ |
| Rathangan . . . | 9½ 16½ |
| Edenderry . . . | 9½ 25½ |

NAAS TO KILCOCK.

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Clane . . . | 5½ |
| Kilcock . . . | 9½ 15 |

NAAS TO MAYNOOTH.

First Road.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Clane . . . | 5½ |
| Maynooth . . . | 8½ 13½ |

NAAS TO MAYNOOTH.

Second Road.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Sallins . . . | 2½ |
| Straffon . . . | 5½ 7½ |
| Celbridge . . . | 3½ 11 |
| Maynooth . . . | 4½ 15½ |

NAVAN TO ATHBOY.

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Athboy . . . | 11½ |
|--------------|-----|

NAVAN TO DROGHEDA.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Stackallan . . . | 3½ |
| Slane . . . | 3½ 7½ |
| Drogheda . . . | 9½ 17½ |

NAVAN TO TRIM.

| | |
|------------|----|
| Trim . . . | 9½ |
|------------|----|

NENAGH TO BORRIS-O-KANE

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Borris-o-kane . . . | 9½ |
|---------------------|----|

NEWCASTLE TO MALLOWS.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Drumcollogher . . . | 10½ |
| Liscarroll . . . | 7½ 18½ |
| Liagriffin . . . | 3½ 21½ |
| Mallows . . . | 7½ 29½ |

NEWMARKET TO SKIBBER-
REEN.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Kanturk . . . | 4½ |
| Millstreet . . . | 11 15½ |
| Macroon . . . | 13 28½ |
| Dunmanway . . . | 16½ 45 |
| Skibbereen . . . | 16½ 61½ |

NEWPORT TO KILLALA.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Bellansdergford . . . | 10½ |
| Crossmolina . . . | 8 18½ |
| Killala . . . | 11½ 29½ |

NEWTOWNLIMAVADY TO
MAGHERA.

First Road.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Dungiven . . . | 9½ |
| Maghera . . . | 12½ 22 |

NEWTOWNLIMAVADY TO
MAGHERA.

Second Road.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Swartagh . . . | 17½ |
| Maghera . . . | 4½ 21½ |

NEWTOWNSTEWART TO
COOKSTOWN.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Gortin . . . | 6½ |
| Cookstown . . . | 21 27½ |

OMAGH TO COOKSTOWN.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Six-mile-cross . . . | 8½ |
| Pomeroy . . . | 9 17½ |
| Cookstown . . . | 9½ 26½ |

OMAGH TO DUNGANNON.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Six-mile-bridge . . . | 8½ |
| Nine-mile-house . . . | 4 12½ |
| Bilberry-glen . . . | 4½ 17 |
| Donoughmore . . . | 6 23 |
| Dungannon . . . | 3 26 |

PHILIPSTOWN TO MULLIN-
GAR.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Tyrrell's-pass . . . | 8½ |
| Mullingar . . . | 10½ 19 |

PORTARLINGTON TO KIL-
BEGGAN.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Geashill . . . | 3½ |
| Kilbeggan . . . | 13½ 21½ |

PORTGLENONE TO GLEN-
ARM.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Ballymena . . . | 8½ |
| Broughshane . . . | 3½ 12½ |
| Glenarm . . . | 13 25½ |

PORTUMNA TO BORRIS-O-KANE.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|----|
| Firmount . . . | 5 | 5 |
| Borris-o-kane . . . | 5 | 10 |

ROOSKY TO STROKESTOWN.

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Strokestown . . . | 10 |
|-------------------|----|

ROSTREVOR TO BANBRIDGE.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Hilltown . . . | 7½ |
| Rathfriland . . . | 3½ 10½ |
| Banbridge . . . | 9½ 20 |

STRABANE TO DUNGIVEN.
First Road.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Dunnamanagh . . . | 7½ |
| Claudy . . . | 8½ 16 |
| Fecny . . . | 5½ 21½ |
| Dungiven . . . | 5 26½ |

STRABANE TO DUNGIVEN.
Second Road.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Dunnamanagh . . . | 7½ |
| Stranagallawilly . . . | 7½ 15½ |
| Dungiven . . . | 11½ 27 |

STRADALLY TO MOUNT-MELICK.

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Emo . . . | 6½ |
| Mountmellick . . . | 5½ 12 |

STRANOLAR TO CASTLE-DERG.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Killygordon . . . | 3½ |
| Castlefin . . . | 3½ 7½ |
| Castlederg . . . | 7 14½ |

THURLES TO NENAGH.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Burrisoleigh . . . | 8½ |
| Nenagh . . . | 13½ 22 |

THURLES TO NEWPORT.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Ballycahill . . . | 4 |
| Newport . . . | 23 27 |

TUAM TO BOYLE.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Dunmore . . . | 9 |
| Kilnalag . . . | 8 17 |
| Castlereagh . . . | 8½ 25½ |
| Frenchpark . . . | 8½ 34 |
| Boyle . . . | 9 43 |

TULLAMORE TO MULLINGAR

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Tyrrellspass . . . | 10 |
| Mullingar . . . | 10½ 20½ |

TULLAMORE TO MOUNT-BATH.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Rosenallis . . . | 11½ |
| Clonaslee . . . | 5½ 17 |
| Mountrath . . . | 14½ 31½ |

WARRENSPOINT TO BATH-FRILAND.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Hilltown . . . | 10 |
| Rathfriland . . . | 3½ 13½ |

WESTPORT TO NEWPORT.

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Newport . . . | 7½ |
|---------------|----|

WEXFORD TO NEW ROSS.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Taghmon . . . | 8½ |
| Foulk's-mill . . . | 4½ 13 |
| Ballinabola . . . | 5½ 18½ |
| New Ross . . . | 5½ 24 |

WICKLOW TO BALTINGLASS.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Deputy's-pass . . . | 7½ |
| Rathdrum . . . | 3 10½ |
| Aughrim . . . | 7½ 18½ |
| Aughavannagh . . . | 8 26½ |
| Rathdangan . . . | 5 31½ |
| Redwell Cross-roads . . . | 6½ 37½ |
| Baltinglass . . . | 2½ 40 |

WICKLOW TO BLESSINGTON.

First Road.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Ballinalee . . . | 3½ |
| Annamoe . . . | 7½ 11½ |
| Laragh . . . | 2½ 14 |
| Knockalt-bridge . . . | 9½ 23½ |
| Blessington . . . | 9½ 33 |

WICKLOW TO BLESSINGTON.

Second Road.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Ballinalee . . . | 3½ |
| Roundwood . . . | 8 11½ |
| Luggala . . . | 4½ 16½ |
| Kilbride . . . | 11½ 27½ |
| Blessington . . . | 4½ 32½ |

INLAND NAVIGATION.

ROYAL CANAL PASSAGE BOATS.

| DAY BOAT. | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|
| FLY BOAT TO MULLINGAR,
Every Morning at Nine o'clock. | | | | FLY BOAT FROM MULLINGAR TO
DUBLIN.
Every Morning at Nine o'clock. | | | |
| FROM DUBLIN TO MULLINGAR. | Miles. | Hour of
Arrival. | First
Cabin. | Second
Cabin. | DUBLIN TO LONGFORD. | Miles. | Hour of
Arrival. |
| | | H. M. | s. d. | s. d. | | | H. M. |
| Clonsilla..... | 8 | 10 30 | 0 10 | 0 7 | Down's Bridge..... | 5 | 9 35 |
| Rye Aqueduct, Leixlip..... | 11 | 10 55 | 1 3 | 0 10 | Thomastown..... | 10 | 10 35 |
| Maynooth..... | 15 | 11 25 | 1 6 | 1 0 | Hill of Down..... | 16 | 11 15 |
| Kilcock..... | 19 | 12 0 | 2 0 | 1 3 | Boyne Aqueduct..... | 19 | 11 35 |
| Ferns..... | 22 | 12 25 | 2 6 | 1 6 | Moyvalley..... | 21 | 11 50 |
| Newcastle..... | 27 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 1 10 | Newcastle..... | 25 | 12 20 |
| Moyvalley..... | 31 | 1 40 | 3 3 | 2 2 | Ferns, 17th Lock..... | 30 | 1 5 |
| Boyne Aqueduct..... | 33 | 1 55 | 3 6 | 2 4 | Kilcock..... | 33 | 1 30 |
| Hill of Down..... | 36 | 2 15 | 3 9 | 2 6 | Maynooth..... | 37 | 2 5 |
| Thomastown..... | 42 | 2 55 | 4 4 | 2 10 | Rye Aqueduct..... | 41 | 2 35 |
| Down's Bridge..... | 47 | 3 55 | 4 10 | 3 3 | Clonsilla..... | 44 | 3 0 |
| Mullingar..... | 52 | 4 30 | 5 6 | 3 0 | Dublin..... | 52 | 4 30 |

NOTE.—Short distances, if without Luggage, and not exceeding five miles, a Passenger to pay, in the First Cabin, 6d.; Second Cabin, 4d.—with Luggage, First Cabin, 9d.; Second Cabin, 6d.

To and from intermediate Stages, Passengers in the First Cabin to pay at a rate not less than 1½d. per mile, and in the Second Cabin 1d. per mile.

Allowance of Luggage free of Charge—For First Cabin Passengers, 56lb., and for Second Cabin, 28lb. Dogs not admitted.

| NIGHT BOAT. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--|--------|------------------|--|--|
| (Mr. BIANCONI runs Cars to and from Longford and Sligo, and also to and from the Junction and Castleroca.) | | | | | | | | | |
| NIGHT BOAT TO LONGFORD,
Every Day at Two o'clock. | | | | | NIGHT BOAT TO DUBLIN,
Every Day at Half-past Two o'clock. | | | | |
| DUBLIN TO LONGFORD. | Miles. | Hour of Arrival. | First Cabin. | Second Cabin. | LONGFORD TO DUBLIN. | Miles. | Hour of Arrival. | | |
| | | H. M. | s. d. | s. d. | | | H. M. | | |
| Clonsilla..... | 8 | 3 50 | 0 10 | 0 7 | Junction..... | 5 | 3 15 | For the Rates of Passage reverse the Tables of the Outgoing Boats. | |
| Rye Aqueduct..... | 11 | 4 25 | 1 3 | 0 10 | Kenagh..... | 9 | 4 0 | | |
| Maynooth..... | 15 | 5 10 | 1 6 | 1 0 | Terlicken..... | 12 | 4 30 | | |
| Kilcock..... | 19 | 6 0 | 2 0 | 1 3 | Ballymahon..... | 15 | 5 5 | | |
| Ferna..... | 22 | 6 40 | 2 6 | 1 6 | Toome Bridge..... | 16 | 5 15 | | |
| Newcastle..... | 27 | 7 50 | 2 10 | 1 10 | Abbeyshruel..... | 20 | 6 0 | | |
| Moyvalley..... | 31 | 8 35 | 3 3 | 2 2 | Balnacarrig..... | 26 | 7 10 | | |
| Boyne Aqueduct..... | 33 | 9 0 | 3 6 | 2 4 | Coolnahay..... | 31 | 8 25 | | |
| Hill of Down..... | 36 | 9 35 | 3 9 | 2 6 | Mullingar..... | 38 | 9 30 | | |
| Thomastown..... | 42 | 10 40 | 4 4 | 2 10 | Down's Bridge..... | 43 | 10 30 | | |
| Down's Bridge..... | 47 | 12 0 | 4 10 | 3 3 | Thomastown..... | 48 | 11 50 | | |
| Mullingar..... | 52 | 1 0 | 5 6 | 3 6 | Hill of Down..... | 54 | 12 55 | | |
| Coolnahay..... | 59 | 2 10 | 6 2 | 4 0 | Boyne Aqueduct..... | 57 | 1 30 | | |
| Balnacarrig..... | 64 | 3 25 | 6 8 | 4 4 | Moyvalley..... | 59 | 1 55 | | |
| Abbeyshruel..... | 70 | 4 35 | 7 2 | 4 10 | Newcastle..... | 63 | 2 45 | | |
| Toome Bridge..... | 74 | 5 20 | 7 6 | 5 0 | Ferna..... | 68 | 3 50 | | |
| Ballymahon..... | 75 | 5 30 | 7 9 | 5 2 | Kilcock..... | 71 | 4 30 | | |
| Terlicken..... | 78 | 6 5 | 8 1 | 5 6 | Maynooth..... | 75 | 5 20 | | |
| Kenagh..... | 81 | 6 40 | 8 5 | 5 8 | Rye Aqueduct..... | 79 | 6 5 | | |
| Junction..... | 85 | 7 25 | 8 10 | 5 10 | Clonsilla..... | 82 | 6 40 | | |
| Longford..... | 90 | 8 15 | 9 5 | 6 3 | Dublin..... | 90 | 8 30 | | |

| NOTE..... | TO OR FROM | | 1st Cabin. | | 2nd Cabin. | |
|-----------|--|--|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| | Leixlip and Mullingar, Coolnahay, or the Downs | | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| | Maynooth, or Kilcock and Mullingar..... | | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| | Newcastle and Mullingar..... | | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Mullingar and Longford..... | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 |

In the First Cabin no Passenger to pay less than 9d. or more than 8s. for any distance; and in the Second Cabin no Passenger to pay less than 6d. nor more than 5s. 6d.—any thing in the foregoing tables to the contrary notwithstanding.

Allowance of Luggage free of Charge—For First Cabin Passenger, 84lbs., but not more than 1 cwt. in the whole; for Second Cabin, 42lbs., but not more than ½ cwt. in the whole.

Extra weight charged ½d. per lb. not exceeding 30 miles; exceeding 30 miles and not exceeding 60 miles, ¾d. per lb.; from 61 to 90 miles, ½d. per lb.

Dogs to be paid for as Passengers, but not allowed into either of the Cabins.

RATES OF ORDINARY.

FIRST CABIN.

| | s. d. | | s. d. |
|--------------------------------|-------|--|-------|
| Breakfast with Eggs..... | 1 3 | Pint of Port or White Wine..... | 2 0 |
| Luncheon..... | 0 10 | Half-pint of Port or White Wine..... | 0 10 |
| Dinner..... | 2 0 | Naggin of Spirits with Sugar..... | 0 10 |
| Tumbler of Wine and Water..... | 0 6 | Half-naggin of Spirits with Sugar..... | 0 5 |
| Do. of Brandy and Water..... | 0 10 | Tea or Coffee after Dinner..... | 1 0 |
| Do. of Whiskey and Water..... | 0 5 | Tea or Coffee after Dinner with Eggs.... | 1 3 |
| Porter per Bottle..... | 0 5 | Supper..... | 1 0 |
| Ale per Bottle..... | 0 7 | Sugar after Dinner or Supper..... | 0 3 |
| Cider per Bottle... .. | 0 10 | | |

Wine sold only in Pints or Half-pints, and not more than one Pint to each person. A N:gr:is

of Spirits, or Half a Naggin of Spirits and Half a Pint of Wine allowed to each Gentleman after Dinner or Supper time; such allowance of Spirits not extended to Ladies, or Wine or Spirits to Children under 10 years; nor is the allowance of Wine and Spirits to one person, without his or her express desire, to be transferred to another.

SECOND CABIN.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------|----|----|
| Breakfast, with an Egg..... | 0 | 10 | Cider, per Bottle..... | 0 | 10 |
| Dinner | 1 | 3 | Supper..... | 0 | 10 |
| Porter, per Bottle..... | 0 | 5 | Tea or Coffee after Dinner..... | 0 | 10 |
| Ale, per Bottle | 0 | 7 | | | |

No Wine or Spirits to be sold in the Second Cabin.—Children from Two to Ten Years old to pay only Half rate in each Cabin.

No more than two Bottles of Porter, Ale, or Cider, or one Bottle of any two of them allowed to each Male Passenger, and one of them to each Female, throughout the journey; and any Passenger bringing Liquor into the Boat, and using it, to forfeit his passage.

STAGES UPON THE LINE FROM WHENCE ROAD CONVEYANCES DEPART WITH BOAT PASSENGERS AND PARCELS.

In connection with the Night Boats, from the Longford Junction for Lanesborough, Roscommon, and Castlerea; from Longford for Newtownforbes, Roskeel, Dromod, Drumsna, Carrick-on-Shannon, Boyle, Ballinacorney, Colonee, Sligo; from Mullingar for Castlepollard, Bunbrusna, Balnalack, Rathowen, and Edgeworthstown; from Toome Bridge for Ballymahon, Glasson, and Athlone.

In connection with the Fly Boats, a Car leaves Edgeworthstown, at Six o'clock each Morning, and arrives at Mullingar at Nine o'clock, when the Boat will depart for Dublin, where it will arrive at about half-past Four in the Afternoon.

A Boat leaves Dublin every Morning at Nine o'clock, and upon its arrival at Mullingar at about half-past Four o'clock, a Car will start with Boat Passengers and arrive at Edgeworthstown at half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening.

THE GRAND CANAL SWIFT PASSAGE BOATS.

| FROM DUBLIN. | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| STAGES. | English Miles. | DAY BOAT. | | | NIGHT BOAT. | | |
| | | FARES. | | Time of Arrival. | FARES. | | Time of Arrival. |
| | | First Cabin. | Second Cabin. | | First Cabin. | Second Cabin. | |
| | | s. d. | s. d. | H. M. | s. d. | s. d. | H. M. |
| From Portobello at..... | .. | .. | .. | 7 0 | .. | .. | 2 0 |
| Hazelhatch | 11 | 1 8 | 1 2 | 8 50 | 1 8 | 1 2 | 4 45 |
| Sallins | 19 | 2 6 | 1 8 | 9 50 | 2 6 | 1 8 | 6 15 |
| Robertstown | 26 | 3 6 | 2 3 | 10 45 | 3 6 | 2 3 | 7 45 |
| Ticknevin | 33½ | 4 4 | 3 0 | 11 35 | 4 0 | 2 8 | 9 20 |
| Edenderry | 38 | 4 10 | 3 4 | 12 0 | 4 6 | 3 0 | 9 55 |
| Ballybritain | 41 | 5 4 | 3 6 | 12 35 | 5 0 | 3 4 | 10 50 |
| Philipstown | 49 | 6 6 | 4 4 | 1 25 | 5 10 | 4 0 | 12 20 |
| Kilbeggan | 60 | 7 6 | 5 0 | 2 45 | | | |
| Tullamore | 57½ | 7 6 | 5 0 | 2 45 | 6 8 | 4 4 | 2 30 |
| Corrinacor | 65 | 8 8 | 5 8 | 4 10 | 7 8 | 5 2 | 4 25 |
| Gillen | 74 | 10 0 | 6 6 | 5 10 | 9 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 |
| Shannon Harbour..... | 79½ | 11 0 | 7 6 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 6 8 | 7 35 |
| Clonsfert..... | 84 | . | .. | .. | 10 6 | 7 0 | 8 45 |
| Ballinasloe..... | 94 | .. | .. | .. | 11 6 | 7 6 | 9 30 |
| From Portobello at | .. | | .. | 7 30 | .. | .. | 6 0 |
| Hazelhatch | 11 | 1 8 | 1 2 | 9 20 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 8 50 |
| Sallins | 19 | 2 6 | 1 8 | 10 20 | 2 4 | 1 6 | 10 30 |
| Robertstown | 26 | 3 6 | 2 3 | 11 15 | 3 2 | 2 0 | 12 10 |
| Rathangan | 34½ | 4 2 | 2 9 | 12 25 | 3 9 | 2 6 | 2 5 |
| Monasterevan | 41 | 5 0 | 3 4 | 1 25 | 4 6 | 3 0 | 3 35 |
| Portarlington | 46½ | 5 6 | 3 6 | 2 0 | 5 0 | 3 3 | 5 5 |
| Mountmellick | 53 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 2 50 | 5 6 | 3 6 | 6 45 |
| Vicarstown | 48 | 5 0 | 3 4 | 2 15 | 4 6 | 3 0 | 5 25 |
| Athy | 54½ | 5 0 | 3 4 | 3 0 | 4 6 | 3 0 | 6 45 |

| TO DUBLIN. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| STAGES. | English Miles. | DAY BOAT. | | | NIGHT BOAT. | | |
| | | FARES. | | Time of Departure. | FARES. | | Time of Departure. |
| | | First Cabin. | Second Cabin. | | First Cabin. | Second Cabin. | |
| | | s. d. | s. d. | H. M. | s. d. | s. d. | H. M. |
| Ballinasloe | 94 | .. | .. | .. | 11 6 | 7 6 | 3 0 |
| Clonfert | 84 | .. | .. | .. | 10 6 | 7 0 | 3 45 |
| Shannon Harbour | 79½ | 11 0 | 7 6 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 6 8 | 5 0 |
| Gillen | 74 | 10 0 | 6 6 | 6 50 | 9 0 | 6 0 | 6 25 |
| Corrinalee | 65 | 8 8 | 5 8 | 7 50 | 7 8 | 5 2 | 8 0 |
| Tullamore | 57½ | 7 6 | 5 0 | 9 0 | 6 8 | 4 4 | 10 0 |
| Kilbeggan | 60 | 7 6 | 5 0 | 9 0 | | | |
| Phillipstown | 49 | 6 6 | 4 4 | 10 20 | 5 10 | 4 0 | 12 10 |
| Ballybritain | 41 | 5 4 | 3 6 | 11 10 | 5 0 | 3 4 | 1 40 |
| Edenderry | 38 | 4 10 | 3 4 | 11 45 | 4 6 | 3 0 | 2 40 |
| Ticknevin | 33½ | 4 4 | 3 0 | 12 0 | 4 0 | 2 8 | 3 10 |
| Robertstown | 26 | 3 6 | 2 3 | 1 0 | 3 6 | 2 3 | 4 45 |
| Sallins | 19 | 2 6 | 1 8 | 1 55 | 2 6 | 1 8 | 6 15 |
| Hazelhatch | 11 | 1 8 | 1 2 | 2 55 | 1 8 | 1 2 | 7 50 |
| Dublin—arrival at | .. | .. | .. | 4 45 | .. | .. | 10 45 |
| Athy | 54½ | 5 0 | 3 4 | 9 0 | 4 6 | 3 0 | 7 0 |
| Vicarstown | 48 | 5 0 | 3 4 | 9 40 | 4 6 | 3 0 | 8 15 |
| Mountmellick | 53 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 9 15 | 5 6 | 3 6 | 7 0 |
| Portarlinton | 46½ | 5 6 | 3 6 | 10 5 | 5 0 | 3 3 | 8 25 |
| Monasterevan | 41 | 5 0 | 3 4 | 10 30 | 4 6 | 3 0 | 9 50 |
| Rathangan | 34½ | 4 2 | 2 9 | 11 20 | 3 9 | 2 6 | 11 35 |
| Robertstown | 26 | 3 6 | 2 3 | 12 30 | 3 2 | 2 0 | 1 20 |
| Sallins | 19 | 2 6 | 1 8 | 1 25 | 2 4 | 1 6 | 3 10 |
| Hazelhatch | 11 | 1 8 | 1 2 | 2 25 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 4 50 |
| Dublin—arrival at | .. | .. | .. | 4 20 | .. | .. | 7 45 |

The Boats leave Dublin at Seven and half-past Seven o'clock ; Shannon Harbour at Six o'clock ; Athy and Kilbeggan at Nine o'clock ; and Mountmellick at a quarter after Nine o'clock every Morning ; travelling, between Locks, at the rate of 10 English miles an hour.

The Night Boats leave Dublin at Two and at Six o'clock ; Ballinasloe at Three ; Athy and Mountmellick at Seven o'clock every Afternoon.

James's-street Harbour, to the First Lock, Free.—A Stage, or part of a Stage, First Cabin, 1s. ; Second Cabin, 8d. ; shorter distances, after one Stage, per mile, First Cabin, 2½d. ; Second, 2d. — Distances not commencing or terminating at Dublin, charged by the Stage, but not exceeding the Dublin fare.—Children under two years, free ; from two to ten, half-price.—Dogs, which are not received when inconvenient, charged half fare.

Luggage free, in Day Boats, First Cabin, 56lbs. ; Second Cabin, 28lbs.—In Night Boats, First Cabin, 84lbs. ; Second Cabin, 56lbs. Extra Luggage charged the rates mentioned below. Luggage will not be taken when excessive, or in any respect inconvenient. For Passengers by the Steamers on the Shannon, a considerable quantity of Luggage will be carried free in the Steam Company's Trade Boats, on application at their Offices, Grand Canal Harbour, James's-street, Dublin, or Canal Bank, Limerick.

A Private Room is provided for Ladies, and a Private Room for Gentlemen. Passengers are requested to look after their own Luggage on leaving the Boat.

Ordinary provided on Board. For further particulars, see the Regulations posted in the Passage Boats and in the several Offices.

CARAVANS AND JAUNTING CARS PLY, IN CONNEXION WITH THE PASSAGE
BOATS, AS FOLLOWS :—

| WITH THE DAY BOATS. | | English
Miles. | FARES TO AND FROM
DUBLIN. | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|------------------------------|----|------------------|----|
| | | | First
Cabin. | | Second
Cabin. | |
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| At Edenderry, Portarlinton, and Mountmellick, to and from the Boat, free | | | | | | |
| At Mountmellick, to Mountrath | | 12 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| | " Castletown | 15 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| | " Borris-in-Ossory | 22 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| | " Roscrea | 29 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | " Maryborough | 6½ | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| | " Abbeyleix | 15 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| | " Durrow | 17 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| | " Rosanalis..... | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | " Clonsalee..... | 10 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | " Cadamstown.. | 16 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| | " Kenity..... | 21 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | " Parsonstown.. | 28 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| At Vicarstown, to Stradbally | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| At Athy, to Carlow | | 13 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| | " Leighlin Bridge and Bagnalstown | 22 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| | " Newtown and Ballylinan | 8 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| | " Castlecomer | 17 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | " Kilkenny | 30 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | " Waterford (next day) | | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| At Kilbeggan, to Athlone | | 19 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| | " Moate | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| | | | | | | |
| WITH THE NIGHT BOATS. | | | | | | |
| At Portarlinton, to and from the Boats, free | | | | | | |
| At Mountmellick, to and from the Boats, free | | | | | | |
| | " to Mountrath | 12 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | " Castletown | 15 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| | " Borris-in-Ossory | 22 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| | " Roscrea | 29 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| | " Templemore | | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | " Thurles | | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | " Cashel | | 11 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| At Vicarstown, to Stradbally | | 4 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| At Athy, to Carlow | | 13 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| | " Leighlin Bridge and Bagnalstown | 22 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| | " Newtown and Ballylinan | 8 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| | " Castlecomer | 17 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| | " Kilkenny | 30 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | " Waterford (next day) | | 9 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| At Ballinasloe, to Aughrim | | 5 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| | " Loughrea | 19 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| | " Galway | 44 | 15 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| | " Ahascragh | 8 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| | " Castleblakeney | 14 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| | " Mount Bellew | 19 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| | " Tuam | 33 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| | " Hollymount | 35 | 17 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| | " Castlebar | 67 | 18 | 6 | 14 | 6 |

THE SHANNON NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS PLY, IN CONNEXION WITH THE PASSAGE BOATS, AS FOLLOWS:—

| The Steamer leaves Shannon Harbour at 8 o'clock, and Limerick at 7 o'clock every Morning, except Sunday. | English Miles. | FARES TO AND FROM DUBLIN. | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | DAY BOAT | | NIGHT BOAT. | |
| | | First Cabin. | Second Cabin. | First Cabin. | Second Cabin. |
| Banagher..... | 2 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Portumna..... | 14 | 11 0 | 7 6 | 10 0 | 6 8 |
| Dromineer..... | 27 | 13 6 | 8 10 | 12 6 | 8 0 |
| Williamstown..... | 27 | 15 0 | 9 10 | 14 0 | 9 0 |
| Killaloe..... | 25 | 15 0 | 9 10 | 14 0 | 9 0 |
| Limerick..... | 39 | 15 6 | 10 10 | 14 6 | 10 0 |
| | 54 | 16 0 | 11 4 | 15 0 | 10 6 |

• Breakfast provided on Board the Steamer immediately on leaving Shannon Harbour.

| Parcels, at the following very moderate rates, viz. :— | Not more than 1lb. in weight. | Exceeding 1lb. in weight. | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | | per lb. | not less than |
| To and from Athy, Ballybritain, Edenderry, Kilbeggan, Monasterevan, Mountmellick, Philipstown, Portarlinton, Rathangan, Robertstown, Sallins, Ticknevin, Tullamore, Vicarstown..... | d. | d. | a. d. |
| Ballinasloe, Banagher, Gillen, Rahan, Shannon Harbour..... | 3 | 4 | 0 6 |
| Abbeyleix, Ahascragh, Athlone, Aughrim, Bagnalstown, Ballylinan, Borris-in-Ossory, Cadamstown, Carlow, Castleblakeney, Castlecomer, Castle-town, Clonaslee, Durrow, Kinnetty, Kilkenny, Leighlin Bridge, Loughrea, Maryborough, Moate, Mount Bellew, Mountrath, Newtown, Oranmore, Parsonstown, Rosanalls, Roscrea, Stradbally..... | 3 | 4 | 0 9 |
| Cashel, Castlebar, Ballyglass, Galway, Hollymount, Killaloe, Limerick, Moylough, Portumna, Templemore, Thurles, Tuam, Waterford, Williams-town.. | 6 | 4 | 0 9 |
| Kilrush, Tarbert..... | 6 | 1 | 1 0 |
| | 9 | 1½ | 1 6 |

No charge for Booking.—The charge for delivery in Dublin will be, for Parcels not exceeding 1lb. one penny ; for other Parcels at rates varying from 2d. to 4d. according to weight and distance : in the several towns on the Canal, 1d. for small, and 2d. for large Parcels. The Company will not be accountable for injury to Parcels by wet or friction, or from careless packing.
Extra Luggage is subject to the Rates in the second column.

LOWER SHANNON.

Steamers ply regularly on the Lower Shannon, between the towns of Limerick, Tarbert, and Kilrush.

TABLE OF MOUNTAINS,

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL ELEVATIONS, IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF IRELAND.

| Name. | County. | Ht.
in ft. | Name. | County. | Ht.
in ft. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| ULSTER. | | | CONNAUGHT—(cont.) | | |
| Aghla | Donegal, | 1953 | Croagh Patrick | Mayo, | 2510 |
| Belmore | Fermanagh, | 1312 | Croaghaua (Achill Island) | do. | 2192 |
| Bluestack | Donegal, | 2213 | Curslieve | do. | 2370 |
| Bruce-hill | Cavan, | 851 | Cuscumcurragh | do. | 2343 |
| Cuileagh | do. | 2188 | Devil's Mother | Galway, | 2131 |
| Divis | Antrim, | 1567 | Fernnamore | do. | 2218 |
| Doolish | Donegal, | 2143 | Furnnager | Mayo, | 2504 |
| Donald | Londonderry | 1434 | Knockmore (Clare Island) | do. | 1520 |
| Eagle Mountain | Down, | 2084 | Letterbreckaun | Galway, | 2193 |
| Errigal | Donegal, | 2462 | Maumturk | do. | 2307 |
| Knocklaid | Antrim, | 1685 | Mweelrea | Mayo, | 2688 |
| Muckish | Donegal, | 2190 | Nephtin | do. | 2646 |
| Mullyash | Monaghan, | 1034 | Nephtinbeg | do. | 2065 |
| Mullaghcaru | Tyrone, | 1778 | Shanfoolagh | Galway, | 2128 |
| Sawel | Londonderry | 2236 | Slieveanierin | Leitrim, | 1922 |
| Slieve Bingham | Down, | 2449 | Slievemore (Achill Island) | Mayo, | 2204 |
| Slieve Gallion | Londonderry | 1730 | Truskmore | Sligo, | 2113 |
| Slieve Donard | Down, | 2796 | | | |
| Slieve Gullion | Armagh, | 1893 | MUNSTER. | | |
| Slieve Leigue | Donegal, | 1964 | Atteen | Kerry, | 2531 |
| Slieve Muck | Down, | 2198 | Binshehy | do. | 2713 |
| Slieve Snaght (east) | Donegal, | 2019 | Brandon | do. | 3126 |
| Slieve Snaght (west) | do. | 2232 | Cahirbarna | Cork, | 2234 |
| Slieve na killa | Cavan, | 1793 | Cahirconree | Kerry, | 2796 |
| Slieve Glagh | do. | 1050 | Cahir (Reeks) | do. | 3200 |
| Straw Mountain | Tyrone, | 2085 | Carran-Tual | do. | 3414 |
| Trostan | Antrim, | 1810 | Colly | do. | 2238 |
| White Mountain | Londonderry | 1773 | Coomyana | do. | 2468 |
| | | | Comeragh | Waterford, | 2597 |
| LEINSTER. | | | Cragnamurragh | Clare, | 1729 |
| Ard Erin (Slieve Bloom) | King's Co. | 1733 | Cruckowen | Kerry, | 2169 |
| Brandon | Kilkenny, | 1694 | Crucmaveel | do. | 2245 |
| Blackstairs | Wexford, | 2409 | Crucnabinny | do. | 2572 |
| Carlingford | Louth, | 1935 | Devil's-bit | Tipperary, | 1572 |
| Carnclonhugh | Longford, | 912 | Drung | Kerry, | 2200 |
| Comaderry | Wicklow, | 2296 | Feeromoyle | do. | 2541 |
| Croghan Kinshela | do. | 1985 | Finnevagogh | do. | 2186 |
| Croghanmore | do. | 2175 | Fortagrissane | do. | 2350 |
| Douce | do. | 2384 | Galty-beg | Tipperary, | 2636 |
| Keadeen | do. | 2143 | Galtymore | Limerick, | 3008 |
| Knockloyd | Westmeath, | 795 | Hungry Hill | Cork, | 2251 |
| Kippure | Wicklow, | 2473 | Keeper | Tipperary, | 2265 |
| Lugduff | do. | 2148 | Knockatubber | Kerry, | 2266 |
| Lugnaquilla | do. | 3039 | Knockferna | Limerick, | 951 |
| Mount Leinster | Carlow, | 2610 | Knockmealdown | Waterford, | 2609 |
| Mulloghcleevaun | Wicklow, | 2783 | Knocknafrien | Waterford, | 2478 |
| Red Hills | Kildare, | 769 | Long Mountain | Limerick, | 1664 |
| Seefin | Dublin, | 2035 | Mangerton | Kerry, | 2756 |
| Seefingin | Dublin, | 2364 | Maulin Hill | Cork, | 2044 |
| Slieve na Calliagh | Meath, | 904 | Mount Gabriel | do. | 1335 |
| Sugarloaf (Great) | Wicklow, | 1651 | Munavullagh | Waterford, | 2443 |
| The Cones (Slieve Bloom) | Queen's Co. | 1676 | Purple Mountain | Kerry, | 2739 |
| Three-rock Mountain | Dublin, | 1763 | Seefin | Limerick, | 1706 |
| | | | Seefin | Waterford, | 2387 |
| CONNAUGHT. | | | Slievebuymore | Cork, | 2321 |
| Altagowlen | Roscommon, | 1309 | Slieve Callan | Clare, | 1282 |
| Benbaun (Twelve Pins) | Galway, | 2395 | Slievenaman | Tipperary, | 2362 |
| Benbury | Mayo, | 2610 | Sugarloaf (Glengarriff) | Cork, | 1881 |
| Benbulbin | Sligo, | 1722 | Temple-hill | Limerick, | 2570 |
| Benbo | Leitrim, | 1365 | The Paps | Kerry, | 2280 |
| Bengoriff | Galway, | 2038 | Thureens | do. | 2114 |
| Bengorm | Mayo, | 2283 | Toomies | do. | 2503 |
| Bencorr (Twelve Pins) | Galway, | 2336 | Turk (Killarney) | do. | 1764 |
| Birreencorragh | Mayo, | 2295 | | | |
| Brailieu | Leitrim, | 1377 | | | |

TABLE OF SIXTY MOUNTAINS,
ARRANGED BY ALTITUDE.

| Name. | Group or District. | Ht. | Name. | Group or District. | Ht. |
|----------------------|--------------------|------|---------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Carran-tual (Reeks), | Killarney, | 3414 | Blackstairs, | Wexford, | 2409 |
| Cahir (Reeks), | do. | 3200 | Benbawn, | Connamara, | 2395 |
| Brandon, | Dingle, | 3126 | Seeftin (Waterford), | Munavullagh | 2387 |
| Lugnaquilla, | Wicklow, | 3039 | Douce, | Wicklow, | 2344 |
| Galtymore, | Galty Ms. | 3008 | Slievenaman, | Tipperary, | 2362 |
| Slieve Donard, | Mourne, | 2796 | Fortagrissane | Iveragh, | 2350 |
| Cahirconree, | Tralee, | 2796 | Cuscacurragh, | Erris, | 2343 |
| Mulloghcleevaun, | Wicklow, | 2783 | Bencorr, | Connamara, | 2336 |
| Mangerton, | Killarney, | 2756 | Slievehuymore, | Bantry, | 2321 |
| Purple Mountain, | do. | 2739 | Maumturk, | Connamara, | 2307 |
| Binshchy, | Dingle, | 2713 | Commaderry. | Wicklow, | 2295 |
| Mweelrea, | Killarney, | 2688 | Birreencorragh, | Tirawley, | 2296 |
| Nephin, | Tirawley, | 2646 | Bengorm, | Killarney, | 2283 |
| Galtybeg, | Galty Ms. | 2636 | The Western Pap, | Killarney, | 2240 |
| Benbury, | Killarney, | 2610 | Knockatubber | Iveragh, | 2266 |
| Mount Leinster, | Carlow, | 2610 | Keeper, | Tipperary, | 2265 |
| Knockmealdown, | Tipperary, | 2609 | Hungry Hill, | Caha Ma. | 2251 |
| Comeragh, | Comeragh, | 2597 | Cruckmaveel, | Iveragh, | 2245 |
| Crucknabinny, | Dunkerrin, | 2572 | Colly, | do. | 2238 |
| Temple Hill, | Galty Ms. | 2570 | Sawel, | Sperrin Ma. | 2236 |
| Feeromoyle, | Dunkerrin, | 2541 | Cahirbarna, | Cork, | 2234 |
| Atteen, | do. | 2531 | Slieve Snaght (west), | Donegal, | 2232 |
| Croagh Patrick, | Murrisk, | 2510 | Fernnamore | Connamara, | 2218 |
| Toomles, | Killarney, | 2503 | Bluestack, | Donegal, | 2213 |
| Knocknafrien, | Comeragh, | 2478 | Slieve More, | Achill Island | 2204 |
| Kippure, | Wicklow, | 2473 | Drung, | Iveragh, | 2200 |
| Coomyana, | Dunkerrin, | 2468 | Croghaun (Sea Precipices) | Achill Island | 2192 |
| Errigal, | Donegal, | 2462 | Muckish, | Donegal, | 2190 |
| Slieve Bingham, | Mourne, | 2449 | Cuilcagh, | Cavan, | 2188 |
| Munavullagh, | Munavullagh | 2443 | Doolish, | Donegal, | 2142 |

PRINCIPAL RIVERS, THEIR SOURCES AND OUTLETS.

1. SHANNON, by far the largest and most important river in Ireland, issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into the Atlantic between Beale Point and Kilka-drane, forty-five miles below Limerick. Lough Allen is supplied by various rivers, one of the smallest of which is called the Shannon; it rises in the county of Cavan, in the valley be-

tween the mountains of Cuilcagh and Larcacallagh, ten miles above Lough Allen. The Shannon from the head of Lough Allen to Limerick is one hundred and fifty-nine miles; its estuary from Limerick to Beale Point, where it falls into the Atlantic, forty-five miles. From Lough Allen to the tideway at Limerick it falls 146 feet 11 inches.

| DISTANCE IN STATUTE MILES BY WATER ALONG THE SHANNON. | | | | | |
|---|----|--|------------------------------------|----|-----|
| Miles. | | | Miles. | | |
| Beale Point to Limerick..... | 45 | | Lanesboro' to Tarmonbarry..... | 7 | |
| Limerick to Killaloe..... | 15 | | Tarmonbarry to Roosky..... | 10 | |
| Killaloe to Portumna..... | 24 | | Roosky to Drumsna..... | 10 | |
| Portumna to Meelick..... | 9 | | Drumsna to Carrick..... | 8 | |
| Meelick to Banagher..... | 6 | | Carrick to Leitrim..... | 6 | |
| Banagher to Shannon-bridge..... | 9 | | Leitrim to the foot of Lough Allan | 9 | |
| Shannon-bridge to Seven Churches | 6 | | Foot of Lough Allan to its Head.. | 10 | |
| Seven Churches to Athlone..... | 9 | | Athlone to Head of Lough Allan | | 81 |
| Limerick to Athlone..... | 78 | | | | |
| Athlone to Lanesboro'..... | 20 | | Entire navigable length..... | | 304 |

| FALLS OF WATER ON THE SHANNON. | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-----|--------|
| | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | | ft. | in. |
| Killaloe to Castleconnell..... | 20 | 8 | | | At Roosky one Lock..... | 3 | 6 |
| Castleconnell to Castle-Troy... | 55 | 4 | | | „ Jamestown „ | 6 | |
| Castle-Troy to Limerick..... | 11 | 7 | | | „ Battlebridge „ | 3 | 3 |
| Salmon-leap, Limerick..... | 9 | 6 | | | „ Drumboy..... | 3 | 10 |
| Between Killaloe and Limerick | — | — | 97 | 1 | „ Drumharriff..... | 8 | 8 |
| At Meelick, one Lock..... | 7 | 3 | | | „ Arigna River..... | 5 | 3 |
| „ Banagher, one ditto..... | 3 | | | | | | 4 10 |
| „ Shannon-bridge „ | | 7 | | | | | |
| „ Athlone „ | 4 | | | | Lough Allan to the tide-way } | | 146 11 |
| „ Lanesboro' „ | 1 | | | | at Limerick | | |
| „ Cloondraw „ | 3 | 6 | | | | | |

2. BARROW, next in importance to the Shannon, has its source in the numerous springs flowing down the acclivities of the northern termination of the Slieve Bloom mountains, in the Queen's County, and after watering the towns of Portarlinton, Athy, Carlow, Bagnalstown, Graig, and Ross, blends with the estuary of the Suir at Cheek Point, five and a half miles below Waterford. From Athy to the above point it is navigable—and is termed the Barrow Navigation.

3. SUIR, in a commercial point of view, one of the most important of our rivers, rises at the eastern base of the Devil's-bit mountains, in the county of Tipperary, about a mile from the source of the Nore, and runs through the towns of Thurles, Cahir, Clonmel, Carrick, and Waterford. From the town of Waterford to Hook Head, a distance of eighteen miles, it is called Waterford harbour.

4. NORE, rising at the eastern base of the Devil's-bit mountains, about a mile east of the source of the Suir, and in the county of Tipperary runs through Burris-in-Ossory, Castletown, *Abbeyleir demesne*, Durrow, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Inistioge, and blends with the Barrow, about two miles above Ross.

5. SLANEY, issues from the northern acclivities of Lugnaquilla, county of Wicklow, and on clearing the glen of Imale, runs through the towns of Baltinglass, Tullow, Newtownbarry, and Enniscorthy, and meets an arm of Wexford harbour, at Ferrycarrig Bridge, three miles above the town of Wexford.

6. LIFFEY has its source at the head of the glen of Kippure, county of Wicklow, about sixteen miles south-west from Dublin; and after a circuitous course of sixty miles meets the tide-water at Dublin.

7. BLACKWATER, the most beautiful of

all our rivers, rises near King Williamstown, on the confines of Cork and Kerry, and running through Mallow, Fermoy, and close to Lismore, falls into the sea at Youghal harbour.

8. BOYNE has its source in the streams running from the bogs south of the small village of Carberry, county of Kildare, and thence flows to the sea at Drogheda, passing in its course through the towns of Trim and Navan.

9. FOYLE is wholly a tidal river, extending from the lough of that name, past the city of Londonderry, to Lifford, where it receives the Finn and the Mourne.

10. ERNE issues from the beautiful Lough Gowna, on the confines of the counties of Cavan and Longford, and after a devious course of many miles, during which it assumes all the many forms of which water is susceptible in lake or river, at last, under the latter character, precipitates its large volume over a ledge of rocks into the Atlantic at Ballyshannon.

11. LEE has its source in the small sequestered lake of Gougane Barra, county of Cork; it runs through the neighbouring lake of Inchageela, and near the town of Macroom, and terminates its course at Cork harbour.

12. BANDON, which at the time Spencer wrote was "crowned with many a wood," rises in the mountains of Carberry, in the county of Cork, and falls into the sea at Kinsale.

13. BANN, LOWER, bears along the surplus waters of Lough Neagh to the ocean, which it meets after a course of forty miles, a little below Coleraine.

14. MOY springs from the base of Knocknashee, in the county of Sligo, and runs into Lough Cullen, whence it again issues, and flows in increased size to the arm of Killala bay, which runs up to the town of Ballina.

SMALLER RIVERS.

AFFICK is the name of the stream that runs through the caverned limestone rocks in the demesne of *Kiltannan*, county of Clare, and changes its name every parish it passes through on its way to the estuary of the Fergus.

AHERLOW runs through the fine glen which

takes its name, to the Suir, which it falls into about four miles above Cahir.

ALLO springs from the acclivities of the Use mountains, county of Cork and blends with the Blackwater ten miles below Kanturk.

ANNACLOY has its source south-east of Hillsborough, and, watering the small town of

Ballynahinch, falls into Strangford Lough about a mile under Downpatrick.

ANNALONG rises in the mountains of Mourne, a little to the south of Slieve Donard, and after a short but rapid course falls into the Irish Channel at Annalong port.

ANNALEE takes its rise among the numerous small loughs which lie around Cootehill, and falls into Lower Lough Erne about two miles below Butler's bridge.

ANNER the carrier of the waters from the fertile lands around Fethard-Tip to the Suir, which it meets about two miles below Clonmel.

ARDULTAGH rises in the neighbourhood of Kiltormer, county of Galway, and falls into Lough Derg between Portumna and Woodford.

ARIGNA has its source in the mearings of Sligo and Leitrim, and falls into the Shannon near the mouth of Lough Allen.

ARNEY discharges the waters of Upper and Lower Loughs Macnean into Upper Lough Erne, about a mile below Drumane bridge.

ARRAGLIN meanders through the glen whose name it takes, to the Blackwater, which it meets a little below the confluence of the Funcheon.

ARRIGADEEN rises in the range of hills lying between Cloghnakilty and Dunmanway, and falls into Courtmacsherry bay at Timoleague.

AUGHRIM brings down numerous streams from the mountains and valleys lying around that village to the Ovoca, at the Wooden-bridge Inn, county of Wicklow, and there at its confluence forms the second "Meeting of the Waters."

AVONMORE has its source in the streams running down the mountains lying around Luggala. It flows through Loughs Tay and Dan; bears along the various mountain streams from the lateral glens which it passes, and meets the Avonbeg, as stated below, at *Castle Howard*.

AVONBEG is supplied by the streams flowing down the acclivities of the mountains bounding Glenmalur, and blending with the Avonmore at *Castle Howard* forms the first "Meeting of the Waters"—thence their united streams are borne to the ocean under the name of the Ovoca.

AWBEG rises above Liscarroll, runs through Buttevant and Doneraile, and falls into the Blackwater about a mile and a half below Castletown Roche.

AYMORE has its source in the glen which is bounded on the west by Brandon mountain, and after a short course pays it tribute to the main at Brandon bay.

BALLINAHINCH river (Connemara) runs from the lake of that name to the Atlantic at Roundstone bay.

BALLANAMALLARD drains the country between Dromore and Lowtherstown, and falls into Lough Erne a little below St. Angelo.

BANN (UPPER) issues from the north side of the Mourne mountains, near Hilltown, and falls into Lough Neagh about half a mile west

of the village of Charlestown. In its progress through the county of Down, it propels numerous mills, and waters the towns of Banbridge, Gilford, and Portadown.

BANN (Wexford). This little river rises in the hills north of Camolin, and falls into the Slaney a little above Enniscorthy.

BAUNAGH rises on the borders of Tyrone, and falls into Lough Erne about a mile below *Clonelly* demesne.

BLACKWATER (Ulster) has its source in the numerous streams issuing from the hills around Augher and Clogher, it falls into Lough Neagh at Maghery, receives the Ulster Canal at Charlemont, and in its progress passes near the towns of Aughnacloy and Caledon, and through Blackwatertown.

BLACKWATER (Cavan) issues from Lough Ramor, and falls into the Boyne at Navan.

BLACKWATER (Kilkenny) brings down numerous streams from the Booley mountains, and pursues its course through a pretty valley from Mullinavat to the Granny-ferry, where it meets the estuary of the Suir.

BLACKWATER (Meath) has its source in the streams flowing out of the eastern end of the Bog of Allen, and falls into the Boyne at the demesne of *Castle Richard*.

BLACKWATER (Kerry) in its short but hurried course brings down a considerable volume of waters from the Dunkerran mountains to Kenmare bay.

BLACKRIVER rises south-east of Templetonhy, county of Tipperary, and after a short course falls into the Suir at Ballycarnash.

BONNET on issuing from Glenade, county of Leitrim, runs through the hamlet of Lurgonboy in its progress to Lough Gill.

BORO has its source in the southern acclivities of Blackstairs mountain, and in its progress to the estuary of the Slaney, which it falls into about two miles below Enniscorthy, waters the demesnes of *Coolbawn* and *Castle Boro*.

BOYLE RIVER discharges the waters of Lough Gara, running through the town of Boyle, into Lough Key, and thence into the Shannon about a mile above Carrick-on-Shannon.

BRICKY flows through the rich valley of Cappoquin to the sea at Dungarvan.

BRIDE has its source in the streams issuing from the acclivities of the Nagle mountains, county of Cork, and passing through Rathcomuck and Tallow, joins the Blackwater under the demesne of *Headborough*.

BROSNA issues from Lough Ennel, waters the towns of Kilbeggan, Clara, and Fermagh, and falls into the Shannon a little below Shannon bridge.

BROUGHAL has its source in the numerous streams issuing from the hills in the King's County to the south of Frankfort and falls into the Brosna about three miles above Fermagh.

BROSNA LITTLE rises on the west side of the Slieve-bloom mountains, passes through Parsonstown, and falls into the Shannon about four miles below Banagher.

BUNDBROWS flows from Lough Melvin, county of Leitrim, to Ballyshannon harbour.

BUNOWEN has its sources in the numerous rills running down the central mountains of the barony of Murrisk, county of Mayo, and, after a brief race, pays its tribute to Clew bay, the mouth of which it falls into a little below the small town of Louisburgh.

BUNGOSTEEN (Donegal) falls into the sea at Killybegs.

BUNDENNET rises in the hills near Dunnamanagh, and falls into the Foyle four miles below Strabane.

BUSH has its source in the boggy uplands near Dervock, and falls into the sea about a mile below Bush Mills.

CONG carries the surplus waters from Lough Mask to Lough Corrib, and is subterranean in the greater of its short course.

CLADY discharges the surplus waters of Loughnacung, which is at the southern base of Errigal, into Gweedore bay, below Clady bridge.

CLODIAGH (King's County) runs through the centre of the above county, and carries down a considerable volume of water to the Brosna, which it joins about two miles below Ballycumber.

CLODIAGH brings down the waters from the mountain lake Cumshingaun, which is situated high in the Commeragh mountains, and after enlivening the demesne of *Curraghmore*, and propelling the machinery of the Portlaw factory, falls into the estuary of the Suir a little below the town of Portlaw.

CLODAGH rises in the elevated lands to the south of Mallow, and falls into the Blackwater a little below that town.

COLLIGAN carries down various springs issuing from the Munavullagh mountains through the glen which takes its name to the tide water at Dungarvan.

COLEBROOK RIVER runs through the rich valley in which *Colebrook demesne* is situated, waters the town of Maguire's bridge, and falls into Upper Lough Erne about four miles below Lisnaskea.

CORRIB rushes with the waters of its parent lake through the town of Galway to the sea.

CRUMLIN rises at the west side of Divis mountain, and falls into Lough Neagh a mile and a half below the small town of Crumlin.

CULLENAGH RIVER has its origin in the hills lying to the east of Ennistymond, and leaving that town, on its course to Liscaunor bay, forms a rapid only inferior to the Owenmore at Ballisodare.

CURRANE, well known to anglers, discharges the waters of the lough of that name, which adjoins the shores, into Ballinskelligs bay.

CURRABEG RIVER flows through the valley which extends from the vicinity of Innishannon to Carragaline, and falls into an arm of Cork harbour a little below Carrigaline.

CUSHER rises north-west of the Newry mountain and supplies the Newry navigation about a mile above Tanderagee.

CALLAN is formed from numerous small

streams that issue from the hills north of the city of Armagh, and running near that town, falls into the Blackwater below the small town of Charlemont.

CAMLIN rises in the flat lands which stretch along the southern base of the hill of Carn-clonhugh, and running through the town of Longford, falls into the Shannon about three miles below that town.

CASHLEH carries down various small streams from the hills of Jar Connaught to Cashleh bay.

CASHIN is the short tidal river running in from the mouth of the Shannon, into which the Teale, Geale, and Brick fall.

CASTLETOWN RIVER has its source among the hills lying to the west of Dundalk, and falls into Dundalk harbour a little to the north of the town.

CLADAGH (Fermanagh) rises at the east side of Cuilcagh, runs through Swanlinbar, and falls into Upper Lough Erne at the north base of Knockninny.

DARGLE, on escaping from the romantic ravine to which it gives name, meets the Bray river.

DEE creeps through the richest lands in the county of Louth to the sea at Annagassan.

DEELE rises in the hills to the west of Charleville, county of Cork, and falls into the Shannon about two miles below Askeaton.

DELVAN has its source in the streams running down the hills around Garristown, it runs through the glen of the Naul, and falls into St. George's Channel two miles north from Balbriggan.

DERG issues from the celebrated lough of that name in the county of Donegal, and falls into the Mourne about a mile and a half above the confluence of the Douglass Burn.

DERRY RIVER has its beginning in several streams running from the high grounds west of Shillelagh, which, together with the contents of many upland rills, it carries to the Slaney, between Newtownbarry and Clonagall.

DERRYWATER also rises in the vicinity of Shillelagh, but its stream is borne eastward to the Aughrim river.

DIFFAGHER discharges the waters of Lough Belhavel into Lough Allen near *Grouse Lodge*.

DININ carries the waters of the Castlecomer coal district through the town of Castlecomer, and discharges them into the Nore a little below the demesne of Jenkinstown.

DODDER rises in the Dublin mountains, and falls into the bay of Dublin.

DOONBEG, in its short course, carries along the waters from the boggy districts in the west of the county of Clare to the Atlantic at Doonbeg bay.

DOUGLASS BURN rises in the hills north of Newtown-stewart, and falls into the Mourne six miles above Strabane.

EANYBEG and **EANYMORE RIVERS** bring down the waters from the mountain valleys of that part of Donegal to Inver bay.

EASK flows from the beautiful lake of that name to the sea at the town of Donegal.

EASKY discharges the overflowing waters of Lough Easky into the Atlantic a little below the small town of Easky, as also the contents of various named mountain streams that run down the acclivities of the Ox mountains.

ENNY brings down the waters from a mountain glen in the Iveragh mountains to the Atlantic at Ballinskelligs bay.

ERKIN rises at the base of the hill of Knockaha, which is between the towns of Templemore and Rathdowney, and, passing through Durrow, falls into the Nore a little below that town.

ERRIFF, during its short course, brings down the contents of several mountain streams and of numerous rills to the head of Killery harbour.

FAIRY-WATER rises in the hills to the west of Omagh, and falls into the Strule river about two miles below that town.

FANE rises in the interior of the county of Louth, and in its short tranquil course to Dundalk bay waters the demesnes of *Fane valley*, *Stephenstown*, and *Clermont*.

FAUGHAN has its source at the confines of the county Tyrone, between Sawel and Muinard mountains, and falls into the mouth of the Foyle nearly opposite Culmore Fort.

FEALE has its source in various streams issuing from the Use mountains near Newmarket, in the county of Cork, and, after a course of forty miles, falls into the Cashin river, a wide but short tidal stream running into the mouth of the Shannon.

FEORISH takes its source near Castle Neynoe, in the county of Sligo, and running along the base of the Braulieve mountains, falls into the Shannon a short distance below the confluence of the Arigna.

FERGUS rises to the north of Ennis, and falls into the Shannon below the town of Clare.

FERTA finds an outlet for the waters collected in the boggy uplands to the north of Cahirciveen at Valentia harbour.

FINN (Fermanagh) rises south-east of Carnmore mountain, and passing through a part of Monaghan, again enters Fermanagh, and falls into Upper Lough Erne at Wattle bridge.

FINN (Donegal) issues from the small but beautiful lough of that name in the Donegal mountains, and, on escaping from the highlands, pursues its peaceful course through the fertile valley, to which it also gives its appellation, to the estuary of the Foyle at Lifford.

FINNAN rises in the hills to the west of Millstreet, and unites with the Blackwater about two miles below Kanturk.

FINISK runs down the glen from Ballinamult to the Blackwater at Affane.

FLESK rises at the northern base of the Deerynasagart mountains, waters the valley to which it gives its name, and falls into the Lower Lake of Killarney.

FOHARAS rises in the mountains to the south of Millstreet, and falls into the Sullane at Macroom.

FUNCHEON has its source in the streams issuing from the southern acclivities of the

Galty mountains, and runs through the demesnes of *Mitchelstown* and *Moorpark* in its meandering course to the Blackwater, which it meets two miles below Fermoy.

GAROGUE bears the waters from the lovely Lough Gill to the bay of Sligo.

GLEN falls into Teelin bay.

GLENHESKE (Antrim) rises at the north side of Slieveanorra, waters the glen whose name it bears, and falls into the sea at Ballycastle bay.

GLENCREE RIVER brings down the overflowings of the small Loughs Bray to the Dargle at *Powerscourt*, watering in its progress the glen whose name it bears.

GLENDUN carries down the various streams issuing from the mountain acclivities on either side of that glen to the sea at Cushendun bay.

GLYDE slowly meanders through the centre of the county of Louth to the sea at Annagassan.

GRANEY, a small river in the county of Clare which discharges the waters of Lough Graney and several upland streams into Lough O'Grady.

GREESE rises a little above Ballitore, and falls into the Barrow about two miles below *Oak Park*.

GWEEBARRA (Donegal) discharges the waters of Lough Barra, as well as of several mountain streams, into Gweebarra bay at Ballynagarick ferry.

GWEEEDORE (Donegal) rises in the Derryneagh mountains, between Slieveanaght West and Errigal, and falls into Gweedore bay.

KESH rises to the south of Tappaghan, and falls into Lough Erne below Kesh.

KILKEEL RIVER brings down numerous springs from the southern acclivities of the Mourne mountains to the Irish Channel, which it falls into under the small town of Kilkeel.

KILQUANE discharges the streams collected from the western acclivities of Brandon into Smerwick harbour.

KING'S RIVER (Wicklow) rises near Wicklow Gap, and brings down the streams of various lateral mountain glens to the Liffey, which it blends with at Baltiboys, a little below Blessington.

KING'S RIVER (Kilkenny) has its source in the streams issuing from the hills near Tullaroan, and watering Callan, runs past Kells and Stonyford to the Suir, which it joins at Annamult.

INNY steals its sluggish course through the low boggy tracts of Westmeath and Longford, discharging the surplus waters of the chain of loughs comprehended under the names of Sheelin, Renneil, Dereneragh, and Iron. On emerging from Lough Sheelin it first assumes the river character, and, after a course of about thirty-five miles, it pays its ample tribute to the Shannon about three miles below Ballymahon.

ISLIN (Leitrim) falls into the Shannon below Dromod.

ISLIN (Cork) rises to the west of Bantry, and falls into the sea at about two miles below Skibbereen.

LAGAN rises at Slieve Croob, about four miles south of the town of Ballinahinch, and falls into Belfast Lough, forming for a considerable portion of its circuitous course the Lagan navigation.

LAUNE falls into Castlemain bay, carrying off the surplus waters of the far-famed lakes of Killarney.

LEANNAN carries down the contents of various mountain streams, as well as the surplus waters of Lough Beagh South to Lough Fern, and, reissuing from that small sheet of water, falls into Lough Swilly at Rathmelton.

LEER rises a little above Castle Dermot, and falls into the Barrow about a mile below the confluence of the Grece.

LICKY carries down the waters from the southern sides of Slieve Grian to the estuary of the Blackwater at Clashmore.

LINAAN rises in the hills north from Carrick-on-Suir, and falls into the Suir a little below that town.

LYRE has its source in the Boghra mountains, and after a brief race falls into the Blackwater two miles below Kanturk.

MAINE (Antrim) rises at the eastern side of Dunloy, and watering Randalstown, runs through the demesne of *Shane's Castle* to Lough Neagh.

MAINE (Kerry) runs from Castle Island to the head of Castlemain haven.

MAGUE rises near Charleville, and after traversing the county of Limerick in a northerly course falls into the Shannon nine miles below Limerick.

MAHON issues from the southern acclivities of the Commeragh mountains, runs through the small town of Kilmacthomas, and falls into the Atlantic at Bunmahon.

MILAGH brings down the waters from the hills which lie to the east of Bantry, and falls into Bantry bay at the town.

MOGEELY issues from the hills near Duncourney, and runs through the demesne of *Castle Martyr*, and in its progress to Youghal harbour is augmented by the Killeigh and several other mountain streams.

MOURNE is the carrier of the Derg, Strule, and Douglass rivers from the confluence of the latter with the Strule to the Foyle.

MULKERN has its source in various streams running into the plain lying between the towns of Tipperary and Limerick; it also carries down various streams issuing from the hills in the vicinity of Newport-Tip to the Shannon, which it blends with four miles above the city of Limerick.

NANNY WATER winds through the marshy valleys on the east of Meath to the sea near Balbriggan.

NEWPORT (Mayo) discharges the waters of Lough Beltra into Clew bay, at Newport.

NEWRY WATER aids the inland navigation of that part of the country through which it glides, and falls into the bay of Carlingford.

NIRE sweeps along the waters from the valleys which separate the mountains south from

Clonmel to the Suir, which it meets four miles below Ardfinnan.

OUGHTERARD RIVER runs through the small town of that name to Lough Corrib, which it meets about a mile below the town. It carries down the surplus waters of several of the lakes lying to the west of Oughterard.

OUVANE rises in the Sheehy mountains, and, after a short course, falls into the head of Bantry bay, near Ballylickey.

OVOCA, one of the best known and most lovely of all our rivers, carries down the waters of the Avonmore, Avonbeg, and Aughrim to St. George's Channel at Arklow.

OW issues from the southern acclivities of Lugnaquilla, and falls into the Aughrim a little below that village.

OWENGARNEY brings down the waters of Doolough, Castle lake, and various streams rising in the eastern parts of the county of Clare to the estuary of the Shannon, which it meets a little below Bunratty bridge.

OWENAVANAGH rises near Oulart, and, after watering the demesne of *Courtown*, falls into St. George's Channel.

OWENCOCKER STREAM brings down the waters falling into the glens south-east of Ardara to Loughrosmore bay.

OWENDALUTLEECH has its source in the bogs above Lough Cooter, and on supplying that lough runs through the town of Gort and the demesne of *Coole* to Kinvara, a branch of the bay of Galway. In its progress it sinks into the caverned limestone rocks and re-appears several times.

OWENEA has its source in the streams running through the glens above Glenties, the contents of which it carries down to Loughrosmore bay.

OWENDUFF RIVER has its sources on the western side of the Nephinbeg group of mountains, and carries down the contents of innumerable streams issuing from the dreary heath-clad hills lying around, to an arm of Tullaghan bay, which it meets a little above Ballycroy ferry.

OWENDUFF (Wexford) runs through a considerable portion of the more southerly parts of the county of Wexford, and falls into the head of Bannow bay at Clonmines.

OWENMORE is the principal river in Erris. It bears along the contents of all the numerous streams that flow down to the central plain of that district, as also the surplus waters of Carrowmore lake, the principal inland sheet of water in that remote part of the country, to the head of Tullaghan bay.

OWENBEG (Sligo) has its origin in several mountain streams running down the southern acclivities of the Ox mountains, and flowing near the little town of Coolaney falls into the Owenmore about two miles above Collooney.

OWENMORE (Sligo) rises near Battlefield, on the western slopes of the Curlew hills, runs through Templehouse lake and the demesne of *Anachmore*, and forms in its descent to an arm of Sligo bay, at Ballisodare, one of the finest rapids in the kingdom.

OWENWEE has its source at the north side of Croagh Patrick, and falls into Westport bay two miles below Westport.

RINN issues from Lough Rinn, and carries down all the waters collected in the numerous loughs north of it, and discharges them into Lough Forbes, one of the enlargements of the Shannon.

ROBE rises in the rich pastoral grounds known as the plains of Mayo, and running past the towns of Hollymount and Ballinrobe falls into Lough Mask.

ROE rises in the Derry mountains above Dungiven, and falls into Lough Foyle below Newtown-Limavady.

ROOGAGH rises from the western side of Glenkeel, and falls into Lough Melvin.

RUAGHTY brings down the waters from the valley lying to the east of the town of Kenmare to the head of Kenmare bay.

RYE carries down several small streams issuing from the little hills west and north of Kilcock to the Liffey at Leixlip, watering in its course the demesne of *Carton*, and running under the great aqueduct of the Royal Canal.

SCARIFF discharges the waters of Lough O'Grady into Lough Derg two miles below the town of Scariff.

SHANAGH is supplied by several streams issuing from the high grounds to the north of Blarney, and proceeds from that town to Cork, falling into the Lee in the centre of the city under the name of the Kiln river.

SHIMNA has its source in various springs issuing from the northern base of the Mourne mountains, and in its short course enlivens the beautiful demesne of *Tollymore Park*, and falls into Dundrum bay near *Donard Lodge*.

SILLEES is the principal river in the high and dreary tableland lying to the south of Lower Lough Erne; and carries by a long and very devious course all the waters of that and the adjacent districts to the river Erne, which it meets about a mile above Enniskillen.

SIXMILE WATER rises at the eastern base of Wee-collin mountain, and carries down numerous streams to Lough Neagh, which it falls into a little below the town of Antrim.

SOW rises at the southern base of the Oulart group of hills, steals its way through a deep marsh, and thence flows through a lovely valley to an arm of Wexford harbour.

SLADE has its beginning in the streams flowing down the sides of the hills limiting Glen Saggard, county of Dublin, and on clearing that glen flows through the rich plain by Clondalkin; and, after turning several large mill-wheels in the southern vicinity of Dublin and in the city itself, falls into the Liffey under the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham.

STRULE has its origin in several streams running from the hills around Omagh, and under that name carries down a large volume of water to the Mourne, the appellation of the lower part of that beautiful river.

SUCK, the largest of the Shannon's tributaries, has its source in the streams running from the boggy plains above the town of Castlereagh, county of Roscommon, and running through the towns of Castlereagh and Ballinasloe blends with the Shannon a little below Shannon bridge.

SWILLY waters the romantic glen above Letterkenny, and falls into Lough Swilly a little below that town.

SULLANE has its source in the streams issuing from the Dernasaggart mountains, and falls into the Lee a little below Macroom.

TAR carries down the streams issuing from the northern acclivities of the Knockmeldown mountains to the Suir, which it joins about three miles below the small town of Ardinnan.

TAY springs from the southern slopes of the Monavullagh mountains, waters the demesne of *Woodhouse*, and falls into the Atlantic a little below the small town of Stradbally.

TERMON takes its rise north-west of Glenvannan mountain, runs through Pettigo, and falls into Lough Erne a little below Pettigo.

TOLKA meanders through the rich plains of the northern side of the county of Dublin, and running through the Botanical gardens and village of Glasnevin, falls into the bay a little below Drumcondra.

URN rises in the southern acclivities of Mount Leinster, and flows through the forest of Killoughram in its progress to the Slaney at Enniscorthy.

USKERLY rises at the north side of Clogh-grenan hill, and falls into the Dinin at Dysart bridge about two miles below Castlecomer.

VARTRY rolls through the Devil's glen, and falls into the sea near the Murrough of Wicklow.

WHITE WATER carries down several named mountain streams from the southern acclivities of the Mourne mountains to Carlingford Lough, watering in its progress *Mourne Park*, the beautiful residence of the Earl of Kilmorey.

WOODFORD RIVER discharges the waters of Loughs Garadice, Derrycassan, &c., as also the contents of numerous streams and rills to the upper end of Lower Lough Erne.

WOODFORD (Galway) takes its rise on the east side of Slieveanore, and falls into Lough Derg below Rosmore bridge.

YELLOW RIVER runs from the marshy grounds near Tyrrell's Pass to the Boyne, which it meets about five miles above Clonard.

POPULATION OF IRELAND,

According to the Census taken in 1841.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Those marked thus (*) return one Member to the Imperial Parliament, and thus (**) two Members.

| Towns. | Popula-
tion. | Towns. | Popula-
tion. | Towns. | Popula-
tion. |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Athy..... | 4,698 | *Downpatrick..... | 4,651 | Mullingar..... | 4,569 |
| Ardee..... | 3,679 | Dromore..... | 2,110 | Macroom..... | 4,794 |
| *Athlone..... | 6,393 | *Dungannon..... | 3,801 | *Mallow..... | 6,851 |
| Arklow..... | 3,254 | Doneraile..... | 2,722 | Middleton..... | 4,591 |
| Antrim..... | 2,645 | Dunmanway..... | 3,086 | Millstreet..... | 2,162 |
| *Armagh..... | 10,245 | Dingle..... | 3,386 | Mitchelstown..... | 4,181 |
| Ballinasloe..... | 4,934 | *Dungarvan..... | 8,625 | Monaghan..... | 4,130 |
| Ballina..... | 7,012 | *Drogheda..... | 17,300 | *Newry..... | 11,972 |
| Ballinrobe..... | 2,678 | **Dublin..... | 232,726 | Newtownards..... | 7,621 |
| Ballymena..... | 5,549 | *Dundalk..... | 10,782 | Newtownlimavady.. | 3,101 |
| Ballymoney..... | 2,490 | Enniscorthy..... | 7,016 | Newcastle..... | 2,917 |
| **Belfast..... | 75,308 | *Ennis..... | 9,318 | Nenagh..... | 8,618 |
| Belturbet..... | 2,070 | Ennistimon..... | 2,089 | Naas..... | 3,571 |
| Ballyshannon..... | 3,513 | *Enniskillen..... | 5,686 | Navan..... | 5,628 |
| Banbridge..... | 3,324 | Fermoy..... | 6,379 | *New Ross..... | 7,543 |
| Bangor..... | 3,116 | Fethard..... | 3,915 | Omagh..... | 2,947 |
| *Bandon..... | 9,049 | Freshford..... | 2,075 | Parsonstown..... | 6,336 |
| Bantry..... | 4,082 | Graigueenamanagh.. | 2,248 | *Portarlington..... | 3,106 |
| Bagnalstown..... | 2,225 | Granard..... | 2,408 | Portlaw..... | 3,647 |
| Balbriggan..... | 2,959 | Gorey..... | 3,365 | Portadown..... | 2,505 |
| Blackrock..... | 2,372 | *Galway..... | 17,275 | Portaferry..... | 2,107 |
| Bray..... | 3,169 | Gort..... | 3,056 | Ranelagh..... | 2,290 |
| Boyle..... | 3,235 | Haroldscross..... | 2,789 | Rathmines..... | 2,429 |
| Banagher..... | 2,827 | Kingstown..... | 7,229 | Rathkeale..... | 4,201 |
| *Carlow..... | 10,409 | Kells..... | 4,205 | Roscrea..... | 5,275 |
| Callan..... | 3,111 | Killaloe..... | 2,783 | Rathfriland..... | 2,183 |
| **Cork..... | 80,720 | *Kilkenny..... | 19,071 | Roscommon..... | 3,439 |
| Clones..... | 2,877 | Kilrush..... | 5,071 | *Sligo..... | 12,272 |
| Charleville..... | 4,287 | Kanturk..... | 4,388 | Strabane..... | 4,704 |
| Clonakilty..... | 3,993 | *Kinsale..... | 6,918 | Skibbereen..... | 4,715 |
| Cloyne..... | 2,200 | Killarney..... | 7,127 | Skerries..... | 2,417 |
| Cove..... | 5,142 | Loughrea..... | 5,458 | Tullow..... | 3,097 |
| Caher..... | 3,668 | Larne..... | 3,345 | Thomastown..... | 2,348 |
| Carrick-on-Suir.... | 11,049 | *Lisburn..... | 6,284 | Tullamore..... | 6,343 |
| *Cashel..... | 7,036 | Lurgan..... | 4,677 | Trim..... | 2,269 |
| Clogheen..... | 2,049 | Letterkenny..... | 2,161 | *Tralee..... | 11,363 |
| *Clonmel..... | 13,505 | Lifford..... | 5,456 | Templemore..... | 3,685 |
| Cappoquin..... | 2,341 | *Londonderry..... | 15,196 | Thurles..... | 7,523 |
| Cavan..... | 3,749 | Listowel..... | 2,598 | Tipperary..... | 7,370 |
| Cootehill..... | 2,425 | *Limerick..... | 48,391 | Tallow..... | 2,969 |
| *Coleraine..... | 6,255 | Lismore..... | 3,007 | Tuam..... | 6,034 |
| Castleblayney..... | 2,134 | Longford..... | 4,966 | **Waterford..... | 23,216 |
| Cookstown..... | 3,006 | Maynooth..... | 2,129 | Westport..... | 4,365 |
| *Carrickfergus..... | 3,885 | Maryborough..... | 3,633 | *Wexford..... | 11,252 |
| Castlebar..... | 5,137 | Mountmellick..... | 4,755 | Wicklow..... | 2,794 |
| Clare..... | 2,256 | Mountrath..... | 3,000 | *Youghal..... | 9,939 |
| Donaghadee..... | 3,151 | Moate..... | 2,095 | | |

COUNTIES,

WITH THE AREAS OF THE COUNTIES IN STATUTE ACRES.

| COUNTIES. | Statute Acres. | Popula-
tion. | COUNTIES. | Statute Acres. | Popula-
tion. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Antrim..... | 761,877 | 360,875 | Limerick | 680,842 | 330,027 |
| Armagh..... | 328,076 | 232,393 | Londonderry..... | 518,595 | 222,174 |
| Carlow | 221,342 | 86,228 | Longford | 269,409 | 115,491 |
| Cavan | 477,360 | 243,158 | Louth | 201,906 | 128,240 |
| Clare | 827,994 | 286,394 | Mayo | 1,363,882 | 388,887 |
| Cork..... | 1,846,333 | 854,118 | Meath..... | 579,899 | 183,828 |
| Donegal | 1,193,443 | 296,448 | Monaghan..... | 319,757 | 200,442 |
| Down..... | 612,495 | 361,446 | Queen's..... | 424,854 | 153,930 |
| Dublin..... | 226,414 | 372,773 | Roscommon..... | 607,691 | 253,591 |
| Fermanagh..... | 457,195 | 156,481 | Sligo..... | 461,753 | 180,886 |
| Galway | 1,566,354 | 440,198 | Tipperary..... | 1,061,731 | 435,553 |
| Kerry | 1,186,126 | 293,880 | Tyrone..... | 806,640 | 312,956 |
| Kildare | 418,436 | 114,488 | Waterford..... | 461,553 | 196,187 |
| Kilkenny..... | 509,732 | 202,420 | Westmeath..... | 453,468 | 141,300 |
| King's..... | 493,985 | 146,857 | Wexford..... | 576,588 | 202,033 |
| Leitrim | 392,363 | 155,297 | Wicklow | 500,178 | 126,143 |

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES,

WITH THE AREAS OF THE PROVINCES IN STATUTE ACRES.

| PROVINCES. | Statute Acres. | Population. |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| LEINSTER..... | 4,876,211 | 1,973,731 |
| MUNSTER..... | 6,064,579 | 2,396,161 |
| ULSTER..... | 5,475,438 | 2,386,373 |
| CONNAUGHT..... | 4,392,043 | 1,418,859 |
| Total..... | 20,808,271 | 8,175,124 |

POPULATION OF IRELAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

| Years. | Population. | Years. | Population. |
|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| 1672 | 1,100,000 | 1805 | 5,395,466 |
| 1712 | 2,099,094 | 1813 | 5,937,856 |
| 1726 | 2,309,106 | 1821 | 6,801,127 |
| 1754 | 2,372,634 | 1831 | 7,767,401 |
| 1767 | 2,544,276 | 1834 | 7,947,818 |
| 1777 | 2,690,556 | 1841 | 8,175,124 |
| 1785 | 2,845,932 | | |

APPENDIX.

BRIEF NOTES FOR ANGLERS IN IRELAND.

THE SHANNON ABOUT ATHLONE.

THIS part of this noble river affords capital trout fishing, more particularly about two miles above Athlone, where it forms itself into a large lake called Lough Ree;—a beautiful sheet of water, about twenty miles in extent, and studded with numerous islands, around the shores of which, and on the shoals, trout abound. The trout here are very large. They are not often taken under two pounds, and frequently exceed ten. In the nets it is no uncommon thing to take them from 15 to 20lbs. weight. Here it is much the habit of anglers to fish with cross lines, as the large trout are very shy, and fishing with the single rod very uncertain, except when the green drake is on the water. Yew Point, The Cribs, Quaker Island, are some of the best falls for large trout. About the first week in June the green drake comes well out, and the single rods then come into play, as the fish leave their haunts, and go all over the lake in search of their favourite food. The stone fly, clarets of all shades, particularly very dark, olives of all shades, fiery brown, deep orange, cinnamon colour with mallard wing tied large, are the flies with which the angler will be most successful. The rod-fishing upon this lake has been much injured by the use of nets an unfair

and destructive practice, which will now, it is hoped, be effectually prevented.

LAKE OF ALLUA.

This lake is situated about ten miles above Macroom, county of Cork, and was once famous for trout and salmon, which have of late years diminished very much, in consequence of the introduction of pike, by which the river is now infested. There are an upper and a lower lake. In the upper lake, to which the pike have not access, some good trout-fishing is to be found.

THE RIVER LAUNE.

This river flows out of the lakes of Killarney into Dingle bay. At Beaufort bridge, the seat of the Hon. Mr. Mullins, there is some excellent fishing to be found. From March to May is the best season.

LAKES OF CARRAGH.

These lakes are situated about four miles from Killorglin, a wild district in Kerry, and contain a great abundance of excellent trout. About eight miles from Killorglin, on the road to Cahirciveen, is a house of accommodation, kept at present by an Englishman named Wales, the head bailiff of Lord Headly. Here

the angler may take up his abode. He will be in the immediate neighbourhood of two good streams, the one, that from the above named lake, containing nothing but salmon; the other an excellent mountain river, abounding in white trout.

DUBLIN.

The Liffey.—The angler, during favourable weather, will find tolerably good amusement at Chapelizod, both above and below the bridge; about a mile further on, at a portion of the river called the Hungry Stream; at Colonel White's gate; at Lucan; at the Salmon Leap; at Celbridge; at Straffan; at Clane, and at Kilbride. In the upper part of the river the trout are plenty, but do not run to a large size. In the lower part there are larger fish, but they do not take the fly so freely. The most killing flies are, in the early season, March and April, the foxes, in all their varieties; wren, black, red, and grey hackels, will, throughout the whole season, be found useful.

The Tolka.—This little river contains very fine trout; but it requires a skilful and experienced angler to take them. The black hackel with a purple body is a favourite fly. The angler may begin at Mulheather, and fish down.

The Swords River.—This is a well-stocked trout stream: towards the latter end of the season, white trout are to be found in it. The angler may begin near Ashbourne. The fishing is good down to the sea. Flies the same as those used on the Liffey.

The Dodder.—The fishing in this little river has been much deteriorated by the various factories which have arisen upon its banks. Still, in the mountain districts it will afford the angler pleasant pastime.

THE BANN.

This noble river issues out of Lough Neagh, and joins the sea below Coleraine. It abounds in trout and salmon; the trout are some of the highest flavoured in Ireland. There is good fishing at Toom. About ten miles lower down, at Portna, it is still better. This part of the river contains, perhaps, the finest trout stream any where to be found. The flies most in request are the olives, in all their varieties. Good accommodation at Kilrea, about one mile from the fishing ground; tolerable at Portna.

LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

These lakes are visited more frequently for their natural beauties, than for the pastime of the angler; but they contain both trout and salmon in no small abundance—and a skilful hand, under good pilotage, may often have excellent amusement.

LOUGH KITTANE.

A lake about four miles from Killarney. It contains some very large trout, which are only to be taken by trolling.

LOUGH BRINN.

A small lake in Kerry, about twelve miles from Kenmare. It is full of white trout.

BLACKWATER RIVER, IN KERRY.

This river is near Kenmare, and when the water is in good order, affords excellent sport to the angler. The best season for fishing it is the spring. It is scarcely worth visiting in summer, unless after heavy rains. There is a lake about six miles above the road which crosses it to Kenmare,

in which excellent white trout may be caught, if the angler can secure a breeze. The flies for the Blackwater are the smallest size salmon flies, rather gaudy. There is no accommodation nearer than the Kenmare Arms, Kenmare, opposite to which resides a man named Donovan, a good tier of flies, an excellent fisherman, and in whom the angler will find a very useful guide.

BLACKWATER, IN CORK.

This river, near to Fermoy, is excellent for salmon and pike. The best fishing is to be had about two miles from Fermoy, at Cary's Ville, the seat of Thomas Cary, Esq. This part of the river is strictly preserved, but gentlemen asking permission are seldom refused.

THE NORE.

This river flows through the county of Kilkenny, and would be one of the very best rivers for trout and salmon, were not the weirs so numerous, and did not the fishermen who frequent its banks use both cross lines and nets for the destruction of the fish. This, it is to be hoped, will be, by the recent enactment, in some degree prevented. At Mount Juliet, Norelands, and one or two other places, the river is partially preserved; and nothing is wanting but the establishment of some regulations similar to those adopted upon the upper part of the river Lee, to render it as good a river for trout and salmon as could be found. At Dunmore, the property of the Marquis of Ormonde, the angling is particularly excellent. The general run of salmon flies suit the river. They should be tied with dobbling of pig's wool, and a good deal of peacock in the wing. The ordinary run of trout flies will sufficiently answer.

CLONMEL.

The *Suir*.—This river is well supplied with both trout and salmon. For trout, the wren in all its varieties is the favourite fly. The angler should consult the experienced fishermen in its neighbourhood respecting the parts of the river likely to afford the best amusement.

The *Annar*.—This little river joins the Suir below Two-mile-Bridge, and contains a great plenty of most excellent trout. Salmon may be also occasionally found in it. The trout are fastidious and wary, and none but experienced hands are likely to take them with a fly. Flies the same as on the Suir. The yellow and orange-bodied wren, when the water is brown, are likely to do good service. The angler may proceed to Kiltynan, and fish from that down to the junction of the river with the Suir.

The *Nire*.—This is a mountain stream which rises in the county of Waterford mountains, having its origin in large collections of waters called the Loughs. These are themselves well supplied with trout. The trout in the Nire do not run to a large size, nor are they of a superior quality—but they take freely when the weather is favourable; and it must be the angler's own fault, if he returns home without a heavy basket. The wren is the favourite fly; but black and red hackels, in all their varieties, will be found very useful.

Marlfield Pond.—This piece of artificial water contains plenty of excellent trout. But they are very dainty in taking the artificial fly.

CAHIR.

This town is situated upon the Suir, and some excellent trout and salmon fishing may be had in its vicinity.

CASTLECONNEL.

Excellent salmon fishing is to be had in this neighbourhood, which is watered by the noble river Shannon, containing fish not to be exceeded in quality in any part of the world.

KILLALOE.

Near to the shore, and higher up upon the river, is the little town of Killaloe, remarkable not only for its eel rivers, but also for the peculiar skill of its inhabitants in cooking that not very tempting fish. These rivers present to the angler a good cast for a trout, in their eddies, in which very fine fish are sometimes taken. But the day must be decidedly favourable to give the angler any hope of amusement.

LOUGH DERG.

Advancing still up the Shannon, the angler will be brought to Lough Derg. Here he may lay aside his trout and salmon tackle, and try for perch and pike with the lures best suited to attract them. A small trout is the best bait for the latter; for the former a gudgeon is preferred.

BROADFORD.

A little village about ten miles from Killaloe, near to which are two lakes, said to contain very large pike. We do not know that there is much beside to reward the angler.

NEWMARKET.

This is a little village about twelve miles from Limerick, on the road to Ennis. In its neighbourhood are the two lakes called Rosroe and Finlough. They contain trout, eels, and roach. Some good fishing may be occasionally had upon them, but they are not

particularly worthy of the angler's attention. Should he be in the neighbourhood, and the weather favourable, he should try them; but they are not worth going to for their own sake.

INCHQUIN.

This lake is about ten miles from Ennis, and, if the day be good, will afford the angler excellent amusement. "Flies of the medium size, with red or brown fur bodies, light gold twist, and wings either of partridge and rail mixed, or else mallard with a few feathers of the peacock's breast. There is also a very favourite dropper fly, called the *rush* fly, which has a reddish brown body, with wings of a small rail's feather, not stripped off the quill."—*Angler in Ireland*, vol. i. p. 53.

CORROFIN.

Close to the above-named village is Lough Atedaun. Some excellent pike fishing may be had here, and roach are to be found in the greatest abundance.

GALWAY.

In the town of Galway most excellent salmon fishing is to be had. The fisherman may take his stand upon the weir, and it will not be for want of a great abundance of fine fish that he can be without amusement.

SPIDDALL.

This is a small village about ten miles from Galway. Its little river communicates with the bay, and contains, in the season, a good supply of salmon.

COSTELLO.

This is a wild region in the district of Connemara, through which flows a river abounding with trout and

salmon, unrivalled, for the angler's pastimes, in the British empire. It is in the possession of a company of gentlemen, by whom it is very strictly preserved. It abounds with sea trout of excellent quality. Flies of the gaudiest kind are there most in request by the finny tribe.

BALLINA.

Convenient to this town is the river Moy, famous for its salmon fishery.

LOUGH GILL.

This lough is about two miles from Sligo. In it both trout and salmon are to be found.

BALLYSHANNON.

Here the salmon fishing is excellent. The Erne flows out of the lough of the same name, and contains some of the largest salmon to be found in Ireland.

BALLYNAHINCH,

The seat of Mr. Martin, of Connemara. The river here abounds in salmon.

CUBRANE LAKE.

This lake is situated about four miles from Derrynane. It is one of a succession of lakes which discharge their waters into Ballinskelligs bay. All these lakes are well supplied with trout and salmon of a very superior flavour. In

June the largest trout are taken, varying from three to six pounds. In August there is a second run of a smaller size—the average being from one to two pounds. The flies best suited to these lakes are the fiery browns, different shades of clarets, bright olives, and grey grouse and mallard wings, tied rather more gaudily than common trout flies. The sportsman will find very tolerable accommodation at Sportsman's Hall, the worthy host of which, Mr. Quirk, will afford the angler all necessary instruction.

THE LEE.

This river is at present but an indifferent trout stream, the trout having of late years been very much diminished by the intrusion of pike. The upper portion of it, however, from Carrigados-head to Macroom, is excellent for salmon. It is strictly preserved by a society, consisting of the proprietors of the adjoining land, of which Sir Augustus Warren is the head. The rules of their society permit any gentleman to fish with a single rod on the Mondays and Tuesdays of each week, during the fishing season, upon payment of an annual subscription of one guinea. The poorer classes have the same privileges conceded to them, upon payment annually of ten shillings. Respecting the flies for this river, we would advise the angler to supply himself at Reddin's, opposite the old custom-house, Cork. The best season is from the middle of March to the end of May.

OUTLINE OF THE MINERAL STRUCTURE OF IRELAND.

It may be stated in general terms, that the surface of Ireland exhibits a vast extent of calcareous strata, which, occupying the central parts of the island, are bounded along the coast by ranges of mountains, consisting chiefly of primary rocks. The ranges of primary mountains which extend around the shores of Ireland do not form one continuous and uninterrupted belt, nor do they consist of rocks of the same mineral composition, or even of the same antiquity, but each mountain range has its own geological features and peculiarities of structure. If we commence our examination on the north-east coast, we observe the primary chain of the Mourne mountains, which extends from Dundrum bay on the north to Carlingford on the south, thus traversing the whole length of the county of Down. The axis of the Mourne range consists of granite flanked by masses of greenstone, hornblende, schists, &c., and these primary rocks are succeeded by grey wacke schists, which extend from the mountainous region of Down, into the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan. The granite of the Mourne mountains differs considerably in mineral characters from that of the Wicklow range, hereafter to be noticed; it often contains hornblende, and a mineral which is extremely rare in the granite of the south-east coast; and the felspar is of a reddish colour, while that of the Wicklow granite is of a pearly white. It is deserving of notice, that gneiss, a rock so common in the primary districts of Scotland, does not occur anywhere in the mountains of Down or Wicklow; mica schist, which is found in great abundance in the

Wicklow range, and also in the primary districts of the north-west of Ireland, has not been detected in the Mourne mountains. Fine crystals of topaz and beryl are found in the granite of Slieve Donard, one of the Mourne mountains. The primary mountains of Downshire may be considered as a continuation of that range of hills which extends from Port Patrick in Scotland across that country to St. Abb's head on its eastern shores.

If we now proceed to the south of the bay of Dublin, we find another granite axis extending from Killiney on the north to Brandon on the south, a distance of about sixty miles. The granite of the county of Wicklow is often succeeded by mica schist, and this rock is usually followed by argillaceous schist and quartz rock. This order of succession among the primary strata is not always perfect, for both on the eastern and western sides of the granite axis the mica schist is often absent, so that the argillaceous schist is found in contact with the granite, and even this latter may be deficient, and the granite is found to be in contact with quartz rock, as is the case at Shankhill, near the Scalp, in the county of Dublin: in other cases all the primary strata may be absent, and the granite is followed by the carboniferous limestone. All these phenomena may be observed in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, a district no less remarkable for its varied and picturesque beauties than for the facilities which it presents for studying almost every circumstance connected with the history of the primary strata.

The granite of Killiney contains several interesting minerals, such as

Spodumene, *Apatite*, and *Killinite*, which last named mineral has only been found in this locality. Killiney is also deserving of notice, as affording a most instructive example of the intrusion of granite veins into the adjacent strata, where, from the distinctness of the section and its easy access, almost every circumstance connected with the natural history of granite veins may be studied as on a model.

If we now examine the western shores of Ireland, we shall find that like the eastern they are bounded by ranges of primary rocks. In the north we find one of these mountain chains extending between the rivers Roe and Strabane, and occupying part of the counties of Derry and Tyrone. The principal rocks consist of granite, gneiss, and mica schist. This range has been considered as continuous with the Grampians of Scotland, and there appear to be many points of resemblance between them.

The primary mountains of the south-west of Ireland are not yet sufficiently known, but granite occurs from Donegal to Galway, and in the former county quartz rock is very abundant, and often forming mountains of considerable elevation. The county of Galway is also remarkable for the beautiful serpentine which occurs in the district of Connemara. This very interesting and formerly little known portion of the west of Ireland will afford much instruction to the student of the primary and erupted rocks. Among the stratified rocks we find micaceous schist, hornblende, schist, quartz rock, and primary limestone; all these strata are intersected by veins of granite of every size, and exhibiting a complete series of all those mechanical and chemical phenomena which are now attributed by all geologists, to the intrusion of matter in a state of fusion. These

veins are so abundant that they may be seen every where along the road, and can therefore be examined with much less trouble than is usually the case in other districts.

From these observations, it appears that the granite and primary strata are confined almost entirely to the coasts of Ireland, while the interior of the country may be considered as a vast basin of secondary strata enclosed within the mountain ranges. As an exception to this remark, we may mention that Lieutenant Stoddard, of the Royal Engineers, has detected a mass of granite in the county of Cavan, but in this instance the granite does not attain to any considerable elevation.

Although so great a portion of the surface of Ireland is occupied by secondary strata, they do not present any thing like the interesting variety of features which they exhibit in England. No tertiary formation has yet been detected in Ireland. With the exception of the province of Ulster, scarcely any rock newer than the carboniferous strata has been observed, and even in Ulster the beds of lias, magnesian limestone, or chalk, occur on a very diminutive scale when compared with similar formations in England.

Of the older fossiliferous rocks which occur between the primary strata and the old red sandstone we know very little, although it is extremely probable that such deposits exist in several parts of Ireland; but this question has been so little investigated hitherto, that it would be hazardous to express any opinion till the necessary data have been obtained. [We have permitted the preceding sentence to stand as in the first edition, to indicate the progress which has subsequently been made.] Of late an extensive series of strata have been found in many parts of Ireland, agreeing in this general

character, that they are situated in geological position above the primary strata on the one hand, and below the old red sandstone on the other. These previously neglected strata correspond to the transition strata of the older geologists—the Silurian strata of Mr. Murchison, so called from the district of South Wales, where they may be studied to most advantage. These Silurian strata have been observed in many parts of Ireland, as at Portrane near Dublin, in Tyrone, and other northern counties—and also in the south-west, in the county of Mayo. The fossils found in these strata consist of Trilobites, corals, and shells, often identical with those found at Dudley, and in Wales.

The old red sandstone is a rock of very general occurrence in Ireland, often emerging from under the carboniferous limestone, and rising into hills of considerable elevation. The sandstone varies considerably in its mineral characters: sometimes it consists of an aggregation of fine grains of quartz; in other situations it forms a conglomerate consisting of pebbles of quartz, re-united in some cases by oxide of iron. Examples of this conglomerate may be seen near Dublin, at the peninsula of Portrane, or at the hill of Lyons in the county of Kildare. The old red sandstone is said to alternate with beds of grey wacke and grey wacke schist. The Slieve Bloom mountains consist chiefly of sandstone, reposing on argillaceous schist, and the same remark applies to the Bilboa and Keeper mountains. This rock is also found in Waterford, Cork, and Limerick, and in short is of frequent occurrence, whenever the absence of the limestone or the inequalities of the country permit the circumstance to be ascertained.

By far the most predominant rock in Ireland is the mountain or carbo-

niferous limestone, and with the exceptions of Antrim, Wicklow, and Derry, it is found in every county of Ireland. As the carboniferous limestone occupies so great an extent of the surface of Ireland, we may expect that it will exhibit a considerable variety both in its mineral characters and in its relative position to other rocks. As might be anticipated, the limestone reposes indifferently on every older rock, and is also found in contact with every erupted rock, from granite to trap. Near Dublin this rock possesses peculiar characters, which have obtained for it the appellation of calp limestone. This calp is merely an impure limestone, apparently a mixture of limestone and argillaceous matters in various proportions. It has a compact appearance, and consists of beds varying in thickness from an inch to three feet and upwards, and is extensively employed near Dublin as a building material. Organic remains are rare in this form of the limestone, but whenever they are observed, they are found to be identical with those which are found in the ordinary carboniferous limestone.

Dolomite is another rock which is found associated with the carboniferous limestone. This form of magnesian limestone is very local, and usually occurs near the contact of the ordinary limestone with the inferior formations. Examples of dolomite occur near Dublin, at Howth—and near Milltown, on the Dodder; it is also found on the Suir, near Waterford.

The carboniferous limestone is very rich in organic fossils, which are often identical with those found in corresponding strata in England. Almost every limestone district furnishes abundance of fossil shells and corals, which can often be obtained in a very perfect state. There are, however, some localities which are

very rich in such fossils. The limestone quarries of Clane, near Kildare, afford great numbers of the more common fossils; the vicinity of Cork also abounds in organic remains; very fine specimens may be obtained near Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, and in the northern parts of Downshire very large specimens of *Orthocera gigantea* are found.

Coal occurs in many parts of Ireland, but unfortunately no where in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of the country, so that the subject may be too often considered rather as one of geological curiosity than one of economical interest. The various reports of Mr. Griffith on the coal formations of Ireland contain much valuable information, and we shall merely give an outline of the more important facts which have been ascertained.

Two coal fields occur in the province of Ulster, but they are of a very limited extent. The district of Coal Island, in the county of Tyrone, is the more important one. In this district there are seven beds of coal, none of them exceeding six feet in thickness. The coal is of excellent quality, and is extensively used in the surrounding country. Another small field occurs at Ballycastle, in the northern extremity of the county of Antrim; it is of far less economical importance than the preceding one, but is extremely interesting to the geologist from the intrusion of the deep rocks, and the effects which they have produced on the contiguous strata.

The province of Connaught contains extensive beds of bituminous or flaming coal, but they rarely if ever exceed three feet four inches in thickness. Coal is found in the counties of Leitrim, Roscommon, and Sligo. The Arigna iron works are situated in the county of Roscommon, and consequently they derive

their supply of fuel and iron stone from this coal field.

The Munster coal is found at Dromagh and Kanturk in Cork, and is also found, though sparingly, in Kerry and Limerick.

The province of Leinster does not afford any bituminous or flaming coal. The anthracite or blind coal of this province, as well as that of Munster, burns without smoke or flame. This variety of coal is obtained in Carlow, Kilkenny, and Queen's County, and is extensively used in the surrounding districts.

With the exception of the province of Ulster we are not aware that any strata newer than the carboniferous formation has been observed in Ireland, but in that province we find indications of all the newer secondary strata from the coal to the chalk. The new red sandstone is the rock which in England succeeds the coal strata, and in that country constitutes a very extensive formation. This rock occurs in the north of Ireland, but its boundaries have not yet been completely ascertained. It may, however, be observed in the vicinity of Belfast, constituting a very red but soft and friable sandstone, and is associated with beds of marl and gypsum. The red sandstone has also been traced into Monaghan and Tyrone, and in the latter county the interesting discovery of fossil fishes in this formation has been made.

The lias, green sand, and chalk of the county of Antrim are better known than the preceding formation. The lias is well exhibited in the line of coast between Gerron Point and Lough Larne. The fossil remains which occur in this formation resemble those of the lias of England; and this similarity has been rendered still more interesting by the discovery of the vertebræ of a *Plesiosaurus* in the lias of Antrim. The

disputed rock of Portrush, which caused so much discussion between the Huttonian and Wernerian geologists, belongs to the lias formation. The rock is of a uniform and compact structure, resembling basalt in its appearance, but containing numerous impressions of Ammonites, and appears to be a lias shale changed into a silicious schist by the trap rocks.

Green sand also occurs in the county of Antrim; it may be seen to advantage at Colin Glen, in the vicinity of Belfast. In the north of Ireland this rock is known by the name of Mulatto sand, and its identity with the green sand of England is ascertained, since both rocks contain similar fossils, and occupy the same geological position.

The only remaining stratified rock is the chalk, which is also confined to the northern extremity of Ireland. The English geologist familiar with the soft and friable chalk of Kent and Sussex, will be surprised to find in Ireland that the same formation has assumed the appearance of a hard and compact limestone, but on examination he will find that it possesses numerous marks of identity in its organic fossils and position with respect to the older strata.

We have already observed that no tertiary strata have been discovered in Ireland, and if any formation newer than the chalk requires to be mentioned, it is probably the beds of clay and lignite which occur around the margins of Lough Neagh.

This deposit appears to be of considerable extent, but it is so obscured by accumulations of peat and transported matters, that its boundaries cannot be easily ascertained. Near Verner's bridge in Tyrone it is of very great depth, and contains beds of fossil wood. The silicified woods of Lough Neagh in all probability belong to this formation, and it is

needless to add that there is no foundation for the opinion that any petrifying property is possessed by the waters of that lake. The silicified woods found in the vicinity of Lough Neagh have been proved to belong to some species of pine, and not to the holly, as is commonly believed.

Besides this deposit of lignite, whose characters are similar to those of the deposit of Bovey coal in England, numerous accumulations of gravel and other transported matters occur every where throughout Ireland, which require to be briefly noticed. These depositions of transported matters are of two kinds, of which one is distinguished by the presence of marine shells, and consequently may be considered as elevated beaches, indicating a change in the level of the land, and its recent emergence from under the ocean. Along the coast of Wexford, according to Mr. Griffith, there is an extensive deposit of shelly gravel extending over a district twenty miles in length, and in which marine shells are found at an elevation of seventy feet above the level of the sea. In the vicinity of Dublin we find evidences of similar phenomena. At Howth, and on the southern side of the promontory of Bray, the marine remains are found at a still higher elevation than in those gravel beds of the shores of Wexford. If we examine the valleys in which the different streams which empty themselves into the bay of Dublin take their origin, we find accumulations of shelly gravel at a distance of several miles from the sea, and at an elevation of more than one hundred feet above its level. The second kind of transported substances consists of long ridges of gravel extending through many parts of the country, and in which no marine shells have yet been detected. These ridges of

gravel, which in the south are known by the name of *eshers*, and in the north by the appellation of *drumlins*, exhibit a considerable variety in their arrangement and composition. In some cases they hold an uninterrupted course for miles, and in others their direction is more irregular and flexuous. As limestone is the predominating rock in the country, they are often entirely composed of fragments of that rock, but in general they consist of the same kind of rocks as are to be found *in situ* in their immediate vicinity.

The beds of clay and marl so often found under the bogs, and which so frequently contain the remains of the fossil elk, are of still more recent origin than the gravel ridges already noticed.

To complete this brief outline of the mineral structure of Ireland, it will be necessary to add a few words on the erupted or unstratified rocks, of which so many varieties are to be found in Ireland. Besides the granite which forms the nucleus of the great mountain chains, we find interesting formations of trap, porphyry, and pearl stone porphyry, which require to be mentioned; and there is no part of the empire in which they can be studied to more advantage than in the north of Ireland. In the county of Antrim we find almost every variety of trap rock. The basaltic columns of the Giant's Causeway, and the splendid promontory of Fairhead are well known; but the geologist will be still more interested in studying the phenomena of the trap veins and the changes which they have produced on the adjacent rocks. At Ballintoy the trap veins have burst through the chalk, and include fragments of that rock; near Belfast the intrusion of similar veins has changed the chalk

into granular marble. In the vicinity of the Cave hill, near Belfast, there is a vein of trap composed of regular prisms of that substance which extend across the vein. Trap rocks occur in other districts of Ireland, although not so abundantly as in the north. A very interesting series of trap veins has been observed by Archdeacon Verschoyle in the north-west of the county of Mayo; they are eleven in number, and hold a parallel course from east to west for a distance of sixty miles, although the average breadth of any of the veins seldom exceeds forty feet. Numerous masses of trap have been observed in the vicinity of Limerick, which differ considerably in their features from any of those already mentioned; they consist of rounded masses of trap, of small elevation, which have been protruded through the limestone, but in no instance have they sent forth veins into the adjacent strata. At Pallasgreen, about eight miles from Limerick, one of these masses of trap possesses a columnar structure, scarcely inferior in regularity or beauty to any of those which have been observed in the north of Ireland. At Kiltelly, a few miles from Pallasgreen, there is another columnar structure, but in this case the columns consist of compact felspar.

Some rarer forms of erupted rocks have also been noticed in Ireland. Veins of pitchstone have been observed near Newry. At Sandy Brae, about nine miles from Antrim, there is a formation of pitchstone, porphyry, and pearl stone porphyry, the latter rock has been traced as far as the Kilwarlin hills in the vicinity of Hillsborough, and this is the only situation in which this rock has hitherto been found in the British islands.

A BRIEF VIEW OF THE BOTANY OF IRELAND.

BY J. T. MACKAY, M.B.L.A. A.L.S.

ALTHOUGH the Flora of Ireland is not so numerous as that of Great Britain, it possesses a good many plants not hitherto found either in England or Scotland, some of which may be noticed, as also some of the more rare species.

The Upright or Irish Yew (*Taxus hibernica*) is one of the most remarkable of our native shrubs. It is readily distinguished from the common yew by its darker green leaves and cypress-like mode of growth, and is said to have been first noticed in the woods of Florence-court, the seat of the Earl of Enniskillen; hence the name *Florence-court* yew, as it is frequently called. Though but little known in Britain forty years ago, it is now to be met with in almost every shrubbery.

The common arbutus, (*Arbutus Unedo*), one of the most beautiful of our native shrubs, is found in great abundance at Killarney; and the Kerry and Cork mountains furnish several species of *Saxifrage* of the *Robertsonia* or *London Pride* division not elsewhere met with in Britain, as may be seen by reference to the Flora Hibernica. The rare and beautiful *Trichomanes brevisetum*, Flora Hibernica, (*T. speciosum* of others,) the choicest of British ferns, so well suited for Wardian glass cases, has now become scarce near Turk waterfall, where I first found it in 1805. It has since been found by Robert Ball, Esq. near Youghal. Brandon, in the county of Kerry, is one of the richest moun-

tains in Ireland for Alpine plants; and near it, on Connor hill, the rare little procumbent plant *Sibthorpia europæa* is to be seen in abundance. The *Pinguicula grandiflora*, now sought after by cultivators of rare plants, is found abundantly near Cork and other parts of the country.

The wild district of Connemara, in the county of Galway, furnishes a considerable number of rare and interesting plants, the more remarkable of which are the following:—*Erica mediterranea*, found on Urriebeg, near Roundstone, and since its discovery there, has also been found by John Wynne, Esq., of Hazlewood, in great abundance in Erris; *Erica Mackaina*, and *Menziesia polifolia*, or Irish heath, which, as well as the beautiful variety with white flowers, are now general favourites in garden collections; and the curious *Eriocaulon septangulare*, which also grows in the island of Skye in Scotland, is there to be seen in almost every lake. The London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, is found on several of the mountains of Mayo in the greatest abundance; as on Mweelrea, Croagh Patrick, and on several of the mountains in Erris. *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, which grows abundantly in the Donegal and Sligo mountains, is also to be met with on the range of mountains which separates Connemara from Joyce country. The isles of Arran afford the beautiful and delicate *Adiantum capillus-veneris*, or true maiden hair

fern, in the greatest profusion. It is found in the crevices of the limestone rocks, of which the island is composed. It is now found more sparingly near Roundstone, in Connemara, and on the high mountain range between Tralee and Dingle, in the county of Kerry.

In a botanical tour through Connemara, and other parts of the county of Galway, in 1838, the following plants were added to the flora of that district :—*Carex filiformis*, *Carex limosa*, and *Orobanche rubra*. The two former were found in boggy ground near Woodstock, four miles from Galway, on the road to Oughterard, and the latter on a small limestone hill opposite to it, it being hitherto only found on trap rocks, near Belfast and Magilligan. The genus *Orobanche*, of which we have three species indigenous in Ireland, are generally supposed to be parasitical. One species, *Orobanche major*, grows on the roots of the common broom, hence the English name, broom rape. Another species, *Orobanche minor*, is, in this country, invariably found near the roots of ivy, and does not appear to differ from the species known by that name in England, which is there always found among clover. *Orobanche rubra*, however, does not appear to derive its nourishment from any living plant, but is constantly found growing in the crevices of rocks.

By the side of the Oughterard road near Ross, and in Rosswoods, *Pimpinella magna* was found in great abundance. A new habitat for the *Erica mediterranea* was found by Simon Foot, Esq., Joseph Hooker, Esq. and others, on the side of Mweelrea mountain, near the mouth of Killary harbour, and on the cliffs near the summit of that mountain, *Oxyria reniformis* was found for the first time.

Erica Machaiana was also seen in full flower about half way between Clifden and Roundstone, where it was originally discovered, and from its general appearance promises to be a great acquisition to our garden collections.

Silene anglica was found abundantly in corn fields, and by the way side, two miles to the west of Oughterard. It had previously been found sparingly in the county of Donegal.

On the Burren mountains, county of Clare, the mountain Avens, *Dryas octopetala*, which is also found in Antrim, is abundant, and the *Potentilla fruticosa*, which is found plentifully at Rock Forest, near Gort, is also worthy of notice. Ben Bulbin and the other adjoining limestone mountains in the county of Sligo are interesting to the botanist, in producing the rare *Arenaria ciliata*, together with a good many other Alpine plants, some of which may be mentioned, viz. :—*Silene acaulis*, *Alchemilla alpina*, *Thalictrum alpinum*, *Oxyria reniformis*, *Rhodiola rosea*; and since the publication of *Flora Hibernica*, *Saxifraga nivalis*, an inhabitant of the highest cliffs of Ben Lomond, Ben Lawers, and other mountains in the Highlands of Scotland, has been added to our Flora, by John Wynne, Esq. of Hazlewood.

The Donegal mountains, as far as they have been explored, do not appear to have any plants peculiar to them; but the adjoining county of Antrim contains some of the rarer productions of our island, of which *Orobanche rubra*, found on the trap rocks of Magilligan and on Cave hill, near Belfast, may be noticed, and *Arenaria verna* in the former station. On a mountain near Garvagh in the same county, Mr. Moore, the curator of the Royal Botanical Garden, Glasnevin, found three species of *Pyrola*, viz. :—*Pyrola media*,

Pyrola minor, and *Pyrola secunda*, the only habitat in Ireland for the last named species. Mr. Moore has also found in Antrim, *Carex Buxbaumii*, and *Calamagrostis lapponica*, new to the British and Irish floras.

In the neighbourhood of Dublin, from its vicinity to the sea on the one hand, and mountains on the other, a large proportion of the plants common to Ireland are to be found; and the botanist will be well rewarded by visiting Howth, Portmarnock sands, Killiney hill, and the county of Wicklow. As, however, the habitats of all the rarer plants are given in our Flora, it is unnecessary to enumerate them in this short sketch.

Doctor Taylor, the celebrated Cryptogamic botanist, has well described the mosses, hepaticæ, and lichens of Ireland in the second part of the Flora Hibernica, from which it will be seen that our island is rich in those minute vegetables. In the last-mentioned family, the *lichenes*—he has described many species quite new, chiefly found by him near Dunkerrin, in the county of Kerry, where he now resides.

The shores of Ireland are also rich in marine plants, which are ably described by Mr. Harvey, in the above-mentioned work. The late Miss Hutchins of Ballylickey has enabled us to record the many rare and interesting species found by her at Bantry bay, as Mr. Harvey has those of the coast of Clare and other places; and Miss Ball has very successfully examined the Waterford coast near Youghal. To Mr. Templeton, the late eminent botanist,

Doctor Drummond of Belfast, and Mr. Moore, we are indebted for a knowledge of many rare species of Algæ, found by them on the Antrim coast. In conclusion we may add, that it cannot now be said, as it was not many years ago, that the botany of Ireland is little known.

At the meeting of the British Association held in Cork, in August, 1843, Doctor Allman exhibited splendid specimens of a variety of *Trichomanes brevisetum*, if not a distinct species, found abundantly by Mr. Wm. Andrews, in September, 1842, in Iveragh; and in the same neighbourhood, about a mile distant, he also found the true species. These stations are about fourteen miles from the original Irish one.

The very rare *Neottia gemmipara*, first found by Mr. James Drummond very sparingly, about thirty years ago, near Beerhaven, was again found in 1843 in full perfection by Dr. Armstrong, who sent two fine plants in flower to Cork, which were exhibited at the above meeting. It is at once distinguished from *Neottia spiralis* by having three spiral rows of flowers on the spike, instead of one.

Specimens of three very interesting plants lately added to the Flora of Cork were also exhibited by Mr. Nash, who discovered them, viz.: *Erica Machaina* and *Erica ciliaris* found within four miles of Cloghnakilty, and *Menziesia polifolia*, found in rocks above the lake on Hungry hill. *Erica ciliaris* had previously been found by Mr. Wm. Andrews, in the county of Clare, in 1837, soon after the publication of Flora Hibernica.

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NOTE.—*Seats are distinguished by the letter s.*

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